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Chaitra 18, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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CONTENTS

No. 29, Friday, April 8, 1983/Chaitra 18, 1905 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference.	1—9
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 557, 558, 560, 561, 563 and 564	9—33
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 556, 559, 562 and 565 to 577	33—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6305 to 6325, 6327 to 6434, 6436 to 6459 and 6461 to 6541	51—296
Correcting statement to reply to U.S.Q. No. 3293 dt. 18.3.83	296—302
Papers Laid on the table	303—310
Committee on Public Undertakings	
Fifty-ninth Report—Presented	310
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	310—40
Reported death of three more labourers in Bbatti mines near Delhi	311
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	313
Shri Veerendra Patil	320
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	328
Shri Bheekhabhai	335
Petition re : ban on cruelty to animals	340
Matters Under Rule 377	341—49
(i) Assistance to Rajasthan for relief works Shri Virdhri Chander Jain	341
(ii) Linking of Alwar with Ahmedabad—Delhi National Highway No. Shri Ram Singh Yadav	341
(iii) Need for Direction from Centre to Slates neighbouring Karnataka to supply electricity to the State. Shri B. V. Desai	343

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(iv) Industrialisation of Saidpur (U.P,) to solve unemployment problem of that area 344

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri

(v) Hissar Textile Mill 345

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty

(vi) Facilities to workers engaged in Bidi manufacturing in Madhya Pradesh 346

Shri Baburao Paranjpe

(vii) Liniking Ganga—Cauveri Rivers for solving irrigation problems in Tamil Nadu 347

Shri Era Anbarasu

(viii) Need toset up photo film unit at Majkhali

Shri Harish Rawat 349

Demand for Grants, 1983-84 349—94

Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy 350

Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar 358

Shri Chandarjit Yadav 364

Shri Jagdish Tytler 373

Shri Suraj Bhan 378

Shri Bhausaheb Thorat 383

Shri Chitta Basu 391

Statement re: Dearness Allowance for Central Government Employees and Relief to Pensioners 394

Shri Pranab Mukherjee

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions 396

Fifty-Sixth Report

Bills *Introduced* 396

Urban Land (Celingand Regulation) Amendment Bill (Amendment of Section 25, etc.) 396—97

by Shri A. T. Patil 396

COLUMNS

Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill
(Amendment of Section 2) 397
by Shri H. N. Bahuguna

Hindu Scripture and other Religious Leterature (Review and Amendment) Bill 397
by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri

Borrowing (Fixation of Limit) Bill 398
by Shri Chitta Basu

Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of New Article 19A) 399
by Shri Chitta Basu

Factories (Amendment) Bill
(Amendment of Section 2 etc.) 400
by Shri Sudhir Giri

Constitution (Amendment) Bill 400
(Amendment of Article 244 etc.)
by Shri Ajoy Biswas

Trade and Merchandise (Amendment) Bill 401
(Insertion of new section 88A etc.)
by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit

Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill 401
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)
by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit

Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill 402
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.) Bill
by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit

Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill 402
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)
by Shri K. La8kappa

Devdasi and Murli Practice (Abolition) Bill 402—34
Motion to consider

COLUMNS

Prof. Satya Deo Singh 403

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh 405

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani 407

Shri C. Palaniappan 410

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain 413

Shri Harish Rawat 416

Shri Sundar Singh 419

Shri P. K. Thungon 422

Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari 426

Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 3, etc.) withdrawn 434—57

Motion to consider 434

Shri George Joseph Mundakal 435

Shri Xavier Arakal 438

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani 440

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh 442

Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao 443

Shri Sudhir Giri 445

Shri S. B. Sidnal 448

Shri Ram Lal Rahi 452

Shri Mallikarjun 456

Half-an-Hour Discussion

Support Price for Wheat 458—94

Shri H. N, Bahuguna 458

Rao Birendra Singh 471

Shri Amal Datta 483

Shri Harish Rawat 484

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh 485

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya 491

LOK SABHA

———

Fiday, April 8, 1983/*Chaitra* 18, 1905 (*Saka*)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया । आज हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं कि सन् 1948 में महात्मा गांधी को शहीद कर दिया गया ।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : डेडीकेशन जिन्होंने एक नोबल दिया । आज हालात ऐसे हो गये हैं कि सन् १९४८ में महात्मा गांधी को शहीद कर दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो क्वेश्चन आॅवर है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : जिस प्रकार गांधी जी की हिफाज़त नहीं हो सकी क्योंकि वे वायलेंस के खिलाफ लड़ रहे थे, आज हालात बिल्कुल वैसे ही हो रहे हैं । उसी प्रकार आज दूसरे महात्मा गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान को यूनाईटेड रखना चाहते हैं ।···(**व्यवधान**)

श्री रशीद मसूद : जिस प्रकार गांधी जी की हिफाज़त नहीं हो सकी क्योंकि वे वायलेंस के खिलाफ लड़ रहे थे । आज हालात बिल्कुल वैसे ही हो रहे हैं । उसी प्रकार आज दूसरे महात्मा गांधी जो हिन्दुस्तान को यूनाईटेड रखना चाहते हैं .... (इन्टरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास नोटिस नहीं पहुंचा है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : उनको और उनके साथियों को मारने के लिए टेलीग्राम पहुंच रहे हैं, उस पर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : इनको और इनके साथियों को मारने के लिए टेलीग्राम पहुंच रहे हैं इस पर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ।

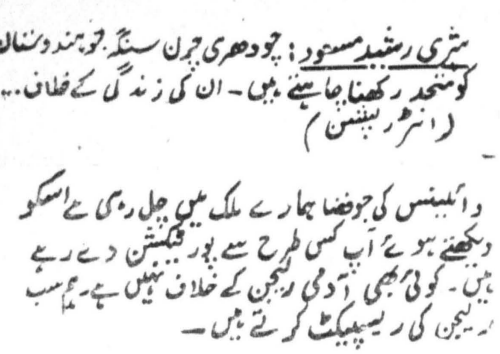
अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास अभी तक नोटिस नहीं आया है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकार शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : नोटिस आफिस में नोटिस डाल दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सस्पेन्शन ऑफ दी बिजनेस, नियम–388 के अन्तर्गत ही हो सकता है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay, North East) : Is it a matter of threat of assassination ? Just find out what it is.

श्री रशीद मसूद : चौधरी चरण सिंह जी हिन्दुस्तान को मुत्तहिद रखना चाहते हैं, उनकी जिन्दगी के खिलाफ···(**व्यवधान**) वायलेंस की जो फिज़ा हमारे मुल्क में चल रही है, उसको देखते हुए आप किस तरह से प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं ? कोई भी आदमी रिलीजन के खिलाफ नहीं है । हम सब रिलीजन की रिस्पेक्ट करते हैं ।



अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो ठीक है। इस बात में मैं आपसे इत्तिफाक रखता हूं। इसको आप किस तरीके से करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : और क्या तरीका हो सकता है ? गांधी जी का हत्या का लोगों को पता हो गया था और लोग तरीका देखते रहे। चौधरी चरण सिंह का मर्डर हो जाए, लाल जगत नारायण का मर्डर हो गया, और आप तरीका ही तलाश करते रहेंगे। (व्यवधान) पंजाब में सरकारी असलहाखाने से हथियार चोरी हो रहे हैं। मज़ाक बना रखा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : You can direct the Government to inquire into it.

एक माननीय सदस्य : चौधरी साहब ने उन लोगों की ग़लत मांगों के खिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठाई थी···(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तार में पृथक्तावादी ताकतों का उल्लेख है। इसमें भिंडरावाले तक का नाम है। इसमें चौधरी साहब को मारने की धमकी दी गई और कहा गया है कि आपने उनके खिलाफ़ बयान दिए हैं, आप देश की एकता चाहते हैं, हम उसको नहीं मानेंगे। पृथकतावादियों का संकेत है कि यदि आप देश की अखंडता के लिए बोलेंगे, तो हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। सरकार पृथकतावादियों को रोकने में पूर्ण रूप से असफल है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Let the Question Hour be over. We are not objecting to what they are saying.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर आप में हिम्मत है, तो पंजाब जाकर दिखाएं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : How can that Post Office accept such a telegram ? If the hon. Member's charge is correct, how can that Post Office accept such a telegram ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Government should come forward : (a) to make an inquiry how the Post Office of that origin accepted this telegram ; (b)...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : That is not very important.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : ...(b) to put the CBI into finding out the role of these elements.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : ...and (c) to give an unqualified assurance that they will make provision for this type of thing and deal with people with this type of attitude.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about protection of the Members ?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरी बात पूरी नहीं सुनी। एक मिनट

आप सुन लें। इससे आप हमारी जिन्दगियां ही खतरे में डाल रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे लोग समझेंगे कि हम गलत कह रहे हैं। इस सदन में कोई ऐसा सदस्य नहीं है, जो हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान या ईसाई की बात करता हो। सारे सदन ने एकता का प्रस्ताव पास किया है। यदि देश में किसी भी व्यक्ति का बिगाड़ होता है, तो सदन पर चोट लगती है। यह देश का सवाल है। पृथक्तावादियों को इतनी शक्ति मिल जाए कि वे जुर्म करें और किसी मंदिर, मस्जिद या गरुद्वारे में जाकर बैठ जाएं और सरकार उन्हें गिरफ्तार न कर सके, पहले तो आप इस पर फैसला करें। एक्स-प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मारने की धमकी दी जा रही है। पंजाब में सरकारी असलहाखाने से खुल्लम-खुल्ला हथियार लूट लिए जाएं।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आज़मगढ़) : इसकी जांच वगैरह आप करवाइए, मगर यह तो आप कह सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट मस्ट एक्ट इमिडिएट्ली। उनके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए फौरन कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी धमकियों से डरना नहीं होगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये खुद डरते हैं। आज कोई मंत्री पंजाब में नहीं जा सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका जवाब यही है कि हम लोग पंजाब में जाएं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ईन्होंने अमन मार्च करने वालों को निकाल दिया।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अगर चौधरी साहब पर हमला हो गया, तो देश भर में अशान्ति हो जाएगी। वह किसानों के नेता हैं। करोड़ों किसानों पर इसका असर पड़ रहा है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Government should give a serious thought to this. It is not an isolated instance. This is turning out to be a common phenomenon.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार बताए हैं और चिन्ता व्यक्त की है—यह चिन्ता का विषय है—मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि सारा हाउस मुझ से सहमत है कि देश के हर एक वासी का जीवन अमूल्य है। खास तौर पर जब इतने बड़े आदमी को लिखा है, जो एक्स-प्राइम मिनिस्टर है, जो सैकंड बड़ी आपोजिशन पार्टी का लीडर है, जिसने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई है, जो बड़ी सराहनीय बात है, तो हमें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और उनकी रक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

लेकिन एक बात मैं इस विषय में और कहना चाहूंगा। सारे मेम्बरों से और आप सब से निवेदन है, गवर्नमेंट से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि डर के पास जाने से डर निकलता है। देश में अगर कोई भय पैदा करता है तो बुरी बात है, अत्यन्त बुरी बात है। भय से प्रजातंत्र का नाश होता है। हमें भय क्रिएट नहीं होने देना चाहिये। खास तौर से जो इस तरीके का भय पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि तुमने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ बोला है या किसी और के खिलाफ बोला है, वह उनका एक और नज़रिया है जो देशद्रोही भी हो सकता है।

वैसे भी हम सैकुलरिज्म का अनुसरण करते हैं, अनुकरण करते हैं। विधान में भी जो धर्म के नाम पर करना चाहता है, इस तरीके की बात करना चाहता है, वह स्वयं अधर्मी है। दया नाम धर्म का है। कौनसा ऐसा धर्म है जो दया नहीं सिखाता ? जो धर्म दया नहीं सिखाता, वह धर्म नहीं। रहीम कहते हैं भगवान को, कृपा-सिन्धु कहते हैं, बैनोवेलेन्ट कहते हैं।

जो आदमी ऐसा करना चाहता है, वह अधर्मी है, वह किसी धर्म का अनुयायी नहीं है। वह देश की प्रणाली का और हमारे आचरण का घातक है। मैं उसके खिलाफ हूं। मैं आपकी बात को ठीक मानता हूं। हमें इनको किसी किस्म से भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये।

फिर खास तौर से आप कहते हैं कि सिख हिन्दू का यह करना चाहते हैं। यह है क्या, किसी ने कभी सोचा है क्या? ये एक ही वृक्ष की जड़ें हैं। यह मैं रहा। मेरे आधे भाई दाढ़ी वाले हैं। मेरा चाचा यहां डिप्टी मिनिस्टर रहा है, वह दाढ़ी वाला है। मैं बगैर दाढ़ी वाला हूं। मेरा आधा परिवार दूसरा है। यह मेरा सेक्रेटरी बैठा है, इसके दो भाई हिन्दू हैं और ये दो सिख हैं। तो यह है क्या? हमारे यहां आपके इरिगेशन के मिनिस्टर हैं मि० मिर्धा। उनका लड़का हमारे सरदारों के ब्याहा हुआ है, वह हमारे रिश्तेदार हैं। सारे आपस में एक हैं, कौन किस को करे? कौन किसको मारेगा, कौन किस को काटेगा? एक मां के दो बच्चे पैदा हों तो हमको सब को एक तरीके से चलना है।

यह गलत बात है, बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। होम मिनिस्टर यहां आयेंगे, वह भी देखेंगे कि इसको कैसे करना है, किस प्रकार से करना है? मैं कहता हूं कि यह सब आपका मसला है। जिस देश ने जान दी है, जिस धरती मां ने पैदा किया है, उसकी लाज हम नहीं रखते तो किस मां का दूध हमने पिया है? यह सब आप देखें।

मैं आपसे भी कहना चाहता हूं कि गीदड़ भभकियां देने वाले बहुत होते हैं। ऐसे चोर, उच्चके, लफंगे, जिनकी कोई शान नहीं, कोई शर्म नहीं, कोई धर्म नहीं, लिहाज नहीं, कोई कुछ नहीं, ऐसे आदमी एनौनीमस लैटर लिखें, टेलीफोन भी करते हैं, लेकिन इनका निवारण करने के लिए मैं आपके साथ हूं, गृह-मंत्री जी से बताइये कि वह इस बात को देखें, पड़ताल करें और जिस प्रकार भी हो पूरी हिफाजत का बन्दोबस्त करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि तार किसने दिया? कौन भड़काने वाला है? पंजाब में बहुत सी घटनाएं ऐसी हो गई हैं जिनका कोई जवाब नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन सब का निराकरण करना है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है, इसे हम बढ़ने नहीं देंगे और इसमें सारा हाउस आपके साथ है, सारा देश है, महात्मा गांधी का देश है, जवाहरलाल नेहरू का देश है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : एक महात्मा गांधी को खत्म कर दिया, अब दूसरे महात्मा गांधी को खत्म न कर दें।

श्री रशीद मसूद: एक महात्मा गांधी को खत्म कर दिया। अब दूसरे महात्मा गांधी को खत्म न कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, किसी को खत्म करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। आप इसको देखेंगे कि करवायेंगे या नहीं। देश की बात है, देश के लिये जीना है, देश के लिये मरना है। देश नहीं है तो कोई कुछ नहीं है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह बढ़ रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री अजीत कुमार मेहता।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्वश्चन नं० 563 है। इस पर मिनिस्टर की तरफ से स्टेटमैंट ही नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे, जब आयेगा।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं बगैर स्टेटमैंट के सप्लीमैंटरी कैसे पूछूंगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आने दें, बाद में देख लेंगे।

We will cross the bridge when it comes. Don't worry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Question No. 557.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, if it does not come ?

MR. SPEAKER : Then we will see some other way out.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindustan Lever Limited

*557. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited is allowed to conduct trading transactions under FERA ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether trading transactions not permissible under FERA can be permitted by back-door through the creation of subsidiary companies wholly owned by FERA company ; and

(d) under which provision of Law, Indexport Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindustan Lever Limited, is allowed to store and trade in essential items like groundnut oil ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A FERA company can continue to conduct a trading activity which it was engaged in prior to the date of commencement of FERA. No new trading activity can be undertaken. The total of non-core activities including trading should not exceed 40 per cent of its turnover.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2067 dated the 15th October, 1982 regarding certain alleged violation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 engaged in by Indexport Limited.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The earlier reply to which the hon. Minister has referred was given in this House on the 15th of October last by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies. In that reply it is admitted that 108.054 tonnes of groundnut oil belonging to this Indexport Ltd., Ghaziabad was found in possession of Hindustan Lever for storage and processing and this Indexport Ltd. has no valid licence which is necessary under the Pulses, Edible Oil Seeds and Edible Oils Order, 1977.

So, what I would like to know is, firstly whether it is a fact or not that this company, Indexport Limited is in fact nothing but a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindustan Lever Company which is itself, of course, as we all know, is a subsidiary of the foreign multi-national, Unilever? Whether this company, Indexport Ltd. is not in fact a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindustan Lever and if so, whether this Hindustan Lever Company has been knowingly abetting the offence which, as admitted by the Government, has been committed by Indexport Limited by letting its permises for being used for storing and hoarding an essential edible item like groundnut oil held by another company without any valid licence ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the information which we have collected from the Ministry of Civil Supplies which is the relevant administrative Ministry in regard to oil and oil seeds, I am told that they have since received a licence under the UP Edible Oil Licence Order . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think in October, 1982—exact month I do not know, but it is sometime in October.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who recieved ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Indexport.

Secondly, as I mentioned in my reply to part (a) and (b), no new trading activities will be permitted to any FERA company beyond 40% of their turnover but the subsidiary companies which existed before 1.1.74, the date of enforcement of FERA, are entitled to have trading activities.

So far as this subsidiary is concerned, this company, as the hon. Member has said, is 100% owned by Hindustan Lever. They were in existence before 1.1.74.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister is rather confusing ; there is some confusion in his reply. The FERA company is Hindustan Lever. The FERA company is not Indexport Limited. Before FERA came into force, Hindustan Lever was doing some trading activity which, according to the Minister, they are entitled to continue to do. But, is it not a fact that even if they want to continue to do after FERA comes into force, they cannot do it automatically. They have to go through a process. They have to apply to the Reserve Bank for permission to continue and unless the Reserve Bank gives an explicit permission, they cannot do it. Did they apply ? When did they apply for such permission ? When did the Reserve Bank give permission if at all they gave permission ?

My other real question was that there is such a thing in the corporate law as 'lifting the veil'. It is called 'lifting the veil' under the corporate law. I want to know why prosecution and punishment is being directed towards only this Indexport Ltd., when the real culprit who is hiding behind the evil or behind the curtain is the Hindustan Lever Ltd., and no action is being taken against them. They are the people whose goods were kept and stored by this company and when this company was prosecuted, they said, 'We are keeping it for being processed.' but they have no valid licence to do that. Knowingly this Hindustan Lever permitted them to do this. I can understand the motive of the company, but what is the motive of the Government in not lifting the veil, as it is called under the corporate law and telling us clearly that it is Hindustan Lever which is the real culprit and whether action will be taken against them or not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In reply to the unreal part of the question of the hon. Member, because the real part he mentioned a little later, I mentioned that 40% of the turn-over of Hindustan Lever is in trading and non-core activities and they are doing it with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. And if the Hon. Member is interested in knowing certain figures, I can also give him. In the year 1980 their total turnover was 4466 lakhs, out of that 2765 lakhs, was in the core sector, 62% and 48% was in the trading and non-core activity. Similarly in the year 1981 it was 60% on core sector and 40% in trading and non-core activity. In regard to part (b) of the question I think I have already mentioned that FIR had been filed ; the matter is SUB JUDICE. We are neither protecting somebody nor are we going to say that somebody is doing something in collusion unless the matter is decided in the Court itself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not answered my question.

The prosecution (according to the earlier reply given in this House) is against the Management of the authorities of this Indexport Limited. My question is, when you admit that this Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hindustan Lever, then, Hindustan Lever is obviously colluding knowingly with this company which it has set up as a sort of frontal thing. My question is, why you are shielding the Hindustan Lever instead of exposing the real face behind this company ? Because, they are the people responsible ; not Indexport. Indexport is only a dummy company set up for this purpose. I think you know that many companies do this. You don't look so innocent, Mr. Mukherjee ; you know all these things.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The FIR is against Indexport saying that they are doing some business activities without any licence : what is the charge ? The charge is that this particular subsidiary in U.P. is doing some business without any valid licence, issued by the U.P. Government ; and against that FIR has been field. Unless that matter is decided upon, how I am going to pass a judgment on it ? The Magistrate has not taken any view as yet.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : There are two parts in the reply of the hon. Minister which need a clarification : He said that Indexport did not have a licence and the U.P. Government gave them licence sometime after October, 1982. The question is, when it was challaned in terms of irregularity how did the Ministry find out from the U.P. Government as to what compelled them to give them post facto sanction, of this type of a licence; whether it is post facto licence or a prospective licence ? When the things were found in the godown of Lever Brothers (leave aside whose company is who) why was the FIR not filed against Lever Brothers ? Why did they file against Indexport Limited ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This information has to be collected from the U.P. Government. I would request my colleague the Minister of Civil Supplies to collect it. They are the administrative Ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : To clear up this confusion, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I am just reading out Mr. Mohammad Usman Arif's reply. He says '108.054 tonnes of groundnut oil belonging to Indexport Ltd. was found in the possession of Hindustan Lever, It was not found in the godown of Indexport ; it was found in the godown of Hindustan Lever. That is stated here by the Minister concerned.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Before listen to me he just started jumping up. I said that the information has to be collected from the U.P. Government. It is to be collected by the Ministry of Civil Supplies which is the administrative Ministry. I will request them to collect the information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How many days do they need to collect the information ? I gave three weeks' notice for the question ; still you want time. This question was transferred, Mr Speaker, if you will recall ; this was originally listed for the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. I was informed by your office that the Finance Ministry intervened and said that they want to answer the question. It was transferred to Ministry of Finance. After such a long interval now he says, he wants to make enquiry. What have you been doing all these days ?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : My question is very simple. FERA is under the hon. Minister. FERA companies or otherwise, whatever they are, are a subject matter of scrutiny,—and continued scrutiny,—by the Ministry of Finance. If they start doing something which is illegal and wrong then the Minister is certainly within his powers to tell the FERA companies and put them in that place. But the Lever Brothers' tactics are bigger than that of the Government.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Nobody is bigger than the Government..... (*interruptions*). The hon. Member wanted to know, if I heard him correctly, —let him correct me, if I am wrong—whether the U.P. Government issued the licence retrospective or prospective. Am I competent to answer that question unless I get the information from the U.P. Government ? So, we will have to collect the information from the U.P. Government, inspite of the fact that FERA companies are under the administrative control of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The Minister should have brought this information with him. I am sorry, he did not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You were Minister yourself ; you know how many days before you get the notices.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I never ran off from information in the manner the hon. Finance Minister has done.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : When a question is transferred from one Ministry to another, you hardly get three to four days ; you were a Minister, you know that.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : In future, please give them more time ; we are not concerned with that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Is the hon. Minister aware whether Hindustan Lever have already been found to have indulged in internal trading in respect of third party's products without permission from the Reserve Bank of India, and were let off

under powers of increase in export ? This is their previous crime. Is he aware of it ? Since the company itself was found in possession of the groundnut oil, why didn't you make a direct enquiry ? Why didn't you institute a CBI enquiry ? Not only that, on the basis of raw technology, they have not diluted their capital to 40% ; they are having 51% or more than that. It is becoming a roaring scandal in collusion with the Government.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There is no question of any collusion with the Government. With regard to the question that Hindustan Levers have got more than 51% shares, I have given the figures already indicating that in the non-core sector, their activities will have to be 40%, and in the core sector 60%. We have permitted them the benefit of technology. The other day the hon. Member asked what type of technology in the soap manufacturing is required. It is known to the Members that upto 1970-71, in the whole country, the soap manufacturing activity depended on getting fat from the edible oils, which had an effect in the market. They developed certain research and they developed certain technology, where they are using fat from the non-edible oils, and to that extent, we have reduced our import of tallow on. This is their technology, and they are permitted to use it. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : It is not a high technology.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not to be guided by you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should be guided by your expert Committee. I quoted from their report.

उत्तर प्रदेप के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र का पर्यटन के लिए विकास

*558. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में केदारनाथ और बद्रीनाथ जैसे पवित्र तीर्थ स्थान हैं और विश्व विख्यात फूलों की घाटी, जैसे प्राकृतिक रमणिय स्थल भी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि तीर्थ यात्रीयों और पर्यटकों पर इस क्षेत्र के अधिकांश लोगों की आजीविका निर्भर है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र के पर्यटन में विकास के लिए कोई समय-बद्ध योजना बनाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes. Sir. Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh has a number of wellknown places of pilgrimage. There are also innumerable spots known for their natural beauty.

(b) Among other sources of livelihood of the people of this region, pilgrimage tourism is a major source.

(c) and (d) The development of this region from the tourism angle is taken care of by the U.P. Government. There are special agencies of the State Government for taking care of the development of the hill areas. In addition, however, the Government of India render whatever assistance is possible for the development of this region. Presently, there are no time-bound programmes formulated by the Central Government.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : If wishes were horses, then the hon. Minister would have found all the Uttarakhand region people right on the top of the Himalayas with regard to economic conditions, but it is not so. I am happy for one thing that the Ministery has stated in the answer that tourism is the major thing to sustain these people. Yet the Government of India has no specific scheme. May I know from the Hon. Minister in view of the fact that the four districts of Uttarakhand i. e. Chamoli Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal and

Uttarakashi, are the zero industry districts, and in view of the fact that in terms of poverty line they form the poorest section in the whole country, will the Government of India take personal interest in formulating (a) schemes for tourism for that area, develop that area to build movies, pictures, posters and make publicity outside the country from where tourists will come so that this area draws foreign tourists also ? And (b) whether the Hon. Minister would be pleased to see that banks and financial institutions and the ITDC become promoters of small entrepreneurs—not those entrepreneurs who pay income-tax, other than those who pay income-tax, but who have diploma in Tourism, who have studied such subjects and are unemployed ? Will they promote this type of entrepreneurs, give them due protection and advice ? If so, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state if he wishes to call a meeting of all concerned, including me to go into this question ? I say including me, because I am an untouchable tor this Government.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I entirely agree with the Hon. Member that this is a very important region, but certainly I don't agree that the people are not important there, because the Hon. Member comes from that place and I know how important he is and how important he was.

As regards the development of that area, the Central Government is always prepared to assist the State Government and the State Government has got a number of schemes—on going schemes as well as the new schemes. I can furnish to the Hon. Member the information about the schemes in which we are also supporting the State Government. Recently also we have already done quite a few things. We have given lot of assistance in providing the travellers bangalows on the pilgrimage routes. We have also provided trecking equipment. We have also made a suggestion to the State Government that we would provide the camping facilities and camping outfits at Kausani and other places. We are also constructing a Dharamshala for the pilgrims.

As far as the aggressive publicity of that area is concerned, we have got a lot of literature on Uttarakhand. It is being distributed not only in the country but abroad also. This literature has been found very useful by the people who have come here and we find that a lot of tourists who come from foreign countries have been going to this place, And the Uttarikhand Vikas Nigam of Uttarakhand has been arranging transport trip to the valley of Flowers and other places, which are becoming quite popular for the tourists, both with domestic as well as foreign.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, while thanking the Minister for his elaborate reply and the deep interest with which it is proposed to be dealt with, may I know from him (a) whether there was a proposal with the U.P. Government to make a movie about the valley of Flowers ? And if so, whether that has been cancelled because of reasons other than correct reasons—some reasons. It hass been cancelled because one person who wae given the charge and happened to be an xpert, was not liked by the State Governmenti ?

But, Sir, the basc thing is that my question has not been answered—whether the Government is mooting any proposal to feather those young unemployed people from that area, the men who have come out from the Army, the Diploma holders and whether they are going to make its only a departmental business and use hese people for hire and fire or make themt real, like the Swiss people, entrepreneurs in that trade ? I am referring to that category which does not pay income-tax, which are the poor people. Will you give them technical assistance, knowhow and promote them; and also help them to make a movie on that area for projection of it outside the country?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, we would certainly like to help and give the necessary assistance to such persons, if they will come forward, because we always try to encourage the people who are interested in tourism or who have the training or education about tourism because we feel that this sort of people will be useful for tourism, for the development of tourism infra-structure in the country.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Under which scheme ? Please tell me, so that I am enlightened.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : The schemes have to be sponsored by the state Government, and certainly we will help in those schemes.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I wanted to know it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिए तिवारी जी, आप भी तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाना चाहते हैं ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : The whole country, and the whole House knows the importance of Uttarakhand, where we have pilgrimage places like Badri Nath and Kedar Nath, and the spot called Valley of Flowers. We are told that because of over-grazing and deforestation, the eco-system of that area has already been disturbed. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken an overall view, an integrated view of the eco-system before rushing to a decision for introducing indiscriminate plans of tourism in that area.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : As I said initially, the plans originate with the State Government, and certainly, whatever the hon. Member has brought to my notice, we will bring it to the notice of the State Government, so that they keep this in view when they formulate things.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Are you doing anything by yourself ? You are running away from your responsibility.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We would contribute our own share, when we receive proposals from the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Mr. Madhavrao Scindia is not there. Now question 560 Mr. K. Pradhani.

Direct flight from Delhi to Bhubaneswar

560. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to start direct daily flights from Delhi to Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa has also approached the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Because of low passenger availability between Delhi and Bhubaneswar, Indian Airlines has no plans at present to introduce a daily B-737 service on this sector.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The Minister in his reply has stated that there is low availability of passengers. May I know from him how many passengers travel daily by flight Nos. 497 and 498 from Delhi ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : On the direct service, hardly about 39 persons travels direct from Delhi to Bhubaneswar.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : There are two routes to Bhubaneswer; one direct flight *via* Varanasi, and the second flight *via* Calcutta. The difference in fare between the direct flight and the round about flight is about Rs. 300/-. And many passengers, including MPs., go *via* Calcutta for want of seats in the direct flight. May I know from the Hon. Minister how many passengers travel to Bhubaneswar *via* Calcutta daily, and whether he has got any information that many passengers get stuck at Calcutta for want of seats in the Avro flight to Bhubaneswar, and thirdly, whether the Minister has taken into consideration all this information while considering the proposal for a direct flight to Bhubaneswar ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : We have taken all the factors into consi-

deration, but I am sorry I don't have the figures for the flight from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar at the moment available with me; but certainly as regards the question of fare difference, we will look into this and see that this difficulty is minimised.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि दिल्ली-भुवनेश्वर सीधी सेवा थी। उसमें पहले खजुराहो में भी हाल्ट था। इससे खजुराहो, भुवनेश्वर दोनों स्थानों का लाभ टूरिस्टों को था। आप बता रहे हैं कि यात्री कम जाते हैं। उस समय यात्री भरपूर रहते थे। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको फिर से शुरू करेंगे और खजुराहो होते हुए भुवनेश्वर ले जायेंगे ? इससे यात्रियों की कमी की पूर्ति भी होगी और यात्रियों को भी खजुराहो, पुरी, कोणार्क वगैरह देखने की सुविधा मिल सकेगी।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : मान्यवर, खजुराहो के लिए कोई दुश्वारी नहीं है। खजुराहो के लिए हमारे पास काफी सर्विसेस मौजूद हैं। बहुत सी जगह अगर उसको रोक दिया गया तो डाइरेक्ट सर्विस चलाने का फायदा ही जाता रहेगा। दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर तक डाइरेक्ट पैसेन्जर्स की कमी है, दूसरा मैंने नहीं बताया।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice that, from Bhubaneswar while coming back to Delhi, only 10 seats are reserved at Bhubaneswar ? They send a message from Varanasi saying don't book more than 10 seats. Would you kindly enquire into it because this is related to the State Capital direct. Recently I travelled. Out of three days, it has gone to Agra for two days. The hon. lady member is interested that it should go to Khajurao also. But we are interested in its going only from Delhi to Bhubaneswar direct. Therefore, kindly enquire into the whole thing. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : हजारों-लाखों विदेशी पर्यटक वहां जाना चाहते हैं। वह विश्व विख्यात पर्यटन स्थल है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are also interested in it.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN I would not involve myself in the interest of Khajurao, but I will only say that the problems which the hon. members have brought to my notice of about 10 seats, we will certainly look into and ensure that they get adequate number of seats.

मैसर्स गोल्डन टुबैको कम्पनी पर बकाया कर।

*561. **श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिगरेट बनाने वाली कम्पनी मैसर्स गोल्डन टुबैको कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा 1982 तक गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, वर्ष बार, उत्पादन-शुल्क, निगम कर, आयकर और बिक्रीकर जैसे विभिन्न करों के रूप में, अलग, अलग, कितनी धनराशि जमा करायी गयी;

(ख) इस कम्पनी पर कितनी राशि बकाया है और बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह कम्पनी अपने उत्पादन के 30 प्रतिशत का रिकार्ड नहीं रखती और इससे वह उत्पादन की शुरूआत से लेकर उपभोक्ता तक उसकी बिक्री कर लगने वाले सभी प्रकार के करों की वंचना कर जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कम्पनी के कार्यकरण के इस पहलू की जांच कराएगी जिस से तथ्यों को सामने लाया जा सके ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Central Excise duty paid by M/s Golden Tobacco Company during the last five years is as under :—

(Rs. 000)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Baroda Unit	19,42,68	24,53,12	30,19,33	34,28,48	32,40,13	28,22,41
Bombay Unit	33,73,71	37,54,75	42,12,70	54,65,80	46,72,82	46,57,90 (upto Feb. 83 only)
	53,16,39	62,07,87	72,32,03	88,94,28	79,12,95	74,80,31

M/s Golden Tabacco Company paid Income tax/Corporation tax as under :—

1978-79	Rs. Nil
1979-80	Rs. 69,30,000/-
1980-81	Rs. 82,00,000/-
1981-82	Rs. 40,00,000/-
1982-83	Rs. 64,43,000/-

Sales-tax is a State subject of taxation. The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, under which tax is levied on inter-state sale of goods, has also been entrusted by law to the State Governments who assess, collect and retain the proceeds of such tax.

(b) No Central Excise dues on confirmed demands are outstanding against the Company. Income-tax demands of Rs. 66,92,157 and Rs. 8,22,586 for the assessment years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were raised on 11.3.83. These demands have not yet fallen due for payment with the result that there are no income-tax arrears, in law, outstanding against this company.

(c) and (d) It has been reported to the Government that the company are maintaining all statutory records as prescribad under the Central Excise law/rules. Day-to-day production of cigarettes is entered in statutory registers. No instance of suppression of production has been noticed so far.

During the search of the premises of M/s. R.K. & Company at Rajkot, the Central Excise staff had seized the cigarettes of various brands manufactured by M/s. Golden Tabacco Company, Bombay on the ground that the cigarettes could not be correlated with the gate passes issued by the company. After investigation, the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Bombay warned the party to be careful in future and ordered the release of the goods under seizure.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है क्योंकि इसी प्रकार का एक प्रश्न 22 मार्च को राज्य सभा में पूछा गया था। उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था, वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूं।

"Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee today admitted in the Rajya Sabha that cigarette manufacturing companies had been indulging in large-scale tax evasion.

Agreeing with one member who alleged that cigarette companies were stamping a much lower price on the cigarette packets than the actual price charged from consumers to evade excise duty, the Finance

Minister said: "I do not know how to tackle it if the retail price is more than the printed price".

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें तथ्यों को छिपाया गया है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि गोल्डन टुबैको कम्पनी पर कानूनी तौर पर आय कर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी के आज के उत्तर में और 22 मार्च को राज्य सभा में दिए गए एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बहुत फर्क है। यह कम्पनी अपने उत्पादन के 30% का रिकार्ड नहीं रखती जिससे वह उत्पादन की शुरूआत से लेकर उपभोक्ता तक उसकी बिक्री पर लगाने वाले सभी प्रकार के करों की वंचना कर जाती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि उत्पादन को छिपाए जाने का अभी तक कोई भी मामला उनकी जानकारी में नहीं आया। इसलिए तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह कम्पनी ऐसा करती है। आप इसकी जांच क्यों नहीं करवाते? मंत्री जी आज सदन में स्पष्ट बताएं कि वे इस कम्पनी के कार्य-करण पहलू की जांच करायेंगे जिससे सारे तथ्यों का पर्दाफाश हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : In reply to the first part of the hon. member's question, perhaps he has not gone through the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. He has quoted from the newspaper report, if I understand him correctly, because one question came in reply to the supplementary in the Rajya Sabha in connection with the news item that appeared in the newspaper that cigarette sellers are charging more than the printed price on the packet of cigarette; and in response to that, I said that I had also read that newspaper report. And if it is correct then we shall have to see how we can check it. Here, the specific question is with regard to M/s. Golden Tobacco Company Limited and the hon. Member wanted to know the tax evasion and tax avoidance. Whatever they have said is given in the statement. I have given the detailed figures in regard to the taxes, both on direct taxes side and indirect taxes side and what has been released is indicated in part B of the statement. At the bottom of the first page of the statement, the hon. Member will see that apart from that two corporate taxes for 1978-79 and 1979-80 have already been raised, but irrespective of the date from which they are being raised, the company can pay them within 35 days. Therefore, even if it was raised on 11-3-1983, actually it will be an arrear after the lapse of 35 days if they do not pay it, though it relates to 1978-79 and 1979-80.

And, in regard to the investigation, it is not in connection with this, but in respect of certain other matters. The investigation is going on in respect of certain practices in the company and the hon. Member is fully aware of this.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का अभी सही उत्तर नहीं आ पाया है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी बहुत सी कम्पनियां हैं, जो करों की चोरी करती हैं, क्या यह कम्पनी भी उसमें से एक है।

मैंने स्पष्टत: जानना चाहा था कि क्या मंत्री जी इस कंपनी के कार्य-कलापों की जांच करायेंगे या नहीं? अगर करायेंगे तो वह किस तरह की जांच होगी और कब तक होगी।

क्या मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि इस कंपनी के डायरेक्टर, मालिक व व्यवस्थापकों की सरकारी अधिकारियों से सांठ-गांठ है जिसके कारण यह कम्पनी करों की चोरी करती है और इसीलिये उस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have already mentioned that the investigation is going on. Actually, it is in the process of investigation. It is not that it will not be done.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : These tobacco companies including M/s. Golden Tobacco Company, the NTC and ITC, are all involved in evasion of large scale central excise taxes and they are also under investigation. Therefore, I would like to know, if any norm has been fixed by this Ministry to creat a cell to see that such evasion does not take place. Whenever a demand has been put, they seek the protection of the court and obtain a stay order. Even the pending arraers run into several crores of rupees and many cases are pending. Therefore, I would I like to know if there is any special arrangement to watch the companies which come within the purview of the tax net, and also to have discussion with the judicial officers to see that this kind of demands are not kept pending, unnecessarily due to stay orders and protection of the court, so that they can collect the arrears. Have any special efforts been made in this direction ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Both on the Direct Taxes side and the indirect taxes side there are special cells to look into the tax evasion and tax avoidance, and particularly on the central excise side, the hon. Member should be happy to know that as a result of these cells this year we have collected nearly eighty crores of rupees. But still, I do feel that there is a large area of evasion and avoidance.

Apart from that, another contingency has cropped up. For some time past, whenever we raise a demand on some people or issue an order, the assessees go to the court and they get a stay order. The cases are not being disposed of and huge amount of money is held up. Actually, they are collecting money from the consumers and retaining it. On the other hand, they are claiming deduction from income-tax saying that it is their statutory duty and that they have to pay the taxes.

This is precisely the reason why we have introduced an amendment in the Finance Bill that if they do not pay the tax, they will not be entitled to deductions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Regarding this particular Company, you know than that question was raised. We have evidence. Prof. Madhu Dandavate and myself are in possession of documents, xerox copies of the instructions that went from Delhi to Bombay, to stop investigation against this Company, which has evaded tax to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. Will the Minister be ready to accept and go through the documents ? Sir, through you, we are prepared to supply him the xerox copies of the documents which indicate that the instructions went from Delhi to stop investigation. This was raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and myself and most probably, Mrs.Pramila Dandavate also helped him.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Whatever is raised here, you are fully aware of that. I am not going into that part of it. But what I say is that perhaps, there is a little misunderstanding about it. I am not going into the question whether I have violated the privilege of the House, because those are other matters about which the Speaker is fully aware and I have sent a reply to that. What was suggested at one point of time was that you had recorded the statements of about 450 persons, about whom you were investigating, and about 28 trunk loads of documents had been seized, which are in the process of investigation. You scrutinise the documents and the statements, which had already been recorded. From there also you can get some clue so that further investigation can be processed. It is just a mode of investigation. As I mentioned earlier, it is not the intention to stop the investigation or to interfere with the investigation. The Government does not have any intention to interfere with the investigation. But when the investigating agencies are interested to have investigation, there are various modes and if at a particular point of time they feel that it should go in a particular way, I do not think, it is an interference.

अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों का निर्यात

563. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री शिवचरण वर्मा :

: क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणा के अनुसार देश खाद्यान्नों में आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है और मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा को बढ़ाने के लिये अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों का निर्यात जारी रखा जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा नियत करते समय राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद की सलाह को भी विचार में लिया गया है ताकि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव से बचा जा सके और इस बारे में पिछले तीन वर्षों के ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SIHNA) : (a) The export of foodgrains is permitted only after determining the quantities available and the domestic demand. The quantum of exports is decided after consulting the Ministries of Food and Civil Supplies so that there is no adverse effect on the public distribution system.

(b) There is no such council as such the question does not arise.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाज़त दें, तो सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने से पहले मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। अगर मंत्री महोदया किसी संसद्-सदस्य के द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्न का इरादतन जवाब न दें, तो आप उसके खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे, और अगर नहीं करेंगे, तो क्यों नहीं ? मेरा सवाल नैशनल इम्पार्टेन्स का है, देश की सारी इकानौमी उसपर डिपेंड करती है और मंत्री महोदया ने इरादतन उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। पहले मैं वे सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं और फिर आप मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने की इजाज़त दें।

मेरे प्रश्न का भाग (क) यह है : "क्या सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणा के अनुसार देश खाद्यान्नों में आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है·····।" कोई जवाब नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दिया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वह हां या न कहें। "···और मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा को बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों का निर्यात जारी रखा जा रहा है"। कोई जवाब नहीं है। पहले तो मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब दे दें और फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछने की इजाज़त दें।

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : As for as self-sufficiency in foodgrains is concerned, although it is not my subject, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that if weather conditions are favourable, we are self-sufficient in foodgrains.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप जानते हैं कि पिछले तीन सालों में सरकार ने 40 लाख टन अनाज विदेशी मुद्रा देकर बाहर से मंगवाया है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं हम आज आत्मनिर्भर हैं या नहीं।

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Hon. Member should know that this does not relate to our Ministry.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खाद्य उत्पादन को तो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री देखेगी और एक्सपोर्ट को यह मिनिस्ट्री देखेगी।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : पिछले तीन सालों से अनाज के लिए अमरीका के सामने नाक रगड़नी पड़ रही है। इस देश के किसानों को 140 रुपया क्वींटल और अमरीका के किसानों को दो सौ रुपया क्वींटल का भाव दिया गया। मेरा सप्लीमेन्टरी क्वेश्चन यह है कि यह मान लिया जाए कि हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हुए···

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो स्पीकर हूं वरना जवाब दे देता।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे जो सवाल होते हैं उनका जवाब

नहीं दिया जाता है। हमने आपसे पचासों बार कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इस मंत्रालय के नाम पर यह क्वेश्चन एडमिट ही क्यों हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने किसको लिखा : (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह सवाल तो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित है। इसको एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पास ही ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक बात है यह।

इस सवाल को देने वाला भी गलत और लेने वाला भी गलत। उनको लेना नहीं चाहिए था और आपको देना नहीं चाहिए था। Ignorance is bliss इसको ट्रांसफर कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप ट्रांसफर करेंगे तो कृषि मंत्री कहेंगे यह आयात-निर्यात का मामला है, हमसे संबंधित नहीं है, हम जवाब नहीं दे सकते इसलिए इसके दो सवाल अलग-अलग कर दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अलहदा अलहदा कर देंगे।

Settlement of Bombay Textile Mills' Strike.

*564. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal to end the 13 month old strike in the Bombay textile mills was reached during the discussions, the Minister had with Union Leaders;

(b) if so, whether a concrete formula was reached during talks in March, 1983;

(c) if so, whether agreement on many points has already been reached; and

(d) if so, by what time all the outstanding disputes are expected to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The discussions between the Union Leaders and the Commerce Minister in the first week of March, 1983 centred round the different demands of the workers and the steps already taken by the Government to provide incentives to workers to rejoin work. In particular, it was mentioned to the Union Leaders that the advance of Rs. 1500/- would be paid to all persons rejoining work and that bonus for 1981 which was a statutory demand would also be paid. The demands raised on behalf of the workmen are presently before the Tripartite Committee for the Textile Industry and it would not be possible to indicate a firm date by which all outstanding disputes are expected to be settled. Meanwhile, based on the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee which Government have endorsed, the millowners would be required to pay house rent allowance ranging from Rs. 32 per month to Rs. 65 per month to the workers w.e.f. April 1, 1983.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : समय नहीं है, मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स ऐक्ट में तरमीम करने के लिए तैयार है तथा सभी यूनियनों की मांग को देखते हुए सीक्रेट बैलट के आधार पर चुनाव करायेगी, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट गाइड लाइन्स देगी और क्या डा० दत्ता सामन्त की स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से बातचीत हुई है तथा क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट भी उनसे बातचीत करके इस मामले को तय करने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : जहां तक इण्डस्ट्रियल लेबर रिलेशन्स ऐक्ट का सवाल है, it is Maharashtra Govt's. subject. It is not under our Ministry.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या डा० दत्ता सामन्त की स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से बातचीत हुई है और क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट उनसे बातचीत करने जा रही है, इस प्रश्न को लेकर जिस पर कि सारा हंगामा है।

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : It is connected with the Maharashtra State Government. I am not responsible for it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर देखेंगे, खत्म हो गया।

We shall have to put it later on.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Are you going to allow it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में करेंगे, मेरे से मिलना।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी तंत्र पर व्यय

556. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी तंत्र पर व्यय बढ़ कर हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का 20 प्रतिशत हो गया है जो मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि तथा हमारी वास्तविक आय से बहुत अधिक है; और

(ख) क्या विकास की प्रक्रिया में सरकारी तंत्र को सौंपी गई भूमिका पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय, दोनों विकासात्मक और गैर-विकासात्मक (और केवल सरकारी तंत्र का ही व्यय नहीं) 1975-76 में चालू मूल्यों पर राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना में 19·4 प्रतिशत था जो 1981-82 (नवीनतम वर्ष जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) के दौरान बढ़कर 21.2 प्रतिशत हो गया। राष्ट्रीय आय के प्रतिशत के रूप में पिछले 6 वर्षों के दौरान कुल सरकारी व्यय में केवल 1.8% की वृद्धि हुई है। 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान कुल व्यय के अनुपात में सरकार के प्रशासनिक व्यय का प्रतिशत 3.8 और 3.7 रहा है। 1981-82 में यह और घटकर 3.53 हो गया। उसी अवधि के दौरान अर्थात 1975-76 से 1981-82 तक थोक मूल्यों में 62.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। स्थिर मूल्यों पर (1970-71 आधार) 1980-81 में 47,490 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 1981-82 में 49,887 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाया है जो 1980-81 में 8.1 प्रतिशत की उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि में वस्तुतः 5% की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

(ख) विकास प्रक्रिया में सरकारी तंत्र को जो भूमिका सौंपी गई है वह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85 के दस्तावेज के संगत अध्यायों में, विशेषकर उसके 8 वें अध्याय में, दी गई है। आवश्यकता और परिस्थितियों में हुए परिवर्तन पर निर्भर करते हुए, समय-समय पर भूमिका की समीक्षा की जाती है। सरकार का यह विचार है कि आयोजना-भिन्न और गैर-विकासात्मक व्यय में कड़ाई से किफायत करने के अलावा सही अर्थों में व्यय में किफायत को स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं के उचित चयन और कुशलता पूर्वक उनके कार्यान्वियन के माध्यम से ही सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है।

Promotion of Cooperative Tea Farming.

*559. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) What is the percentage of tea plantation in the North-Eastern and Nilgiris in the cooperative sector as at present; and

(b) What steps are contemplated and are being taken to promote cooperative tea farming in different parts of the country and to offer an effective competition to big business and multinationals in the Tea Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The percentage of tea plantations in the co-operative sector in the North Eastern region and in the Nilgiris is negligible. There are only four estates in the North Eastern region which are owned by co-operatives. There are no such estates in the Nilgiris. However, there are 11 industrial co-operative tea factories in the Nilgiris, and their membership includes small tea growers.

(b) In order to further the interests of co-operatives and to lessen the burden of fiscal levy on small growers, the Government have allowed a concessional rate of excise duty for the co-operative sector. The Tea Board also provides financial assistance for the setting up of new co-operative tea factories. There is also a proposal to set up tea plantations in the co-operative sector in Tamil Nadu and to provide employment to hill tribes, bonded labour and Harijans. The Central Government had instituted an Expert Committee on Small Growers to promote their interests which submitted its report.

रबड़ का आयात

562. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष रबड़ का आयात किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी मात्रा में रबड़ का आयात किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रबड़ के इस आयात के परिणामस्वरूप देश के रबड़ उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस उद्योग को संकट से बचाने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी०ए० संगमा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 30,050 मे० टन प्राकृतिक रबड़ की कुल मात्रा का आयात किया गया।

(ग) जी नहीं। आयातों का देश में रबड़ बागान उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि उनकी मात्रा देश में प्राकृतिक रबड़ के मांग-सप्लाई अन्तर को पूरा करने तक सीमित थी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian's International Trading.

*565. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's International trading has been facing difficulties; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major reasons for difficulties in India's international trading include :

(i) Recessionary conditions in the world economy. World production declined by 1.2% in 1981 and it further fell in 1982. The volume of world trade, after having stagnated in 1981 further declined by 2% in 1982.

(ii) Increasing resort to the policy of protectionism by the developed countries in the shape of trade restrictions even in the sectors where India has a comparative advantage in production like textiles and textile products. Imposition of tarrif and non-tarriff barriers and use of countervailing and anti-dumping duties etc. by the developed countries have had a hampering effect on the growth and diversification of India's exports to developed countries markets.

(iii) Prevalence of a regime of fluctuating exchange rates.

(iv) Severe competition among the exporters of developing countries for the supply of their traditional goods to industrialised countries resulting in lowering of commodity prices.

(v) At times, there are also domestic constraints like shortage of power, basic inputs and infrastructural problems. The country has a vast internal market. The pull of domestic demand has also been a factor in the way of increased exports.

Revision of Castor Oil Export Policy.

*566. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government propose to take to increase exports, explore new markets and find out industrial uses for castor oil ;

(b) whether Government propose to revise the castor oil export policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :

(a) In order to maximise exports of castor oil private trade has been allowed to export to General Currency Area after registration of export contracts with STC. Castor oil is being used mainly for industrial purposes.

(b) and (c) The export policy for castor oil for 1983-84 is being formulated.

मथुरा, वृन्दावन और गोवर्धन का पर्यटक स्थल के रूप में विकास

*567. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा, वृन्दावन और गोवर्धन आदि को पर्यटक स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभाग ने बृजभूमि परिक्रमा कॉम्पलैक्स की मास्टर योजना तैयार करने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय डिजाईना संस्थान, अहमदाबाद को सौंपा था । संस्थान ने अभी हाल ही में अपनी योजना प्रस्तुत की है जिसकी राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण विभाग और अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों से परामर्श करते हुए जांच की जा रही है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बृजभूमि परिक्रमा कॉम्पलैक्स में तीर्थ यात्रियों और अन्य पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

विभाग ने एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति के माध्यम से वृन्दावन में एक धर्मशाला का निर्माण भी प्रारंभ किया है ।

Decline in Flow of Petro-Dollars

*568. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flow of petro-dollars into India has been declining and, of late, there have been obstructions in its smooth flow into India;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any critical analysis of the reasons for the unsatisfactory flow of petro-dollars into India;

(c) if so, what is the result thereof; and

(d) what steps are contemplated by Government to remove the obstructions in the smooth flow of petro-dollars into the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The term 'Petro-dollars' is a generic term and refers to surplus financial resources available with the Oil Exporting Developing Countries (OEDC) as a result of the substantial rise in the crude prices. Broadly, the term could be said to include :—

(i) Remittances from the Middle East Countries by way of private transfers including remittances from Indian residents in these countries;

(ii) Foreign investments under the liberalised policy in respect of investment in Indian industries from OED countries, and

(iii) External assistance provided to India by countries in the Middle East.

2. So far as (i) above is concerned, details of remittance of Rs. 10,000 and below are not required to be reported to the RBI by the Authorised Dealers under the current exchange control rules. Though global figures have been estimated as in Statement-I no precise information about flow of funds in to India from a particular country or a particular region is available with the RBI.

3. As regards (ii) above, the RBI has reported that it has no readily available data in respect of investments from OED countries of the Middle East.

4. As regards (iii) above, the figures of external assistance from the Middle East countries from the years 1979-80 to 1983-84 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

QUICK AND PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF GROSS NON-EXPORT RECEIPTS

Year	Amount in Crores
1978	2218.75
1979	2775.28
1980	4467.28
1981	4621.76
1982	5013.00

The above figures represent gross non-export receipts such as shipping; insurance, dividend and tourism receipts etc. besides four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'Inward Remittances' namely, (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfers, and (iv) money order receipts.

Statement-II

External Assistance from Middle East Countries

(Rs. Lakhs)

	Country	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
		UTILISATION			(RE)	(BE)
1.	IRAQ	1,33	65	—	—	—
2.	IRAN	11,65	16,56	—	—	—
3.	KUWAIT FUND	—	6,12	6,55	47,84	54,06
4.	SAUDI ARABIA FUND	29,13	9,25	3,93	15,24	4,26
5.	ABU DHABI FUND	5,94	1,73	—	—	—
6.	OPEC SPECIAL FUND	—	3,17	7,61	38,27	21,61
	Total =	48,05	37,48	18,09	101,35	79,93

Criteria for Managerial Evaluation/ Performance of G.I.C.

*569. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for managerial evaluation/performance of the General Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether gross premium income or profitability i.e. loss ratio is given weightage for the said evaluation/performance; and

(c) what are the explicit criteria of appointing surveyors/loss adjusters for claims or losses of high magnitude *viz.* 50 lakhs of rupees and above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) For evaluating the performance of the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries, both the criteria of Gross Premium income and profitability are being adopted.

(c) Any claim for Rs. 20,000 and above has to be surveyed by a surveyor/loss assessor duly licensed under the Insurance Act.

Export of Tea to Rupee Trade Countries

*570. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing the value of tea exported to the rupee trade countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the value of tea exported to the rupee trade countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise.

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the country	1980	1981	1982
U.S.S.R.	124.94	146.40	101.28
POLAND	20.88	22.17	30.36
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0.66	0.99	0.90
GERMAN DEM. REP.	0.49	0.55	0.76
ROMANIA	Nil	0.20	0.09
Total	146.97	170.31	133.39

Implementation of 20-Point Programme by Banks

*571. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of a Deputy Governor to formulate the modalities of implementation of the new 20-Point Programme by the banks; and

(b) whether the Group's report has already been considered by Government and the Reserve Bank of India for effective co-ordination between the Banks and the different State Governments so as to avoid undue delay and harassment to the beneficiaries of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Pursuant to a decision taken at the meeting

of the chief executives of public sector banks, held on February 15, 1982, after the announcement of the new 20 Point Programme, the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Ghosh, Deputy Governor, to identify the beneficiaries of the programme and make recommendations about the manner in which banks should extend credit support to them. The Working Group was also expected to identify the points included in the 20 Point Programme which directly or indirectly concerned the banks and work out specific measures to be taken by the banking system in support of the programme.

Within this broad framework, the Working Group made a number of recommendations identifying, within the various priority sectors, the groups of weaker sections which are beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme; evolving a broader concept of "Weaker Section" and stipulating specific targets of lending to this section and also separately for direct finance within the Agricultural Sector. Recommendations were also made regarding greater involvement of Regional Rural Banks in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, integration of bank assistance to the beneficiaries of the Programme in the District Credit Plans, setting up of suitable intermediary organisations for facilitating credit flow to the weaker sections and evolving a regular mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Programme.

A summary of the recommendations of the Working Group, as accepted by the Government, is set out in the attached statement. Instructions, communicating these guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank to all the scheduled commercial banks as also the State Governments on February 7, 1983.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations of Ghosh Working Group as accepted by the Government.

Of the 20 Points in the New Programme, 12 points have direct relevance to the banking system. The State Governments, in close collaboration with banks and/or ARDC/NABARD, should draw up specific schemes/plans of action under the various points in a co-ordinated manner, taking into account the various development programmes in the States, so that a clear picture of the bank assistance to be provided emerges and suitable tie-up arrangements are made.

2. While no change is considered necessary in the overall composition of priority sector, modifications are proposed in the definitions of some components of the priority sector, with a view to ensuring that the thrust is towards financing the smaller borrowers. The modifications suggested are : (i) besides fair price shops dealing in essential commodities and consumers, co-operative stores, any other retail traders with credit limits not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-under retail trade, (ii) small business original investment of not more than Rs. 2 lakhs and with working capital limits not exceeding Rs. 1 lakhs and (iii) professional and self-employed persons with credit limits not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs of which for working capital not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

3. The net funds made available to RRBs by sponsor banks may be treated as priority sector advances of sponsor banks for assessment of performance.

4. There is no need to alter the overall target of 40% of total bank credit, set for priority sector advances.

5. Banks should lend 15% of their credit as Direct Finance to Agriculture by March 1985 and 16% by March 1987.

6. Banks should take steps to increase the share of advances for minor irrigation and land development purposes substantially.

7. The definition of weaker sections in priority sector should correspond to the beneficiaries under the 20-Point Programime which is aimed at improving the living standard of the weakest sections of the society.

8. The advances to the weaker sections as identified above should reach a level of 25% of priority sector advance or 10% of total bank credit by the end of March 1985.

9. The field level machinery has to be reared up to achieve this task. The systems and procedures have to be suitably simplified keeping in view the type of beneficiaries to be financed and the same should be implemented effectively at the field level.

10. The State Government and their agencies have a variety of responsibilities like systematic identification of schemes and beneficiaries, provision of extension services, linkages and infrastructural facilities, provision of necessary inputs and assistance in marketing end products, technical support in preparation and implementation of schemes, monitoring and ensuring at ground level proper implementation of schemes, conducting techno-economic studies, assisting the timely recovery of loans and arrangements for imparting training to beneficiaries.

11. The co-operatives and RRBs have an important role to play in the implementation of the New 20-Point Programme.

12. Weakening of financial institutions, particularly co-operatives, as a result of accumulation of overdues and consequent non-recycling of funds should be considered as a matter of concern not only to the financial institutions but also to State Governments and developmental agencies concerned. Concerted efforts should, therefore, be made all round to promote a healthy recovery atmosphere and ethics.

13. Co-operative banks may ensure that the share of the weaker sections is not less than half of the total credit advanced by co-operatives during a year.

14. RRBs should draw up plans to ensure sizeable participation by them in financing the 20-Point Programme.

15. Banks should integrate assistance to 20 Point beneficiaries under DCPs/AAPs by including all viable/bankable schemes drawn up under the programme.

16. The question of setting up suitable intermediary organisations, with appropriate back up facilities, may be considered by State Governments to facilitate credit flows in an organised manner to the weaker sections as well as assistance regarding input supply and Marketing.

17. The weaker sections beneficiaries need to be organised into homogenous functional groups, preferably in the form of co-operatives or registered societies with support from developmental agencies at the district/State level in matters like technical advice, input supply and marketing.

Robbery in Amritsar Branch of Syndicate Bank

*572. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Amritsar Branch of Syndicate Bank was robbed of a large amount of cash on the night of 25/26 January, 1983 and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether some nationalised banks have stopped keeping chowkidars/armed guards at their branches and if so, particulars thereof and justification for dispensing with the security arrangements;

(c) measures taken to prevent such incidents;

(d) whether the robbers could easily break open the so-called burglary proof strong room doors of the Bank and if so, the details of manufacturers involved and what explanations have they rendered;

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India have been refusing to accept surplus cash from the banks on the plea of shortage of staff and shortage of space; and

(f) if so, measures adopted to remove such bottlenecks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (f) Syndicate Bank has reported that there was a burglary at its Amritsar branch on the night of 25th/26th January 1983 when cash amounting to Rs. 7.34 lakhs approximately was burgled from the strong room of the branch. According to the bank, the burglars appear to have entered the strong room by cutting

open the "Godrej" steel door of the strong room. The bank has further reported that it has already taken up the matter with the manufacturers of the door. The matter has separately been reported to the local police and the police investigations are in progress.

Banks have a package of security arrangements including protected strong rooms constructed as per specifications, provision of armed guards, alarms, etc. These arrangements are reviewed from time to time in the light of experience. Government have also issued instructions to all the public sector banks to strengthen their security arrangements. Guidelines have also been issued to the banks indicating the various specific steps to be taken by them for strengthening the security arrangements within the banks.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that there has been no instance of refusal on its part to accept surplus cash from the banks on the plea of shortage of staff or shortage of space. However, it had received in the past certain reports of some banks having currency chests refusing to accept surplus cash from other banks on the plea of shortage of staff and shortage of space. Reserve Bank has further reported that such cases were taken up with the concerned banks for taking appropriate action. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at the meeting convened by him on 25th February, 1983 with the Chief Executives of public sector banks also impressed upon them that they should extend currency chest facilities to other banks also for purposes of depositing surplus cash.

Punctuality Performance of I.A. and A.I.

*573. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) comparison of the performance of the Indian Airlines and Air India with regard to punctuality in each for the last three years and in the current year;

(b) how does this performance compare with that of other countries' airlines; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken to improve the said performance and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a)

Year	Percentage of punctuality	
	Indian Airlines	Air India
Jan. '80 to Dec. '80	78.43	82.46
Jan. '81 to Dec. '81	79.82	87.39
Jan. '82 to Dec. '82	78.04	88.92
Jan. '83 to Feb. '83	69 05	89.80

(b) The on-time performance of our airlines compares favourably with that to other airlines of the world.

(c) All the controllable delays are regularly reviewed and remedial measures taken to improve on-time performance.

It is the constant endeavour of both the Corporations and the Government to maintain punctuality of flights while ensuring the highest standard of flight safety.

गुजरात में आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापे

*574. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में गुजरात में आय कर विभाग की प्रवर्तन शाखा ने कितने छापे मारे और इन छापों में कितने मूल्य का सामान जब्त किया गया तथा कितने लोग गिरफ़्तार किये गये;

(ख) गिरफ़्तार किये गये लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कानूनी कार्रवाई की गई तथा क्या जब्त किया गया सामान छोड़ दिया गया, या विभाग में जमा कर लिया गया; और

(ग) यदि जब्त किया गया सामान नियमों के अंतर्गत अवैध नहीं पाया जाता तो उसे कितने समय के अंदर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये और ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें जब्त किया गया सामान तीन मास से अधिक समय तक रखा गया; और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) :

(क) से (ग) आयकर विभाग के आसूचना पक्ष ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान गुजरात में 150 तलाशियां ली थीं और प्रथम-दृष्ट्या लगभग 119.62 लाख रुपये मूल्य की लेखा-बाह्य परिसंपत्तियां पकड़ी गई थीं । कोई भी व्यक्ति गिरफ़्तार नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत तलाशियों के दौरान गिरफ़्तारी का कोई उपबंध नहीं है ।

कानून की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार कर-निर्धारण अधिकारी को अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही के 90 दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर अप्रकटित आय का सरसरी तौर पर अनुमान लगाना होता है, उस पर लगाये जाने वाले कर का हिसाब लगाना होता है, उस पर लगाए जाने वाले ब्याज तथा अर्थदण्ड का निर्धारण करना होता है, सभी प्रत्यक्ष-कर अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत अन्य मौजूदा बकाया पड़ी देनदारियों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना होता है और यदि पकड़ी गई परिसंपत्तियां इन सब से अधिक हों तो उस अधिक भाग को छोड़ना होता है । पकड़ी गई परिसंपत्तियों को गैर-कानूनी रूप से रोके रखे जाने का कोई भी दृष्टान्त नोटिस में नहीं लाया गया है ।

Marginal increase of Tourist Traffic in 1982

*575 SHRI CHITTA BASU :
(SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic in India during the year 1982 increased marginally by 0.5 per cent compared to preceding year;

(b) if so, whether the projected development of the tourism infrastructure would not lead to the creation of surplus capacity; and

(c) if so, whether Government consider it desirable to review the programme of the Sixth Five Year Plan in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The final figure indicates an increase of 0.7 per cent in tourist traffiic during 1982 compared to preceding year.

(b) **and (c)** Review and development of tourist facilities is a continuous process. It takes into account the potentiality of the country for tourism and the prospects of tourist arrivals from various countries which are advantageously placed either by way of prosperity, or proximity to India accompanied by a desire to see this country.

Fluctuations in the economic prosperity of the countries producing tourist traffic to India bring about corresponding changes in tourist arrivals in the country. Currently, the economic recession in the western wolrd and in the North American region has led to a fall in the tourist arrivals from these two regions. Government does not consider it necessary to modify their plan of action for infrastructure building, as long-term perspectives have to be kept in mind.

Use of African Ports by India

*576. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of newly formed organisation 'Friends of Africa' with full information about Government and industrialists who have joined the organisation;

(b) the names and details of the African countries with which India will be using

their sea ports, Indian investment to be provided there;

(c) whether all the formalities have been completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, by what time it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) It has been decided to set up a society called Friends of Africa with a view to promote bilateral cooperation and trade between India and African countries.

The rules and regulations of the society are being finalised.

India will continue to use the sea ports of all the African countries with which it is having trade relations. There is no proposal for any Indian investment in this regard.

Demand of Engineering Exporters to Import directly all their Entitlements.

*577. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineering exporters have demanded permission to import directly all their entitlements; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Ministry of Commerce issued Public Notice No. 58—ITC (PN)/82 dated 11th December 1982 in terms of which holders of import licences for certain categories of steel were to obtain their requirements from Steel Authority of India Limited, instead of importing directly. Representations have been received against this provision.

(b) As the import and export policy for 1983-84 has not been announced, no details can be given at this stage.

Suggestions made by Indian Merchants' Chamber to Boost Production

6305. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Merchants, Chamber has submitted to Government certain demands and suggestions to boost production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Various suggestions were made by different sections, oragnisations, economists etc. prior to the presentation of the Budget. While preparing the Budget, suggestions from various quarters were considered. The Budget for 1983-84 aims at strengthening the productive forces in the economy, keeping a tight rein on inflation, encouraging savings both in the individual and corporate sectors and promoting essential investment.

Rules Insisting on Typists and Clerks in United India Insurane Co. to do Stipulated Work.

6306. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United India Insurance Company has any rules insisting on typists and clerks to carry out stipulated work like preparation of policies is a day; and

(b) are Government aware that the company gives overtime allowance to the above employees even if they do not attend to this work during the prescribed hours of work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

सरकार द्वारा मैसर्स मोहिनी मिल्स को अपने अधिकार में लेना

6307. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बेलधारिया, पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित मैसर्स मोहिनी मिल्स लिमिटेड को जो बन्द पड़ी है, अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब से बन्द पड़ी है, तथा मिल-मालिकों की ओर किन-किन बैंकों, राज्य वित्त निगम और अन्य संस्थाओं को ऋण की कितनी-कितनी धनराशि बकाया है तथा मिल बन्द होने से पहले उनकी ओर भविष्य निधि, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा, योजना कर्मचारियों के वेतन, आय-कर की कितनी-कितनी धनराशि बकाया थी; और

(ग) सरकार अब इस मिल को कैसे चलाएगी तथा इस मिल में कब तक काम शुरू हो जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) यह मिल 20 फरवरी, 1980 से बंद पड़ी है। उसके अधिग्रहण के समय बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों के ऋणों, कर्मचारियों की देय राशि तथा बकाया आयकर के ब्यौरे निम्नांकित प्रकार हैं :

1)	सैन्ट्रल बैंक	204.42 लाख
2)	यूनाइटिड कमर्शियल बैंक	48.32 लाख
3)	इंडस्ट्रियल रिकन्सट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	78.91 लाख
4)	भविष्य निधि, ई० एस० आई० तथा प्रशासनिक प्रभार आदि	97.31 लाख
5)	वेतन, मजदूरी तथा बोनस	68.52 लाख
6)	आयकर	0.23 लाख
7)	ग्रेच्युटी	189.21 लाख

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को इस मिल के प्रबन्ध के लिये प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। यह मिल 25 मार्च, 1982 से नियमित रूप से उत्पादन कर रही है।

Commitment to IMF for a Liberal Import Policy

6308. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that government have made commitments to the IMF for a liberal import policy;

(b) if so, the details of the liberal import policy of Government pursuant to such an undertaking to the IMF;

(c) what is the exact trade deficit in the year 1982-83; and

(d) how far it will affect the indigenous finished goods and industries in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a), (b) and (d) Government have made statements on November 23, 1981 and July 13, 1982 in both Houses of Parliament on India's Extended Arrangement Programme with the IMF; relevant documents including Statement of Policies have already been placed in the parliament Library.

(c) On a provisional basis, the trade deficit for the first three quarters of 1982-83 (April-Dec. 1982) is estimated at Rs. 4059.96 crores.

Release of Army Trucks, Jeeps and Scrap to bogus Institutions and Organisations

6309. SHRI A. NEELALOHTTHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the release of Army trucks, jeeps and scrap to bogus institutions and organisations from the Ministry of Defence; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A complaint was received in the Ministry alleging release of army surplus stores worth Rs. 2.5 to 3 lakhs from Central Vehicle Depot, Panagarh, West Bengal, on the basis of bogus release orders. The complaint was investigated by the CBI whose investigations revealed that one Shri R. L. Verma, resident of EA-41, Inderpuri, New Delhi in criminal conspiracy with one Shri Chotey Lal, Shri Nalini Haldar, V&PO Ramakrishna Puram, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal and Shri Pran Nath Khatri of Calcutta had during 1978-79 obtained brass scrap from the Central Vehicle Stores Panagarh on concessional rates by using forged release and thereby cheated the Government. A charge sheet U/S 120-B, IPC read with Sections 420, 468 and 472 IPC was filed in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi on 23-12-1982 against Shri R. L. Verma.

Companies Closing Down or Working in Losses due to Indiscriminate Imports

6310. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a number of companies are closing down or working in losses due to indiscriminate imports leading to mounting trade deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Government have no such information.

Import policy is formulated having regard to the domestic production and demand and other relevant considerations. One of the objectives of the import policy is to provide support to the indigenous industry for its development.

There is a standing arrangement to consider suggestions received for changes in the import policy. In 1982-83, the import policy of a number of items was made more restrictive after considering the suggestions made in this regard.

Export of Bicycles

6311. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bicycles exported every year and the make of these bicycles;

(b) whether the export of bicycles is made directly or through some Government agency;

(c) the names of the countries where there is a demand of Indian bicycles and the steps that are being taken to increase the export of bicycles to these countries to earn foreign exchange; and

(d) how much foreign exchange has been earned during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) According to information received from the Engg. Export Promotion Council (EEPC), the number of bicycles exported from India during 1978-79 to 1980-81 was as follows :

		Nos.
1978-79	-	3,31,893
1979-80	-	3,54,883
1980-81	-	6,83,538

There are a number of firms exporting complete bicycles, the prominent brands amongst which are HERO, ATLAS, AVON, TI HERCULES, PHILIPS, ROADMASTER, HAMILTON ETC.

(b) Complete bicycles are mostly exported by individual firms in the private and the public sector.

(c) There is demand of bicycles both in developed and developing countries. However, Indian bicycles are mostly being exported to developing countries of Africa and Asia, *viz.* Iran, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria etc.

A series of steps have been initiated by the Government for promoting export of engineering goods including bicycles. In

addition to the usual export promotion measures such as participation in fairs and exhibitions, sponsoring of sales delegations, it is expected that export efforts of bicycles manufacturers will be strengthened by the various steps taken by the Government for supply of steel and pig iron on priority basis, supply of steel at international prices, simplification of import licencing procedures, advance licencing system for raw materials and introduction of 100% export oriented units.

EEPC recently organised the participation of six Indian firms in International Motor cycles and Cycle Fair, Cologne in September, 1982.

(d) The export of bicycles and bicycle parts has been as follows :

1981-82	:	Rs. 65.00 Crores (Prov.)
1982-83	:	Rs. 37.00 Crores (Prov.)

(April-December)

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के प्रबन्ध निदेशक और चेयरमैन के पदों का भरा जाना

6312. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्राय कपड़ा निगम के प्रबन्ध निदेशक और चेयरमैन के पद गत कुछ महीनों से रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन पदों के कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

U. S. Arms Supply to Pakistan

6313. SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the United States of America has assured Pakistan of an additional 1.1 billion dollar military credit and expeditious supply of remaining F-16s; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this matter and the steps taken to cope with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) Government have no reliable information in this regard.

(b) All developments affecting our security are assessed on a continuing basis and appropriate measures are initiated from time to time to maintain full defence preparedness.

Use of Army in Situation of Unrest

6314. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past, the help of the Army was taken and is still now being taken in Assam to deal with a situation of unrest;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken care to train some of the Army men for meeting such situations since it is not their normal function; and

(c) whether the Army in the Eastern sector are briefed properly about the situation that they are required to handle so that their good image is not affected mainly because of lack of knowledge ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (b) The Army has been providing various types of assistance to the State Government is Assam. Such assistance to civil authorities is a legitimate part of the Army's duties for which it is always kept trained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Projects Receiving Funds from Swedish International Development Authority

6315. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of projects in India receiving funds from the Swedish International Development Authority;

(b) how many of these projects concern women; and

(c) whether any evaluation had been done regarding the benefits accruing or improvements of the projects and if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) The projects receiving assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority are the following :

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.
2. National Leprosy Control Programme.
3. National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
4. Logging Training Centres Project, Dehra Dun.
5. Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
6. Social Forestry Project, Tamil Nadu.
7. Advanced Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation, Hyderabad.
8. Vocational Training Project for Women.
9. Ground Water Project, Kerala.
10. Non-formal Education Programme for the Age Group 9-14 years.
11. Integrated Programme of Technical Cooperation in Trade Promotion.

(b) One of these projects specifically concerns women *viz.*, Vocational Training Project for Women. The other projects aiming at improving the health and living conditions of the rural and poorer sections of the people also include women under their scope.

(c) Joint reviews of the projects have been carried out periodically by the Swedish International Development Authority and the Government of India. In the light of the reviews, steps are taken to improve the implementation of the projects whenever considered necessary. The progress of the projects has so far been satisfactory.

Removal of Infrastructural Constraints and Managerial Deficiencies of Public Undertakings.

6316. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to infrastructure constraints and managerial deficiencies, there is sub-optimal utilisation of the existing capacity, costs have over run and in order to reduce the rate of return it is necessary to increase the production; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to make the public enterprises viable, make them play their assigned role and raise additional resources for the development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The sub-optimal utilisation of existing capacity in some of the enterprises is attributable to a number of factors including power shortages, fluctuations and failures, industrial relations problem, equipment failures, etc.

(b) Government is keenly aware of the need to upgrade the performance levels of public enterprises and have taken various steps of which mention could be made of the following :—

(i) Performance review meetings in the administrative ministries taken periodically.

(ii) Monitoring by High Level Committee on Infrastructural Facilities, particularly in Coal, Power, Steel, Transportation Sectors, etc.

(iii) Greater emphasis on production and productivity through the Sectoral Group discussions of Chief Executives of Manufacturing Enterprises meeting periodically.

(iv) Introduction of scientific monitoring system.

(v) Filling-up of top level vacancies by taking timely action; and

(vi) Investment in balancing facililities and captive power plants.

Cultivation of Rubber in Non-Traditional Areas

6317. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the cultivation of rubber in non-traditional areas in some States;

(b) if so, what is the area covered in different States; and

(c) the estimated production of rubber in each non-traditional State during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Rubber Board is implementing an integrated scheme called "Rubber Plantation Development Scheme" for encouraging newplanting and replanting of areas under rubber cultivation in both the traditional and non-traditional regions in the country.

(b) The total area under rubber cultivation in the country at the end of 1981-82 is estimated at 2,80,000 hectares, the break-up of which is given below :

State	Area (in hectares)
Kerala	2,48,000
Tamil Nadu	15,700
Karnataka	8,700
Andamans & other non-traditional areas	7,600

(c) Statewise break-up of production of natural rubber in each non-traditional state is not available. The total production in the non-traditional states during 1979-80 to 1981-82 was 206 tonnes, 193 tonnes and 299 tonnes respectively.

Transfer of Permanent Government Servants to Public Undertakings.

6318. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many permanent Government servants in his Ministry have been transferred to Public Undertakings during the last five years; and

(b) whether pro-rata pensionary benefits were given to such persons and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Cadre Review in Armed Forces

6319. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5321 on the 13th August, 1982 regarding cadre review in Armed Forces and state the progress since made in conducting the cadre review in respect of service officers working in the Defence inspection Organisation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : Proposals for a cadre Review in respect of Service Officers have been formulated by the DGI and are being examined by the Government.

Modernisation Programme in N.T.C.

6320. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount is being spent under modernisation programme in National Textile Corporation;

(b) how much amount has been spent so far and how much amount has been spent in purchasing ring-frames and what is the standard of this machine of producing higher count;

(c) name of the supplier who has supplied these machines to NTC and its subsidiaries;

(d) whether modernisation programme has been completed in all the subsidiaries of NTC; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) The National Textile Corporation (NTC) has formulated a corporate plan involving an outlay of Rs. 320 crores for modernisation and expansion of its mills, wherever necessary, in a phased manner. NTC had spent Rs. 100 crores on modernisation/expansion of its mills before the commencement of the Sixth Plan, and the remaining amount of Rs. 220 crores was envisaged to be invested during the Sixth Plan period.

Upto the end of December, 1982, Rs. 245 crores had been spent on modernisation/expansion of the NTC mills, which includes about Rs. 51 crores spent on purchase of new ring frames. These ring frames are capable of producing yarn of finer counts, and were purchased from the following firms :—

1. M/s. Laxmi Machine Works, Coimbatore
2. M/s. Mafatlal Engg. Industries, Bombay
3. M/s. Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta
4. M/s. Textool Co. Ltd., Coimbatore
5. M/s. Indequip Engg. Ltd., Ahmedabad
6. M/s. Ramakrishna Industries, Coimbatore

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The modernisation/expansion programme of these mills are being implemented in a phased manner, and are expected to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan period.

Tenure for Posting in Sensitive Assignments in Dad

6321. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the tenures for postings in sensitive assignments in DAD;

(b) whether some of the sections in Main Office of CDA Patna have been categorised as sensitive;

(c) whether norms of sensitive postings are not being maintained;

(d) whether it is a fact that some are posted repeatedly in sensitive and some are denied the opportunity even after long absence;

(e) whether some of the Section Officers and Auditors posted in Administration Sections have not been shifted from sensitive seats even after completion of prescribed tenures; and

(f) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Two to five years, depending upon the nature of assignment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Subject to administrative convenience, the present policy is being followed.

(f) Does not arise.

Calculation of Interest on Saving Account Deposits in S. B. I.

6322. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in State Bank of India the interest on saving account deposits is calculated and credited to the accounts of the customers on yearly basis while in other nationalised and non-nationalised banks the interest on saving account deposits is calculated and credited on half yearly basis;

(b) if so, the reasons for this distinction and whether in the State Bank of India the interest on saving account deposits is proposed to be reviewed and interest allowed on half yearly basis; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) According to the directives of the Reserve Bank of India all the Scheduled Commercial Banks are to calculate interest on savings and fixed deposit accounts at quarterly or longer intervals. The State Bank of India credit interest on savings accounts once a year, as at the end of September, but the actual calculations are on six monthly basis i.e. interest accrued on these accounts for first half year is treated as credited to the savings bank balances and interest thereon allowed for the subsequent half year. Nationalised Banks are reported to be calculating and crediting interest on Saving Bank Accounts at half yearly intervals.

The practice has been found convenient by State Bank of India since it does not entail any loss to the depositors while at the same time ensuring economy of man-power required for calculation of interests on the very large number of Saving Bank Accounts in that Bank.

VVIPs Stayed in I.T.D.C. Hotels during Non-Aligned Summit Meet

6323. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some ITDC hotels were given an opportunity to accommodate the VVIPs and their staff during the Non-Aligned Summit;

(b) if so, the names of such hotels, including the hotels in which their staff was accommodated;

(c) whether it is a fact that the External Affairs Ministry has thanked all the staff whose services were utilised during the session in Non-Aligned Summit;

(d) if so, whether consideration has been made to issue appreciation certiticates or some financial assistance to the lower staff also serving in these hotels; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the nature of benefit of Tourism Ministry adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. ITDC's hotels, namely, Ashok, Samrat, Kanishka and Lodhi provided accommodation for the stay of the VVIPs and their staff during the Non-Aligned Summit.

(d) Suitable recognition of the services rendered by all those concerned with NAM arrangements is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Suggestions made by Governor of R.B.I. for Setting up National Development Bank

6324. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India's Governor suggested the setting up of a National Development Bank for financing further growth of power, transport and irrigation sector needs;

(b) if so, what are the significant issues to which he has invited attention and the main suggestions made by him; and

(c) the reaction of Government to his suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of the T.T. Krishnamachari Memorial Lecture delivered by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, on 7.3.1983, he had drawn attention to the poor performance of many State Electricity Boards, State Road Transport Corporations and Irrigation Departments mainly on account of lack of proper management. He suggested setting up of a National Development Bank for power, irrigation and transport for financing further growth of these sectors. The bank was to be charged with the responsibility to lend money to the State Corporations only on the basis of viable project proposals and pursuit of sound management and pricing policies and practices.

(c) There is no proposal as yet before the Government for setting up a separate National Development Bank for Power; irrigation and transport sectors.

Deregistering of Unscrupulous Exporters for Shipping Powerloom Goods as Handloom Goods

6325. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer given on 5th November, 1982 to Starred Question No. 388 regarding export of powerloom fabrics as handloom goods and state whether Government will confirm that the unscrupulous exporters who shipped powerloom goods as handloom goods have been deregistered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

Action under the law has been initiated and show-cause notices under the relevant provisions of Export (Control) Order 1977, as amended, have been issued against the concerned exporters. One of the exporters in question has been deregistered by the Apparels Export Promotion Council in another context.

Value of goods disposed of and mode of disposal.

6327. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the value of supplies effected during the past three years and the mode of their purchases; and

(b) the details and the value of goods disposed of during the same period and the mode of their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Total value of stores purchased and disposed of during the period from 1979-80 to 1981-82 under broad categories and mode of purchase/disposal are indicated in the Annexures I & II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-6343/83).

Public Schools not Paying Income-Tax

6328. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE to pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are certain Public Schools in the Capital as well as in the States (almost in all important cities) which are being run on donation and have an annual income of lakhs of rupees but are not paying any Income-tax to Government;

(b) whether any inquiry or check has been made by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) Section 10(22) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 exempts from income-tax any income of a University or other educational institution existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit. An institution which satisfies the require-

ments of section 10(22) of the Act, is not obliged to file a return of income suo motu. However, proceedings under section 139(2) of the Act can be initiated by the assessing officer calling for a return of income in such cases and the exemption granted after due scrutiny. In case public schools satisfy the requirements of section 10(22) their income from all sources will be exempt from tax.

Production and Export of Tea

6329. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of tea has increased during the year 1982 as compared to the previous years but the export has declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decline in the export of tea;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons of decline in export of tea is the quality of tea; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the quality to catch the foreign market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) The figures of Tea production and export for the years 1978 to 1982 are as follows :

Year	Production (Qty. in M. kg)	Export (Qty. in M. kg)
1978	571.33	176.05
1979	547.60	199.64
1980	571.66	224.03
1981	560.72	240.18
1982	564.00	185.39

As will be seen from the above figures, production and exports of Teas have been fluctuating. This is primarily because tea-leaf production is an agricultural operation and susceptible to weather conditions. Lower production in the early part of 1982 on account of drought conditions affected availability of exportable teas and exports were further affected by the warehouse workers' strike in December, 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

Where as the quantity of exportable tea available in a particular year may be subject to fluctuations, the quality of Indian teas remains unaffected.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling Detected at Airports

6330. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the total number of cases of smuggling detected at various international airports in India during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what is the total value of the contraband goods seized and the number of persons arrested, Indians and foreigners; and

(c) how these seized goods were disposed of and the total amount collected by selling them each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) The total number of cases of smuggling detected at the four international airports *viz*, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, the total value of contrabands seized and the total number of Indians and foreigners arrested during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 are as follows :—

Year	Number of cases	Value of contra-bands seizeds (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested	
			Inds.	Forgns.
1980	1209	4.23	238	154
1981	800	6.24	187	122
1982	786	11.59	217	171

(c) The modes of disposal of different categories of seized/confiscated goods have been set out in the statement enclosed.

The total value of seized/confiscated goods including those seized at the aforesaid 4 airports disposed of during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is as under :—

Year	Value of goods disposed of
1980	**Rs. 17.76 crores**
1981	**Rs. 20.50 crores**
1982	**Rs. 24.90 crores**

Statement

MANNER OF DISPOSAL OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF GOODS

	Description		Manner of Disposal
1.	Trade goods	:	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicale parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2.	Conveyances	:	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated departmentally.
3.	Gold and Silver	:	Gold and Silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4.	Indian and foreign currency	:	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5.	Arms and ammunition	:	Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—
		a)	Stenguns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
		b)	All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).
		c)	Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.

Description		Manner of Disposal
		d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the Public are disposed of by public auction.
		e) .12 bore arms and ammunition are sold to state Forest Secretaries/Chief Conservators of Forests/ Chief Wildlife Wardens for their official use.
		Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
6. Antiquities	:	Antiquities are handed over to the Archecological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7. Wild Life products	:	These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums, etc. at a token price or handed over to Wild Life Authorities free of cost for exchange purposes with other countries who are signatories to CITES. Snake skins are sold to Bharat Leather Corporation for manufacture of products for exports.
8. (a) Synthetic and Metalic Yarn	:	Synthetic and Metalic yarn is sold to Weavers' Cooperatives/associations and to actual users.
(b) Nylon Fishing nets	:	Nylon Fishing nets are sold to National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Limited and to Fishermen's Cooperatives approved by the State Governments. If not lifted by them, then by public auction.
9. Liquor	:	Liquor is disposed of to Indian Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quotas of their eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10. Diamonds	:	Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	:	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or by tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.

	Description		Manner of Disposal
12.	Watches	:	Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they are offered for sale to :— a) Military and Para-Military Organisations for use of their personnel; and b) N.C.C.F. for sale to bonafide consumers through consumers cooperative societies, super bazars, sahakari bhandars, etc. c) Electronic whatches to be offered to N.C.C.F. Military and Para-Military Organisations and Police canteens.
13.	Electric goods; including Video Cassette Recorders	:	Electric goods like calculators, tape-recorders, etc. and typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities and other educational institutions including cultural organisations Government Departments and Public Sector undertakings and to N.C.C.F.
14.	Feature films	:	To be sold to National Film Development Corporation.
15.	Cloves and other spices	:	To be first offered to N.C.C.F. and in case they fail to lift then they are sold to by public auction.
16.	Drugs and medicines	:	Canalised drugs to be offered to canalising agencies at a sale price of c.i.f. value plus customs duty less a discount of 15%. However, in case the canalising agency fails to lift the goods, then they may be disposed of by auction to actual users. Drug formulations if found to be of standard quality may be disposed of/released for use to hospitals only. Other categories which are not labled in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Medicine Act and goods made therein to be destoryed.
17.	Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods excluding watches	:	Synthetic textiles are to be exported. **Additional Measures :** Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below :—

Description	Manner of Disposal
	i) Through retail sale by Customs Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots. ii) By sale to Military and Para-Military organisations and Police Canteens for use of their personnal; and iii) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, for sale to BONAFIED consumers through Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

Exemption on Aluminium Pipes used in Sprinkler Irrigation Equipment

6331. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that aluminium pipes used in sprinkler irrigation equipment have been exempted from excise duty, where as credit proforma in respect of excise duty paid by the manufacturers for aluminium ingots is not being given;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of credit proforma mentioned under (a), the manufacturers have to increase their prices correspondingly thus entailing no benefits to the farmers; whereas Government have made so much publicity about this unbeneficial exemption; and

(c) in view of (a) and (b) above, what steps Government are taking so as to provide real benefit to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA ROA) :

(a) to (c) Prior to 1983 budget, aluminium pipes for sprinkler equipment were being charged to a reduced central excise duty at the rate of 17.6% ad valorem as against the normal duty of 28.6% ad valorem. Where such pipes were manufactured directly from aluminium ingots/billets, proforma credit of duty paid on such ingots/billets was also being given for paying the duty on the said pipes. As a part of the 1983 budget, such pipes have been fully exempted from excise duty. Consequently, under the Central Excise Rules, no proforma credit of duty paid on ingots/billets is available. However, the quantum of duty on such pipes being more than the quantum of duty on ingots/billets full exemption to pipes would benefit the manufacturers even in the absence of proforma credit of duty paid on ingots/billets.

Release of Special Coins

6332. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the release of some special coins in the current financial year;

(b) if so, what would be the theme and denominations of each of these coins; and

(c) the details of the special coins released in 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to issue special coins with the theme 'Fisheries'. The denominations of these coins have not yet been decided.

(c) The details are given below :—

	Theme	Type of coins	Denominations
1.	World Food Day	Circulation coins	20 Paise and 10 Paise
2.	IX Asian Games, Delhi, 1982	Proof coins.	Rs. 100, Rs. 10.25 Paise and 10 Paise.
		Uncirculated coins.	Rs. 100 and Rs. 10.
		Circulation coins.	Rs. 2.25 Paise and 10 Paise.
3.	National Integration	Proof coins.	Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 2 and 50 Paise.
		Uncirculated coins.	Rs. 100 and Rs. 10.
		Circulation coins.	Rs. 2 and 50 Paise.

Reservation for ST and SC Candidates in Defence Services Appointments

6333. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of reservations for ST and SC candidates for appointments in the Defence Services ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when do Government think of providing reservations for ST and SC candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

There is at present no provision for reservation for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates in the matter of recruitment to the Defence Services. However, with a view to increasing the intake of officers from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities through the National Defence Academy, the following steps have been taken for their admission to 18 Sainik Schools located in various parts of the country and 5 located at Dholpur, Chail, Bangalore, Belgaum and Ajmer where special coaching is given for the National Defence Academy examination :—

(i) In the case of entry to the Sainik Schools, reservations of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes candidates have been provided, subject to their qualifying in the entrance examination and being found medically fit, irrespective of their position in the merit list.

(ii) For admission to the Military Schools, all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes boys who qualify in the admission test are admitted to these schools, irrespective of their position in the overall order of merit.

2. As regards recruitment to the ranks, the following measures have been taken :—

(i) Instructions have been issued to all Recruiting Officers that, other things

being equal, preference should be given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Recruiting Officers have been instructed to carry out recruitment-cum-publicity tours not only in the cities and towns but also in the interior areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

(ii) Recruiting parties from Regimental Centres are also despatched from time to time to increase the recruitment of these categories into the Army.

3. There is at present, no proposal for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the Armed Forces. In order to ensure the highest standard of efficiency in the fighting arms, strict standards of physical fitness, minimum educational, professional qualifications and psychological aptitude tests have been prescribed, commensurate with the job requirements. Within these parameters recruitment is done purely on merit. Any relaxation of standards would be detrimental to the fighting efficiency of the forces.

Bank loans to Labour Cooperatives and Unemployed Youth.

6334. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision or direction to give Bank loan to the labour cooperative of the unemployed youth, specially Harijans and Tribals to encourage self-employment; if so, facts in details; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that a labour cooperative at Sudamdih Dhanbad working under the BCCL applied for loan to all the Scheduled Banks operating in Dhanbad (Bihar) in 1982 but its application was denied, crippling its activities; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per existing norms, unemployed youth organised as a registered labour cooperative are eligible for bank finance for their gainful activities.

(b) and (c) Bank of India has reported that in May, 1982 an Association named Kamgar Shramik Sahyog Samittee Limited had approached its Zonal Office for financial assistance and was advised to approach the bank's Bhojudih Branch with necessary documents/information to enable it to consider the request. The Samittee has not contacted either the bank branch or the Zonal Office of the bank with the required particulars.

बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा लिपिकों, टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों आदि के लिये चयन

6335. श्री आर. एन. राकेश : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड लिपिकों, टाइपिस्टों, स्टेनोग्राफरों आदि के पदों के लिये लिखित परीक्षा एवं साक्षात्कार के आधार पर चयन करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चयन की प्रक्रिया का निर्णय कैसे किया जाता है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बोर्ड चयन की प्रक्रिया को समय-समय पर बदल सकते हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रक्रिया कितनी बार बदली गई और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किये गये परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) चयन प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा भारत सरकार के परामर्श से तैयार की

गई चयन प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उन सभी पात्र उम्मीदवारों को, जिन्होंने समय पर आवेदन किया हो और विहित शुल्क भेजा हो, लिखित परीक्षा के लिए बुलाया जाता है। लिखित परीक्षा में वस्तुपरक (आब्जेक्टिव) तथा वर्णनात्मक किस्म की परीक्षाएं शामिल होती हैं। उम्मीदवारों को वर्णनात्मक किस्म की परीक्षा में केवल सफलता अंक (पास मार्कस) प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता होती है तथा इसमें प्राप्तांकों पर योग्यता रैंकिंग (मैरिट रैंकिंग) के प्रयोजन के वास्ते विचार नहीं किया जाता। लिखित परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है। टंककों, आशुलिपिकों आदि के मामले में, साक्षात्कार से पहले उनकी दक्षता-परीक्षा भी ली जाती है। लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार की महत्ता का अनुपात 2:1 होता है। तत्पश्चात योग्यता सूची (मैरिट लिस्ट) तैयार की जाती है जो कि उपलब्ध रिक्तियों की संख्या पर निर्भर होती है।

यद्यपि पात्रता-मानदण्डों में कुछ मामूली रियायतें दी गई हैं, किसी भी बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा उपर्युक्त वर्णित मूल प्रक्रिया में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

Tourist Spots in Orissa Projected in Tourist Map

6336. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURIST AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of foreign tourists visited Orissa during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) which the tourist spots in Orissa are projected in the Tourist Map of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Tourist statistics of foreign tourists are compiled on all-India basis and not State-wise.

(b) Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konarak, Chilka Lake, Gopalpur-on-See are some of the popular tourist spots in Orissa. The Department of Tourism, in consultation with the State Government, has identified 20 centres for integrated development through the combined resources of Centre, State and Private Sectors.

Study on Working of Public Undertakings

6337. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study had been undertaken recently on the working of all public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, what are the details of the problems responsible for dismal and inefficient performance of these units; and

(c) what are the steps suggested to improve the performance and efficiency of public sector enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the study made by the Expert Committee on Public Enterprises set up by the Government in August, 1980, under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member (Industry), Planning Commission, to go into the working of selected public enterprises in Coal, Steel, Shipping, Engineering and other sectors;

(b) The performance of public enterprises has improved in the last two years. While there are many good performers, the performance of others has not been satisfactory due to various reasons. The problems faced by them include areas of managerial set up, product mix, management system in various functional areas like production planning and control, materials, financial, personnel and marketing management, as also external factors like inadequancy of infrastructural facilities and others.

(c) Apart from following up the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the following major steps have been taken to improve the performance of public enterprises :

(i) Government at the highest level monitors the performance of public enterprises providing infrastructural facilities like transportation, power, basic raw materials etc. with a view to improving their output;

(ii) Periodical review of performance by the administrative Ministries through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises with a view to taking remedial action where necessary;

(iii) Improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies;

(iv) Expeditious settlements of wage disputes to improve industrial relations; and

(v) Sanctioning of additional investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever required.

Maintaining of Roster Regarding Reservation for SCs/STs by Controller General of Accounts.

6338. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Roster regarding Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe reservation is maintained by the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance as per the reservation policy of the Government of India.

(b) The number of SC/ST employees promoted from the post of messenger to LDC and LDC to Jr. Acctt. and from Jr. Acctt. to Sr. Acctt. and from Sr. Acctt. to JAO and from JAO to PAO and from PAO to DCA and from DCA to Controller etc. from the formation of the Controller General of Accounts Organisation; and

(c) Is it a fact that SC/ST employees have not been given promotion even after rendering 15 years of service specially in the Ministry of Finance, Controller of Accounts Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA ROA) : (a) The Roster regarding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe reservation in respect of Group 'A', and Group 'B staff is maintained by the Controller General of Accounts. As regards the non-gazetted staff, the Ministries/Deptts. are the cadre controlling authorities and the roster is maintained by the Ministries/Departments in which they are working.

(b) There is no reservation for SC/ST staff in regard to promotion from Messenger to LDC and from LDC to Jr. Accountant as the percentage of promotion to these categories is 15% and 25% respectively. The promotions in respect of all other categories are being made in accordance with the Reservation policy of the Govt. of India.

The number of SC/ST employees so promoted is as under :

Category	Number of Promotion	
	S.C.	S.T.
Junior Accountant to Sr. Accountant	74	7
Sr. Accountant to J.A.O.	6	1
J.A.O. to P.A.O.	34	2
P.A.O. to D.C.A.	1	—
D.C.A. to Controller	5	1

(c) There is only one Junior Accountant (S.C.) in the office of the Controller of Accounts (now Chief Controller) Ministry of Finance who completed 15 years of service in Sept., 1982. His case for promotion as Sr. Accountant with reference to the range of seniority as on 1-4-1982 is under consi-

deration along with others who became due for promotion on that date.

Recruitment of SC/ST pilots in IA and AI

6339. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of pilots in the Indian Airlines and Air India separately as on 1-1-1983;

(b) total number of pilots belonging to SCs and STs separately in both the said Airlines separately as on 1-1-1983; and

(c) total number of pilots recruited during the last 5 years in the said two Airlines, also indicating the number of SC and ST pilots recruited during the said periods separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Purchasing Power of Rupee

6340. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 327 on 9th July, 1982 regarding purchasing power of Rupee and state the position of rupee's purchasing power in paise for the period ending January, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and also December, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and June, 1982 in relation to base 1960=100 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

The required information on purchasing power of rupee, measured as a reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base : 1960=100), is given below :

January	1973	47.62	paise
,,	1974	37.88	,,
January	1975	30.67	Paise
,,	1976	33.56	,,
,,	1977	32.57	,,
,,	1978	30.77	,,
December	1978	29.85	,,
,,	1979	26.74	,,
,,	1980	24.51	,,
,,	1981	21.74	,,
June	1982	21.28	,,

हिन्दी के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए वित्तीय मंजूरी

6341. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1982 से आज तक राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु हिन्दी के पद बनाने उनका दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए वित्तीय स्वीकृति हेतु कितने प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय/विभाग वार प्राप्त हुए और प्रत्येक मामले में वित्तीय स्वीकृति देने में कितना समय लगा; और

(ख) इस समय मंत्रालय/विभागवार कितने प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं और वे कब से विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) आयोजनाभिन्न पक्ष में अतिरिक्त पदों के सृजन पर इस समय प्रतिबंध है । लेकिन राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक पदों को प्रतिबंध के आदेशों से छूट दी गई है। तदनुसार, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के वित्तीय सलाहकार

वास्तविक और उचित आवश्यकता के आधार पर हिन्दी पदों के सृजन सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते हैं। सभी हिन्दी पदों के ग्रेड को बढ़ाने और समूह "क" के पदों का सृजन करने संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर वित्त मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन लेना होता है। क्योंकि ऐसे संदर्भों का कोई अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है, इसलिए प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों की संख्या तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, इस समय हिन्दी पदों के ग्रेड को बढ़ाने/उनका सृजन करने से संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय के पास अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

Promotion of Employees of Directorate General, Ordnance Factories as Chargemen Grade-II

6342. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 246 on 9th July, 1982 regarding promotion of Directorate General, Ordnance Factories as Chairman Grade-II and state :

(a) whether the Judgement of the Supreme Court dated 2nd February 1981 in Appeal No. 441 of 1981 (Virendra Kumar and others vs. the Union of India) and subsequent clarificatory order of the Court dated 5th March, 1982 have since been implemented by Government;

(b) if so, whether the arrears of pay and allowance have since been paid to the employees receiving promotions retrospectively in implementation of the Supreme Courts judgement; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to give promotions to the employees from back dates from which their juniors have been promoted to higher posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination by Government.

Import of Colour TV Sets at Reduced Rates

6343. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of colour TV sets have been received in India during October, 1982, to 31st March, 1983 at reduced rate of import duty;

(b) how much foreign exchange has been spent on the TV sets imported at reduced rate of import duty as those imported under the Open General Licence; and

(c) the details of colour TV sets received from each country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA ROA) : (a) Import of colour T.V. sets was allowed under an O.G.L. during the period 11.10.1982 to 4.12.1982 vide Import Trade Control Order No. 29/82 dated 11.10.1982. The Customs duty leviable on these imports was at the statutory rate of 190.375% ad valorem, prescribed under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The total number of colour Television sets imported during the period when the OGL gift scheme was in force is 62,360.

(b) Import of colour T.V. sets under the OGL Gift Scheme did not involve release of foreign exchange.

(c) Imports of colour T.V. sets under the OGL gift scheme were noticed from countries like UAE, Singapore, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, U.S.A., U.K., Oman, Kuwait and Thailand. Country-wise details of imports are not available, as these are not recorded in the Custom Houses.

Policy Decision in respect of Transfer in DGI

6344. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a policy decision in D.G.I. Organisation that an officer should be transferred once he completes 5 year's tenure in a place;

(b) if so, how many civilians and permanently seconded service officers belonging to D.G.I. Organisation working in (i) DGI Headquarters, (ii) Planning and Co-ordination in the Department of Defence Production, (iii) Directorate of Standardisation, have completed or are completing five years in Delhi by April, 1983;

(c) action taken to transfer these officials who have completed five years in Delhi or are about to complete by April, 1983;

(d) whether some permanently seconded service officers were transferred from DGI Headquarters to Planning and Co-ordination in the Department of Defence Production to circumvent the policy on transfer ; and

(e) how many permanently seconded service officers and civilian officers were transferred in DGI before completion of 5 years duration and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The policy of Government is that as far as possible no officer should remain in the same Station for more than five years.

(b) The number of officers who have completed/completing 5 years tenure by April 1983 are as follows :—

	Civilian Officers	Service Officers
DGI Organisation	19	10
Directorate of (P&C)	—	2
Directorate of Standardisation	1	1

(c) Action to transfer these officers is being taken in a phased manner.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Nine Service Officers were transferred before completion of 5 years. Out of these, 6 were transferred on promotion or in anticipation of promotion and 3 to satisfy administrative requirements. Among the Civilian officers, 3 were transferred before completion of 5 years, out of this one was transferred on compassionate grounds and two were transferred on administrative grounds.

Postponement of Nuclear Test Plan by Pakistan

6345. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has postponed nuclear test plans under pressure from U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, the fact of the matter and the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that there is no complacency on the part of India as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) to (c) Government have seen media reports on postponement of plans for a nuclear test by Pakistan under pressure from U.S.A., but have no reliable information in this regard.

Government keep a constant watch on all developments affecting the country's security and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

Trade in Ganja by Foreigners.

6346. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of foreigners who go to see the animal sanctuaries have been doing so to trade in illicit Ganja (cannabis) and other drugs ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to control and eradication of this racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have no such information. However, the concerned Law Enforcement Agencies remain alert and take appropriate preven-

tive and other measures as may be necessary from time to time.

Financial Assistance to Mini Cement Plants by I.D.B.I.

6347. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has started refinancing State Financial Corporations for loans granted to tiny cement plants ;

(b) whether this concession to cement production in the small scale sector will help to increase production in small units ;

(c) whether State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations have so far been reluctant to offer financial assistance for setting up of tiny cement plants in the small scale sector ;

(d) if so, whether IDBI has now taken a decision to give financial assistance to all mini cement plants ;

(e) whether reports about the production capacity of small units have been encluraging one and in view of this, IDBI has taken a decision to give maximum loan to small cement plants ; and

(f) if so, number of small cement plants benefited by this decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) IDBI had decided in February, 1983 to consider grant of refinance assistance on a selective basis against loans to a few tiny cement plants based on design and technology developed indigenously.

(b) To the extent the tiny cement units are able to operate viably and produce cement there could be an increase in the overall production of cement.

(c) The financial institutions including the State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations have been selective in offering financial assistance for setting up tiny cement plant as they were not entirely satisfied about the viability of proven technology for such units and their viability.

(d) to (f) IDBI has been extending financial assistance to mini cement projects based on rotary kiln technology under its direct project finance scheme. Recently, IDBI has decided to consider extension of assistance on a selective basis to mini cement plants based on technology developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat as well as to tiny units based on other successful new designs. Their performance would be watched for sometime before further assistance is extended to such tiny cement units. So far IDBI has sanctioned assistance to 16 mini cement projects under direct project finance scheme and to 7 units under refinance assistance scheme.

Building of Atomic Bombs

6348. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are reviewing its previous decision to build atomic bombs in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (b) Government stand committed to the policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Plan for design and Development of Aircraft, English and Associated Accessories by Hal

6349. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that HAL has drawn up a perspective plan for next ten to fifteen years for design and development of a number of aircrafts, engine and associated accessories ;

(b) whether Government propose to pay proper heed to these attempts of indigenous development of our defence production ; and

(c) whether Government have approved the programme ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (c) A perspective plan for HAL for the next ten to fifteen years for design and development of aircraft, engine and associated accessories is being drawn up. It has not yet been finalised.

(b) The policy is to encourage indigenous development to the maximum possible extent.

Take over of Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

6350. SHRI RAMALUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) when was the Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal in Andhra Pradesh taken over by National Textile Corporation;

(b) what was the number of employees on the day the mills was taken over; and

(c) the number of employees as on to-day.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Management of this mill was taken over by the Central Govt., with effect from the 30th April, 1971, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, and the National Textile Corporation was appointed as 'Authorised Person'.

(b) There were 6,150 employees in the mill at the time of its take over.

(c) There are 4,678 employees in the mill at present.

Acquisition of Matra Air-to-Air Missile

6351. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to stale :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently acquired Matra R 550 air to air missile is considered by Defence experts as India's answer to the F-16 Pakistan threat;

(b) if so, steps to be taken for the acquisition of above weapons in sufficient quantity; and

(c) other steps to be taken to meet the recent threat of Pakistan's other new weapons acquired from the USA ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) The R 550, an air-to-air close combat missile, is one of the various armaments used to defend against air threat. A number of other measures such as early detection of threat, provision of ground based anti aircraft measures and use of high performance air combat aircraft are employed to counter threat from aircraft of F-16 class.

Government take appropriate measures to ensure a state of full preparedness taking into consideration changes that take place in the surrounding threat environment. It is not in public interest to disclose counter measures.

Import of Waste Paper Containing Holy Books

6352. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that consignments of waste paper imported recently at Khider Docks at Calcutta contained a large quantity of copies of the Holy Quran and other holy books;

(b) if so, details with respect thereto and the circumstances in which the said import constituting sacrilege was allowed; and

(c) details of the action taken against such consignments and measures to prevent any recurrences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Two consignments of waste paper of 215 bales and 366 bales imported at Calcutta recently EX M. V. "Tamura Everett" contained loose leaves of Holy Quran, Holy Bible and other holy books.

(b) Consignments of waste paper were imported by Supreme Paper Mills, Calcutta and Orient Paper and Industries, Orissa, from Singapore. From one consignment, 53 copies of Holy Bible were found. In the other case, loose leaves of Holy Quran and other Holy Books were found. The consignments are under detention.

(c) Although the importers denied any knowledge as to the contents of waste paper, an enquiry in the matter is being held by the Port Trust in collaboration with the State Government. Pending such enquiry, the goods have been kept in the safe custody of the Port Trust. In the meanwhile, importers have been requested to ask their foreign suppliers to ensure that in future, Holy books and holy literature are not supplied alongwith consignments of waste paper. The case has also been brought to the notice of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports for appropriate restrictive action, on future imports.

Non-Payment of Taxes by Private Companies

6353. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of big private sector companies have not paid any tax on their profits last year;

(b) whether a list of over hundred companies was presented to Government which had not paid taxes on their profits last year;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government are prosposing to raise the investment allowahce as per the request of FICCI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that because of certain tax concessions allowed under the Income-tax Act, some highly profitable companies have not paid any income-tax or have paid a relatively small proportion of their profits as income-tax for some assessment years. A list of companies showing their book profits and also their tax liability for the assessment year 1981-82 is given in the statement laid on the table of the house. [Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT-6344/83].

(c) With a view to securing that the various deductions in respect of tax concessions admissible under the Income-tax Act do not result in reducing the taxable income of companies to the extent that no tax or only a negligible tax is paid by profit-making companies, it is proposed in the Finance Bill, 1983 to make a provision in the Income-tax Act to the effect that where in the case of companies the aggregate amount of deductions admissible under certain specified provisions of the Income-tax Act exceeds 70 per cent of the amount of total income computed before making such deductions, the amount to be deducted under those provisions will be restricted to 70 per cent of the total income as computed before making such deductions.

(d) The Finance Bill, 1983 seeks to amend the provisions relating to investment allowance so as to make the allowance admissible in respect of new machinery and plant installed after 31st March, 1983 but before 1st April, 1988 for the purposes of the business of carrying on repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft if the business is carried on by an Indian company and such business is for the time-being approved by the Central Govt. Further, under another amendment, the Bill also

seeks to provide for investment allowance at the rate of 35 per cent of the actual cost of machinery or plant which would assist in pollution control or protection of environment and notified by the Government if the machinery or plant is installed by the taxpayer in industrial undertakings after 31st May, 1983.

Export of Agricultural Raw Materials.

6354. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are permitting export of agricultural raw material like castor oil, cotton, groundnut extracts, HPS groundnut and seasame seed ;

(b) whether it would not be in national interest to export finished and end-products instead of such exports which, though small are pushing domestic prices abnormally ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that export of cattle-feeds is resulting in decreased milk production and resulting in dependence on milk powder, butter oil and foreign cattle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Export of agriculfural items of a sensitive nature like Groundnut extractions, HPS groundnuts, seasame seeds, etc. is allowed within limited ceilings settled in consultation with other concerned Ministries, and keeping in view the domestic requirements and domestic prices.

Credit Facilities required for Implementation of I.R.D. Programme to Selected Beneficiaries.

6355. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks and other financial institutions are hesitant to extend credit facilities required for the implementation of the IRD Programme to its selected beneficiaries ;

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to adopt in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Banks are extending credit assistance required by the viable productive proposals of the identified beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed guidelines to ensure proper participation by the banks in the implementation of this Programme. Banks have been advised to expeditiously dispose of the applications of the identified beneficiary families. Wherever necessary, special efforts are also being made through State-level meetings to sort out problems arising out of lack of adequate ground-level coordination relating to identification of beneficiaries, viability of proposals, non-availability of capital assets etc.

Agreement between India and Soviet Union for export of Mica.

6356. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between India and the Soviet Union for export of mica has been reached ;

(b) if so, the value of mica to be exported and whether the payment will be made in Indian rupees or in dollars ;

(c) whether Government are considering to export mica to other hard currency countries, if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation who visited India and similar details of their Indian counterparts ;

(e) whether some more agreements are expected to be signed between the two countries, if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether the Soviet Union is exporting mica to other countries in exchange of foreign exchange and depriving India of such foreign exchange ; and

(g) if so, the details of reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) An agreement for export of mica worth Rs. 10.1 crores was signed with USSR Trade Delegation in New Delhi in January, 1983. The payment is to be received in Indian rupees.

(c) India is already exporting Mica to Hard Currency Countries. For instance in 1981-82, major exports were as follows :—

Name of the Country	Value in Rs. lakhs
1. U.S.A.	187.96
2. Japan	155.53
3. France	79.66
4. U.K.	39.94
5. Switzerland	36.30
6. West Germany	20.58
7 Bulgaria	30.42
8. DPR Korea	24.50

(d) The Soviet delegation was headed by Mr. M.A. Chistiakov, Vice General Director, Strojmaterialintorg, Moscow and included Mr. Engidarian, Deputy Director of the said purchase agency. The Indian side was led by Shri B.B.L. Madhukar, Acting Chief of Mica Trading Corporation and assisted by Shri N. Srinivasan, Chief Manager (Commercial), MITCO.

(e) During the course of discussions, the Soviet side had indicated their interest in negotiating further purchases during the second half of the current year.

(f) and (g) Government are not aware of such transactions.

Performance of Textile Mills in Orissa

6357. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many textile mills have been functioning in Orissa at present ;

(b) the names of those textile mills ;

(c) the performance of each of those textile mills in production in the last two years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Out of the five cotton textile mills in Orissa, which are registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, following four mills are presently functioning :

1) Orissa Textile Mills, Chowdar

2) Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur

3) Orissa Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills, Tora

4) Kalinga Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills, Dhenkanal.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Production in Cotton Textile Mills in Orissa

in '000 kgs-Yarn
in '000 mtrs. Cloth

Name of Mill	Year	Quantity	
Orrissa Textile Mills Chowdar (was lying closed from 29.4.81 to 28.11.81)	1981	804	Yarn
		5012	Cloth
	1982	3499	Yarn
	1981	36853	Cloth
* Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur (spinning mills)	1981	726	Yarn
** Orissa Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills, Tora	1980-81	1873	Yarn
	1981-82	1791	Cloth
** Kalinga Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills, Dhenkanal	1980-81	2211	Yarn
	1981-82	2583	Cloth

* Final production figures of Orissa Cotton Mills from March, 1981 are not yet available with Textile Commissioner.

** Production figures of cooperative Spinning Mills are cooperative year-wise. (July to June)

पाकिस्तान को गायों की तस्करी

6358. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसलमेर, बाडमेर, कच्छ और भुज के सीमांत क्षेत्रों से पाकिस्तान को गायों की तस्करी की जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) :

(क) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि राजस्थान क्षेत्र में भारत-पाक सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की गायों की तस्करी किए जाने की कुछ घटनायें हुई हैं।

(ख) सीमा शुल्क विभाग के निवारक और आसूचना तन्त्र को इस क्षेत्र में सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है। सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के साथ

समन्वय स्थापित करके उपयुक्त तस्करी निवारण उपाय भी अपनाए गए हैं और इस मामले की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती रहती है ।

Unearthing of Unauthorised Power-Looms

6359. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised powerlooms are operating in the country;

(b) if so, their estimated number State-wise and the number of the authorised powerlooms ;

(c) whether these unauthorised powerlooms are very adversely affecting the handloom sector ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to unearth the unauthorised powerlooms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the possibility of unauthorised powerlooms in the country. Since these are unauthorised powerlooms no State-wise details can be indicated. A statement showing the number of authorised powerlooms in various/States/Union Territories is attached.

(c) The possibility that an expanding powerloom sector would adversely affect the Handloom sector cannot be ruled out.

(d) State Governments have necessary powers to unearth unauthorised powerlooms and proceed against persons responsible for their existance. In view of the limited staff at the disposal of Textile Commissioner it is really for the State Govts. to take necessary action in the matter.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING AUTHORISED POWERLOOMS IN EACH STATES/ UNION TERRITORIES AS ON 1.3.1982.

Andhara Pradesh	15,008
Assam	1,576
Bihar	7,650
Chandigarh	56
Dadra Nagar Haveli	250
Delhi	1,908
Goa Daman and Din	100
Gujarat	89,282
Haryana	1,838
Himachal Pradesh	614
Jammu and Kashmir	572
Kandla Free Zone	68
Karnataka	32,848
Kerala	6,498
Madhya Pradesh	14,997
Maharashtra	2,09,943
Manipur	32
Nagaland	6
Orrissa	3,688
Pondicherry	1,120
Punjab	23,287
Rajasthan	7,826
Tamilnadu	92,643

Tripura	24
Uttar Pradesh	24,126
West Bengal	14,662
	5,50,622

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा तांबे के बढ़ाए हुए मूल्य

6360. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने हाल में तांबे के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि की है और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मूल्य वृद्धि से लघु उद्योगों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तांबे की कीमत मार्च 1983 में 36,500 रु० प्रति मे० टन से बढ़ाकर 41,000 रु० प्रति मे० टन की गई।

उपरोक्त वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

(क) सीमाशुल्क में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि;

(ख) सौमाशुल्क के संबंध में 35 प्रतिशत सहायक शुल्क लगाना; तथा

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार कीमत में वृद्धि।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Strike in Textile Mills in Bombay

6361. SHRI G. NARSIMMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently given some additional incentives to the workers of the textile Mills in Bombay who may join duty ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many have tried to avail of the benefit and joined ; and

(d) what is the progress of the talks to resolve the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Following acceptance by Government of the recommendations made by the Tripartite Committee on Textile Industry on payment of House Rent Allowance to employees of Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay Mill owners are required to pay House Rent Allowance at the following rate from 1-4-83 :

i) Employees drawing wages of Rs, 750 per month - Rs. 32/- p.m.

ii) Employees drawing wages from Rs. 751/- p.m. - Rs. 250/- - Rs. 45/-- p.m.

iii) Employees drawing wages above Rs. 1250/- p.m. - Rs. 65/- p.m.

(c) While it is not possible to quansify the total number of employees who have joined in order to avail of these benefits, the number of workmen who reported for duty as on 4-4-83 was 103535.

(d) The demands of workers have been referred to the Tripartite Committee for Textile Industry and Government hope that the strike would be resolved soon.

Indo-Soviet Manned Space Flight

6362. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 24 December, 1982 under the heading "Indo-Soviet manned space flight in Mid-84" ; and

(b) whether any more Indian pilots other than those mentioned in reply to USQ 996 dated 8 October, 1982 have been under training and also whether India is planning to have an Indian space flight if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Joint Indo-Soviet space flight has been planned to take place in 1984.

(b) No, Sir.

World Bank Assistance for Electrification of Railway Lines.

6363. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the World Bank is giving assistance for electrification of railway lines;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance;

(c) whether a World Bank team has recently visited India for this purpose; and

(d) which section is being electrified under assistance from the World Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A World Bank Supervisory Mission Visited India during February, 1983 to review the ongoing Railway projects assisted by the Bank and to look into future projects/including an electrification projects for likely World Bank assistance. Discussions in regard to the Railway electrification projects are still going on.

(d) Does not arise.

Decision of Tobacco Growers to Ban not to sell raw Tobacco

6364. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the decion of tobacco growers to ban sale of their raw tobacco ;

(b) if so, what is their demand in the context of boycotting the sale ; what is the decision or suggestion of the Tobacco Board in this matter; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No Sir, 76 million kgs. of tobacco has already been marketed.

(b) The virginia flue cured tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh have requested for better prices and markes intervention by Government agencies to stabilise prices at a remunerative level. The Tobacco Board recommended purchase ot 30,000 M. Ts. of low and medium grades of tobacco by S.T.C. as a price suport operation.

(c) The STC has been asked to purchase exportable grades of tobacco on Commercial account on a no-profit no-loss basis. At a meeting held in the Ministry of Commerce with representatives of cigarette manufacturers, virginia tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh, A.P.Government and Tobacco Board on 24th March 1983 an agreement was reached between the representatives of cigarerette manufacturers and growers in regard to the prices at which the manufacturers will purchase low grades of virginia tobacco from the growers. The STC will also enter the market for purchase of low grades of virginia flue cured tobacco.

Development of Sericulture in West Bengal

6365. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Union Government in so far as the planned development of sericulture in West Bengal is concerned; and

(b) the exact amount so far spent on different schemes meant for the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Central Silk Board was constituted by the Government of India for ensuring coordinated development of sericulture. In West Bengal, the Central Silk Board has undertaken research and extension programmes, provided training to sericulture personnel, collected statistical data and given technical advice.

The Board has also been implementing certain development programme directly, to supplement the State's efforts, and has set up three silkworm seed production centres for mulberry; one Tasar Basic Seed Station; one Common Facility Centre for silk reeling one Regional Development Office, one Certification Centre for inspection of Silk goods meant for exports, and has also been implementing the Inter State Tasar Development Project in the State.

(b) The exact amount so far spent on different schemes meant for the State during the first four years of the Sixth Plan period is as under :—

Year	Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)
1980-81	129.62
1981-82	162.23
1982-83	52.50 (up to September '82)
1983-84	201.05 (Allocation)

Agricultural Projects of States Financed by World Bank

6366. SARIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural projects of different states being financed by the World Bank;

(b) how many of them are under implementation in Orissa;

(c) the names of those projects and the amount of World Bank assistance provided to each of those Projects; and

(d) the districts of Orissa where those projects are under implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) 34 Agricultural Projects are currently being implemented in different States with financial assistance from World Bank Group.

(b) 5 of these projects are being implemented in the State of Orissa. While one of these projects is being implemented exclusively in Orissa, four are multi-State projects which are being implemented in other States also.

(c) and (d) Names and other details of these 5 projects in Orissa are given below :—

Project	Amount of IDA Credit ($ Mil.	Districts covered
(i) Orissa Agricultural Development Project	20.0	entire State
(ii) N. C. D. C. Project	30.0	entire State
(iii) Second National Seed Project	16.0	entire State
(iv) Inland Fisheries Project	20.0	Balasore, Cuttack, Puri Ganjam, Bolangir, Sambalpur and Phulbani (Bodh Khondmals)
(v) Cashewnut Project	22.0	Balasore, Cuttack, Dhen Kanal, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Puri.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का भाग लेना

6367. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जहां "प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों द्वारा भाग लेने" की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) उन मजदूरों ने प्रबन्ध में क्या भूमिका निभाई है और उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सभी उपक्रमों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) :

(क) अब तक 124 केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों ने यह सूचित किया है कि उनके संगठनों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की भागीदारी की कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है। इन संगठनों के नाम अनुबन्ध I में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-6345/83].

(ख) और (ग) इनमें से अधिकांश संगठन विभिन्न भागीदारी मंचों अर्थात निर्माण शाखा/संयंत्र परिषदों एवं एकक/संयुक्त परिषदों तथा अन्य कल्याण समितियों की नियमित बैठकें आयोजित कर रहे हैं। इन बैठकों में उत्पादन, उत्पादकता, सामग्री की आपूर्ति, अनुशासन, अनुपस्थिति तथा कैन्टीन, खेलों, परिवहन आदि सम्बन्धी मामलों के विषयों में विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है। इन बैठकों के बारे में यह सूचित किया गया है कि इनका सम्बद्ध उपक्रमों से समग्र औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की स्थिति पर अनुकूल असर पड़ा है। उन उपक्रमों के नाम जिन्होंने या तो ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की है और उनके कारणों अथवा जिनसे इस विषय में सूचना नहीं प्राप्त हुई है, का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध II में

दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6345/83]

Concessional Finance to Public Undertaking by Financial Institutions

6368, SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to instruct the financial institutions to provide concessional finance to public sector undertakings like BHEL to enable them to offer concessional credit facilities to win the bids so that these institutions can compete with the trans-national companies effectively both in the domestic as well as the foreign market ;

(b) if so, the details of the said instructions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Commercial Banks and the Export-Import Bank of India meet the export credit requirements of exporting units including public sector undertakings. The export credit extended by the commercial banks and the Exim Bank are on soft terms as compared to domestic lending rates. These rates are also quite competitive as compared to the rates on export credit offered by other countries.

Exports to and Imports from Afghanistan

6369. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main commodities being exported to and imported from Afghanistan into India ; and

(b) their value in rupees during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The main items of export from India to Afghanistan are tea, crude vegetable material, textile, fabrics made-up articles and related products, machinery and transport equipment manufactures of metals and other articles. The main item of import from Afghanistan are fruits (fresh and dried), crude vegetable materials, spices etc. etc.

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

INDIA'S TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN SINCE 1979-80

Principal Commodities	1979-80 (Value)	1980-81 (Value)	1981-82 (April-September) (Value)
EXPORTS :			(Value in Rs. Lakhs)
Wheat	1,35	..	..
Tea	13,00	15,22	10,63

Principal Commodities	1979-80 (Value)	1980-81 (Value)	1981-82 (April-September) (Value)
Spices	23	20	3
Crude vegetable materials	46	1,06	59
Chemicals & related Products	49	27	4
Textile yarn made-up articles etc.	44	66	36
Non-mettalic minerals manufactures	73	. .	. .
Iron & Steel	20	. .	. .
Manufacture of metals	49	21	17
Machinery & Transport equipment	1,69	60	27
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	44	28	13
Other articles	76	73	32
Total exports	20,28	19,23	12,54
IMPORTS ;			
Fruits (fresh & dried)	15,47	7,80	32
Crude vegetable material	1,45	33	9
Spices	. .	32	3
Other articles	2	2	1
Total imports	16,94	8,47	45

Development Rebate to Industries

6370. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cardinal principles for granting development rebate to industries;

(b) on what items thus accumulated funds are to be used; and

(c) whether one of the items for investing the accumulated funds is development of proper technology for the particular industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Sections 33 and 34 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provide that development rebate can be

allowed in respect of a new ship or new machine-y or plant (other then office appliances or road transport vehicles) if the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(a) The ship, machinery or plant is owned by the assessee;

(b) It is wholly used for the purpose of business carried on by the assessee;

(c) It is allowed in respect of the previous year in which the ship was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, if the ship, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then in respect of that previous year;

(d) If the development rebate calculated according to the prescribed rates cannot be allowed in full because of insufficiency of profits, then the same can be carried forward to subsequent 8 years;

(e) Development rebate is not allowed on any machinery or plant installed after 31-3-1965 in any office premises or any residential accommodation including any accommodation in the nature of guest house;

(f) The development rebate is not allowed unless an amount equal to 75 per cent of the development rebate to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of the relevant previous year and credited to the reserve account to be utilised by the assessee;

(g) The reserve referred to above must be used by the assessee during the period of 8 years next following for the purpose of bussiness of the undertaking, other than:—

(i) for distribution by way of dividends or profits, or

(ii) for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset out side India.

(h) Provision regarding creation of reserve does not apply if the assessee is a company being a licensee within the meaning of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 or where the ship has been acquired or the machinery or plant has been installed before the 1st day of January, 1958.

(i) Where the ship has been acquired after 28th February, 1966. the assessee will have to create a reserve of 50 per cent instead of 75 per cent;

(j) If the ship, machinery of plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee before the expiry of 8 years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired or installed, the development rebate in respect of that asset is withdrawn except in the following cases;

(i) where the ship has been acquired or machinery or plant has been installed before 1-1-1958 or

(ii) where the ship, machinery or plant is sold or transferred to the Government or local authority or a corporation established by the Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government Company.

2. Section 33(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 empowers the Central Government, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, to withdraw the development rebate by a notification in the official gazette. Such a Notification bearing No. SO. 2167 was issued on 28 May, 1971 and development rebate was withdrawn in respect of a ship acquired or machinery or plant installed after 31st day of May, 1974.

3. However, by section 16 of the Finance Act, 1974, the application of the said notification was withheld for a limited purpose in respect of the following assets only :—

(a) Any ship acquired after the 31st day of May, 1974, but before the 1st day of January, 1977 if the assessee furnishes evidence that he had, before the 1st day of December, 1973, entered into a contract for the purchase of such ship;

(b) any machinery or plant, being coal-fired equipment or any machinery or

plant for converting oil-fired equipment into a coal-fired equipment installed by an assessee after 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1977.

4. After 1977, development rebate is not, therefore, admissible on any ship, machinery or plant.

Effect of Foreign Trade Mark on Economy

6371. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the gain or loss to the national economy when foreign trade mark is used for internal use ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The gain arising out of use of foreign trade marks may include introduction of new products and new technologies. The loss could arise by way of foreign exchange outflow which is not commensurate with the benefits accruing to the economy; it could prevent assimilation of technology since patent and trade agreements generally contain restrictive clauses; and it may also prevent growth of indigenous units if the market for the item or items is entrenched by companies having access to reputed trade marks.

News-Item Captioned "Multinationals Quitting India"

6372. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the Indian Express dated 13-12-1982 under the caption "Multi Nationals Quitting India";

(b) if so, what are the names and number of multinational companies which are disbanding their industries in India;

(c) how for it will affect the country's demand of their products; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to meet the situation in regard thereto and if so, what are te details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : (a) to (d) While some instances of disinvestment of foreign equity in a few Indian companies have come about, these are due to the corporate policies of the foreign shareholders. There is no evidence that multinational companies are disbanding their industries and quitting India. On the other hand many new foreign investors are showinsg interest in investment in India on the line permitted by Government's annouced policies.

विदेशियों से जब्त किए गए तस्करी के माल का मूल्य

6373. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान पृथकतः, विदेशियों द्वारा भारत से तस्करी द्वारा बाहर ले जाते हुए जब्त किए गए सोने, नशीली वस्तुओं और अन्य सामान की मात्रा और मूल्य कितना था और तस्करी रोकने में सरकार की असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव): मांगी गयी सांख्यिकीय सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है जिसे सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा। तस्करी को रोकने में सरकार के असफल होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार निरन्तर प्रयत्न करती है तथा देश के अन्दर और देश से बाहर माल की तस्करी की हर कोशिश को विफल बनाने के लिए सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी हर समय सतर्क रहते हैं। सीमा शुल्क विभाग के निवारक और आसूचना तन्त्र को मजबूत बना दिया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करके तस्करी निवारण के उचित उपाय अपनाए गए हैं।

SO/ST Personnel in Indian Overseas Bank

6374. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of clerks, officers in each grade / scale and subordinate staff with sweepers separately working in India Overseas Bank in Delhi/New Delhi and other cities/zones city/zone-wise separately;

(b) number of those belonging to SCs/ STs among them (separately);

(c) how many times written test and interviews for promotion from clerical cadre to officer cadre were held during the last three years (year-wise);

(d) total number of candidates appeared at the written test and interview in each year and those finally promoted to officer grade and number of SCs/STs among them, (separately) ;

(e) whether quota reserved for SCs/STs is fully complete;

(f) if not, the reasons for not filling up the reserved quota on the basis of last examination and interview held in 1982; and

(g) what specific and effective steps have been taken/are being taken to fill up the backlog ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों द्वारा विदेशी ऋण लेने की अनुमति

6575. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येंद्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह **सच** है कि कतिपय राज्यों ने अपनी विकास योजनाओं के लिए विदेशों से ऋण लेने हेतु केन्द्र से अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और;

(ग) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी :

(क) से (ग) बहुपक्षीय और द्विपक्षीय दोनों स्रोतों से मिलने वाली विदेशी सहायता राज्यों की आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत ही राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। लेकिन कुछ राज्यों ने आयोजना के ढांचे के बाहर की विशिष्ट विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमों के लिए विदेशी सहायता मांगी है। इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार, पंजाब, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे कुछ राज्यों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन पर विचार किया **गया** है। विदेशी ऋणों को प्रबन्ध-योग्य सीमाओं के अन्दर रखने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इन अनुरोधों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Approach to Sick Industrial Units

6376. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the forthright views of RBI Governor (Times of India-9.3.83) calling for a fresh look at the Government's approach to 'sick' industrial units in order to ensure that this does not lead to strangulation of public sector units and

deliberate cause of 'sick ness' by the private sector; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news items under the caption 'RBI Governor for policy review of sick units' which appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi Edition dated 9.3.1983.

(b) In terms of the present policy of the Government, sick industrial units which are not potentially viable are not taken over nor they are to be nationalised. For nursing sick industrial units, banks and financial institutions provide a package of measures, including reliefs and other facilities. Other alternative arrangements like amalgamation with a healthy unit, change of management, sale as a running concern, ete. are also resorted to, depending on the merits of each case. The present policy of the Government can adequately taken care of the problem referred to in the news item.

Trade with Rupee Payment OPEC Industrially Developed and Developed Countries

6377. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2290 on 4th March, 1983 regarding exports and imports from rupee payment, oil exporting and other industrially developed and developing countries and state :

(a) which are the specific rupee payment OPEC, industrially developed and developed countries with whieh India has some sizeable volume of trade in export and import;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase our trade with rupee payment and developing countries and drastically reduce imports from countries to which our exports are far less than imports;

(c) if so, the details thereabout; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The countries with which India has a sizeable trade (with either export or import over Rs. 100 crores in 1981-82) are as below :—

RUPEE PAYMENT :—U.S.S.R. and Romania.

OPEC :—Iran, UAE, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

INDUSTRIALLY DEVELOPED :—USA, Japan, U.K., German Federal Republic, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherland, Switzerland & Australia.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES :—(Excluding OPEC) Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore.

(b) to (d) The Policy of the Govt. is to maximize exports and replace imports in selected vital areas by increased domestic production wherever possible. It is, however, recognised that there is need for aggressive export efforts in respect of industrial and OPEC countries with which India continues to have substantial deficit. India's exports to rupee payment countries & developing countries including OPEC have tended to show fairly good increase during 1982-83.

Seniority of Hindi Officers in Bank of India

6378. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5532 on 25 July, 1980 regarding directly recruited officers in nationalised banks and state :

(a) The number of Hindi Officers in Bank of India whose seniority has been

fixed according to their dates of joining and not according to the rank allotted to them at the time of recruitment;

(b) whether Government are aware that this is contarary to the reply referred to above and Regulation 18 (3) of Bank of India (Officers) Service Regulations. 1979; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to issue guidelines to the Bank of India to rectify the seniority list and fix the pay of such officers accordingly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Indo-German Trade

6379. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-German trade after reaching an all time high in 1981 dropped by 4-5 per cent 3.369 billion D.M. in 1982.

(b) if so, whether during 1983 it will be reduced considerably;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) what are the main reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Indo-German Trade during 1982 at 3369 million D.M. was 4.5 per cent less as compared to the trade in 1981.

(b) and (c) With the expected recovery of FRG economy, the trade with FRG is expected to improve.

(d) The general recession in FRG continued in 1982. With heavy stocks from previous imports, importers were reluctant to place fresh orders.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods by Central Excise at Mochemad, Maharashtra.

6380. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the midnight of 28 February, 1983 the officers of the Central Excise chased a motor truck at Mochemad on the Reddy-Venguria Road in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra and seized smuggled goods worth about Rupee one crore;

(b) if so, what are the smuggled goods seized;

(c) whether the concerned smugglers have been traced and arrested and investigations completed; and

(d) if so, what are the findings of the investigations and steps taken to prevent smuggling in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) On the night between 28.2.1983/1.3.1983, Customs officers of the Pune Collectors seized from a truck and the sea-shore near Mochemad, Sindhudurg district, contraband goods like textiles, car stereos, radio cassette recorders, video cassette recorders, video cassettes, watches, watch parts; etc. valued at about Rupee-one crore.

(c) and (d) Investigations by the Customs authorities in the case, including the

aspect relating to persons involved are in progress.

The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the region has been geared up. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures have also been adopted in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities and the matter is kept under constant review.

Compensation against Rising Prices to non-Salaried Classes

6381. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been compensating the salaried class both in Government service and public sector undertakings against the rising prices by giving dearness allowance from time to time;

(b) if so, whether any identical measure has been adopted by Government so far to provide similar compensation against rising prices to the non-salaried class particularly economically backward small farmers, agricultural and industrial labourers and other living on or below the poverty line, and

(c) if not, the reason for discriminating against the unsalaried and economically backward classes in the matter, who also happen to be the citizens of this country and share the pinch of rising prices, with the affluent sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Centre has advised the States/Administrations to compensate workers covered under the Minimum Wages Act against rising prices by making frequent wage revisions or by using a variable dearness allowance formula. Many States/Administrations have started using variable dearness allowance formula in one form or the other. Thus the real wages of agricultural labourers and workers in un-organised sector including service sector are also being protected.

Incentive Advertising Material Published, Purchased and Distributed by Nationalised Banks and Public undertakings

6382. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the various kinds of incentives advertising material such as calendars, diaries, etc. published, purchased and distributed by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks and Public Undertakings during the last three financial years and current year (year-wise and bank-wise public undertaking-wise);

(b) to categories of persons (individuals, organisations and associations) to whom these materials were supplied and on what consideration (year-wise); and

(c) the valuation of these materials (category-wise distributed) during the aforesaid period (year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) It is common practice for commercial organisations including public sector banks and central public sector undertakings to distribute advertising and publicity material, such as calendars, diaries. etc. among their elients and others through whom they stand to gain in their business. These items are of various types and their prices also vary. In a number of cases these items are got prepared or purchased in a decentralised manner in regional and branch offices. Collection of information about each kind of these items from all offices of all public scctor banks and all Central public sector undertakings would be time consuming and would involve a lot of effort which may not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved. Information regarding persons, individuals

or organisations amongst whom these items were distributed is not available generally in view of the distribution coverage being very large, scattered and varying from time to time. Information regarding expenditure incurred by public sector banks and central public sector undertakings during the last three years on such items is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जीवन बीमा कम्पनियां

6383. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक की 1982-83 की जमा धनराशि कितनी है; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक कम्पनी की प्रत्येक वर्ष कुल जमा धनराशि कितनी हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) :

(क) और (ख) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की, जो जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन स्थापित एक निगम है, भारत में जीवन बीमा कारबार करने का अनन्य विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त है। सरकारी क्षेत्र अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के ऐसी कोई कम्पनी नहीं है जो भारत के जीवन बीमा कारबार करती हो।

जीवन बीमा निगम जमा के रूप में कोई धनराशि स्वीकार नहीं करता। दूसरी ओर, जीवन बीमा कारबार करते हुए निगम पालिसीधारकों से प्रीमियम प्राप्त करता है। गत पांच वर्षों में निगम द्वारा प्राप्त कुल प्रीमियम आय का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	प्रीमियम आय (करोड़ रुपए)
1977-78	709
1978-79	775
1979-80	875
1980-81	965
1981-82	1093

Security of Safe Deposit Lockers Managed by Hotel Authorities

6384. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is true that safe deposit lockers managed by the hotel authorities in different 5-star hotels are not following strict security measures in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cash, jewellery or any other documents lost from the lockers of the five star hotels during the last one years;

(c) whether Government are aware that missing of valuable goods from the lockers of 5-star hotel is only due to mismanagement and carelessness of the hotel authorities; and

(d) if so, action contemplated by Government against the hotel authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (c) No, Sir.

(b) From the information received from 21 five-star hotels only one case of alleged loss of jewellery worth about Rs. 50,000 was reported. The case is under investigation by Police.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-Sanctioning of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Identified Families Under IRDP Programme in Almora and Pithora Garh

6385. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases the nationalised banks functioning in Districts Almora and Pithoragarh of U.P. did not sanction loans to identified famlies under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what were the reasons for not sanctioning the loans and what is the number of such persons in each block and names of the banks which have not sanctioned the loans;

(c) in how many cases, if any, the sanctioned loans were not given to the identified families and what are the reasons for withholding the sanctioned money; and

(d) what steps Govenment contemplate to take to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (d) The information in the manner asked for regarding the number of identified families not sanctioned loans under Integrated Rural Development Programme in various districts is not available. The format devised by the Reserve Bank for reporting by bank branches to Block Development Officers, the number of applications received, sanctioned, returned/rejected and subsidy received etc. is meant for coordination of activities at the ground level and the data, except for the number of beneficiaries assisted, are not consolidated.

Commercial banks have been advised to sanction all loan applications for viable ventures/schemes from eligible persons. Non-viability of the proposed ventures or ineligibility of the borrower applicant due to past overdues or faulty identification etc. could, however, lead to rejection of the proposals. Similarly, while banks have been asked to disburse loans immediately after sanction, non-availability of capital assets to be financed out of term loan, non-release of subsidy etc. could lead to some time-gap between the sanction of the loan and the disbursal thereof.

The progress of I.R.D.P. is reviewed by the District Level Consultative Committee of which the District Collector is the Chairman. A Standing Committee of this Committee is also expected to meet once a month. Pursuant be reports of some lag in the pace of implementation of the programme, review meetings were held in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Banks and State Govt. agencies were advised to accelerate the inplementation of the programme. Banks were asked to improve their participation in the programme through coordination with development agencies of the States.

News Item Captioned "Delhi Ni Baat"

6386. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Gujarat Samachar', Ahmedabad edition dated 14th December, 1982 under the caption "Delhi Ni Baat" according to which certain interests producing polyester filament in the country are working to see that heavy customs duty is imposed on polyester filament yarn; if so, facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government had appointed a high-powered Committee to examine the issue; if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the above Committee have been accepted and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) The news item appearing in 'Gujarat Samachar' (Ahmedabad Edition) in its issue of the 14th December, 1982 relating to the increase in import duty on polyester filament yarn has come to the notice of the Government. It is a fact that the import duty on polyester filament yarn was raised by Rs. 13 per kg. on the 23rd November, 1982. However, Governmcnt had not appointed a high powered committee specifically for the purpose of examining the level of import duty on polyester filament yarn. This question did come up for consideration on several occasions in inter-ministerial and group meetings and different views were expressed from time to time. However, having regard to the fact the international prices of the yarn had declined and keeping in view revenue considerations, the import duty on polyester filament yarn was raised by Rs. 15 per kg.

Transfers of Bank Employees

6387. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of employees subjected to mass-scale transfers on account of Government guidelines bankwise ;

(b) what is the additional cost incurred on these transfers by the nationalised banks since the Banks are bound to pay expenses to employees on transfer ;

(c) whether Government are aware that consequent on the transfers, there is much resentment amongst the ranks of the employees resulting in deterioration of bank service to the public ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) In terms of the service regulations, officer employees of public sector banks are transferable to any of the bank's branches offices in India or aboard. As per the Sastri Award, clerical employees are normally transferable only within the State or the language area in which they are serving. In view of the fact that employees if allowed to remain at a branch for unduly long period, are likely to develop vested interests, Government had advised the public sector banks in January, 1982 to rotate their officers and clerical employees after every 3 and 5 years respectively. The banks are effecting such transfers in a phased manner so as to avoid any dislocation of work and undue hardship to the employees or inconvenience to the constituents. It is not correct to say that their has been mass scale transfer of employees and that such transfers have caused deterioration in the service to the public. On the contrary, customer service is expected to improve as a result of such transfers. The banks do not normally keep separate account of expenditure incurred on transfer of their employees and as such information relating to this is not available.

Benefits to Auditors in Indian Audit and Accounts and Railway Accounts Departments

6388. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Auditors in Indian Audit and Accounts Departments and Clerks Grade II in the Railway Accounts Department who have passed Departmental Examination between 1 January, 1973 and 31 May, 1983 and who have been promoted as Section Officers, been deprived of benefits admissible to other such staff who have remained in Grade II after passing the said Examination; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the decision taken by the Committee of National Council (JCM)

instructions were issued for grant of qualification pay of Rs. 15/- per month to Auditors in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Clerks Grade II in the Railway Accounts Department who passed the Departmental Examination. These instructions were given effect from 1.6.1981. Such officers who passed the Departmental Examination between 1.1.1973 and 31.5.1981 and promoted to higher grade of Section Officer/Clerk Grade I prior to 1.6.1981 could not get this benefit. However, if the pay of any officer in higher grade is less than that his junior who was promoted after availing the benefit of qualification pay of Rs.15/-, the question of removing the anomaly in his pay is considered on merits.

Coordination between Credit Institutions and Development Agencies under Lead Bank Scheme

6389. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made and measures taken by his Ministry under the Lead Bank Scheme to bring about effective coordination between credit institutions and development agencies through the instrumentality of District Credit Plans and District Consultation Committees ;

(b) what are the features of the new guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank to lead banks regarding various programmes started by Government and how to include those programmes in the D.C.P. ;

(c) the steps taken by the D.C.P. to identify the technically feasible and bankable schemes and to make responsible for the implementation of schemes by the agencies and to monitor it ; and

(d) whether the States have already indicated clearly the infrastructural support and other assistance that they would provide for making the various investment programme viable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Lead Bank Scheme, being implemented since the beginning of 1970, is essentially a frame work incorporating the concept of 'area approach, to the task of banking development and securing increased involvement of the commercial banks in the development of the economy at the district level. A coordinated action on the part of all the banks operating in a district together with State Agencies concerned with developmental programmes to increase the flow of credit supported economically viable productive activity is the essence of the Scheme. To achieve this objective, co-ordination forums have been created at the district level. Lead Banks have strengthened their administrative infrastructure in their lead districts. Other banks have also designated District Cordinators to facilitate liaison. Reserve Bank of India have designated Specific officers (Lead District Officers) to closely oversee the implementation of the Scheme in specific districts allotted to them. To facilitate increased loaning, District Credit Plans are being prepared by the Lead Banks and are being implemented by commercial bank and cooperative banks jointly. The guidelines issued at the time of formulation of second round of credit plans were revised and amended keeping in view the experience gained in preparation of earlier plans and also to suit changed circumstances e.g., coverage of all the blocks under Integrated Rural Development Programme and revision of 20-Point Economic Programme. They also aimed to introduce further refinements in the technique of credit planning.

For the preparation of the Third Round of the District Credit Plans the lead banks were advised to achieve linkage between banks lendings for priority sectors on the one hand and Government subsidy programmes on the other, banks' lendings for priority sectors independent of Government's subsidy programme and also between Government programmes for providing infrastructure support on the one hand and the banks' lending on other. The District Credit Plans are expected to be on block-wise basis and to contain specific schemes based on survey of potential with an indication of the Annual Plan of action for each scheme, which when aggregated would constitute the Annual Action Plan of the District Credit Plan.

Efforts are being made to achieve the potential of the Lead Bank Scheme through the strengthening of the coordination machinery, reorienting the attitudes of the personnel towards the concept of joint effort, improving the quality of credit planning, establishing a linkage between district credit planning and performance budgeting and evolving an effective system of monitoring and evaluation.

Joint-Indo-Bulgarian Export Venture

6390. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the joint Indo-Bulgarian Export Venture Indo-Pirin Gcoves has been taken up by the S.T.C. ; and

(b) if so, how far has the STC been successful in reaching its target of producing annually three lakhs pairs of leather gloves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project has not yet commenced production.

Amount Received from World Bank for Various Projects

6391. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount received from the World Bank for various projects in the States in the country, State-wise ;

(b) how many of these projects have been executed and position in regard to the remaining projects ;

(c) the rates of interest charged from the States while allocating part of the World Bank loan to the States ; and

(d) whether the entire amount had been passed on to the State Governments ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. CT–6346/83].

(c) and (d) Of the amount disbursed by the World Bank under any credit/loan, 70% is passed on to the concerned State Government as additional Central assistance, in the same loan-grant mix and under the same terms and conditions as Central assistance for State plans. The present rate of interest on the loan portion of such assistance is 6 % per annum with a rebate of 1/4% for timely repayment of principal and interest.

जाली नोट छापना

6392. **श्रीमती कृष्णा सही** : क्या **वित्त मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बहुत से राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर जाली नोट छपने की सूचना मिली है, और

(ख) इस संबंध में देश में राज्यवार कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं और छापों के दौरान कितने मूल्य के नोट पकड़े गए बरामद हुए ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में, समय-समय पर, जाली करेंसी नोटों के मामलों का पता चलता है । तथापि यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जाली करेंसी बनाने से संबंधित अपराधों के लिए कानून में कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था है । इस प्रकार के गैर कानूनी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यकलापों में लगे अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए अधिकारियों द्वारा लगातार निगरानी

रखी जाती है ; जाली करेंसी बनाने के मामलों की जांच राज्यों के पुलिस विभाग द्वारा की जातीं है । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सी०बी०आई०) के आर्थिक अपराध स्कन्ध में भी एक "कक्ष" है जो जाली करेंसी बनाने के अपराधों की जांच करता है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1.1.1980 से 31.12.82 की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1980		1981		1982	
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरामद हुए/ पकड़े गए जाली करेंसी नोटों का मूल्य	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरामद हुए/ पकड़े गए जाली करेंसी नोटों का मूल्य	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरामद हुए/ पकड़े गए जालीकरेंसी नोटों का मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
दिल्ली	2	20,061 रु०	–	1,634 रु०	–	2,260 रु०
पंजाब	8	580,405	–	–	–	200
गोआ	–	100	–	250	–	210
गुजरात	–	230	–	420	–	519,430
महाराष्ट्र	–	1,341	–	5,059	–	275,960
राजस्थान	–	430	–	460	–	720
उत्तर प्रदेश	6	4,594	–	4,058	–	2,102
मध्य प्रदेश	2	3,056	–	1,421	–	3,440
बिहार	5	910	–	1,911	–	2,215
मणिपुर	4	2,700	1	157,020	1	200
मिजोरम	–	30	3	14,200	–	31,600
उड़ीसा	2	355	2	910	–	470
पश्चिम बंगाल	2	2,533	–	9,260	–	101,825
आंध्र प्रदेश	13	14,222	2	23,092	1	5,050
केरल	12	58,764	11	70,752	–	16,001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
कर्नाटक	3	25,875	20	87,237	11	105,111
पांडीचेरी	–	100	–	–	–	2,710
तमिलनाडु	27	472,660	13	521,078	–	15,987
आसाम	–	–	–	150	–	210
जम्मू व कश्मीर	–	–	–	720	–	100
नागालैंड	–	–	–	28,600	–	–
सिक्किम	–	–	2	220	–	–
हरियाणा	*	–	–	–	–	200

* इन गिरफ्तारियों के सम्बन्ध में, पकड़े गये नोटों के पूर्ण ब्यौरे हरियाणा राज्य पुलिस द्वारा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सूचित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

टिप्पणी : 1981 के लिए ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़े सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से पूर्ण आंकड़ों और स्पष्टीकरण की प्राप्ति के पश्चात दिए गए हैं । 1982 के लिए ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं क्योंकि ये आंकड़े राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और बैंकों से प्राप्त मासिक विवरणों पर आधारित हैं । उनसे वार्षिक समीक्षाएं प्राप्त होने पर इन आंकड़ों में संशोधत करना आवश्यक हो सकता है) ।

तथापि, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Conversion of Loan into Equity

6393. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the option to convert loans into equity with the public sector financial institutions has proved a major disincentive to corporate growth in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to encourage corporate growth in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Handloom Development Corporations

6394. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive review of the functioning of various Handloom Development Corporations has been made to indentify the areas of weaknesses;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the Export-oriented projects are also proposed to be evaluated to ensure their functioning on sound lines and to increase their exports;

(d) if so, with what results; and

(e) how far All India Powerloom Board has been able to check the installation of powerlooms and eliminating undesirable competition between the powerloom and handloom sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :

(a) to (d) No, Sir. The State Handloom Development Corporations which are also the implementing agencies for Export Oriented Projects, are under the administrative control of respective State Governments.

(e) The elimination of undesirable competition between handlooms and powerlooms is one of the terms of reference of the All India Powerloom Board. It is expected that the Board in due course, would make suitable recommendations on this matter. The Board is an advisory body.

Appointment of Custom Clearing Agents

6395. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a written test for appointment as Custom Clearing Agents in Delhi was conducted by the Collectorate of Excise and Customs in the month of October 1982;

(b) whether four employees of two associate firms were permitted provisionally to take the test in contravention of the existing rules;

(c) whether the result of the written test has been finalised; and

(d) if so, the candidates mentioned in (b) above have qualified for being called for interview ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) 4 employees of two associate firms were provisionally permitted to take the test under rule 9 of the Custom House Agents Licensing Regulations, 1965 on the basis of the representation made by the firms that the said employees would be actually engaged in the Custom Clearance work. Under this Regulation the Collector of Custom may permit persons who will be actually engaged in the work in the Custom House on behalf of the firm or company to be examined with a view to ascertaining their knowledge of Customs law and procedure and their fitness to render proper service to importers and exporters.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

News-Items Captioned "Indo-Czech Third Country Units"

6396. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has seen a news-item appearing in the "Telegraph" dated 2.2.83 captioned 'Indo-Czech third country units' ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Czech delegation who visited India in this connection, outcome of discussions with Indian counter-

parts, and the names of Indian participants with status ;

(c) names of the projects and the third world countries and locations thereof;

(d) details of the items to be exported/ imported from India, how the payment will be made i.e. in rupee or in doller, and

(e) if the payment is to be received in rupee, then why it is not received in dollars?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the composition of Czcehcoslovak and Indian delegations are annexed. The Czechoslovak delegation held general discussions with Indian counterparts on the expansion and diversification of bilateral, economic and commercial relations.

(c) At the second meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Business Council held at Delhi in January 1983 it was agreed that Indian and Czechoslovak enterprises should endeavour to cooperate in third country ventures. The areas identified for third country cooperation included civil and industrial construction, construction of roads, dams, airports, power houses, railways, etc. It was agreed to constitute a working group at enterprise level to identify specific possibilities.

(d) and (e) Details of items to be exported from India and imported from Czechoslovakia in 1983 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library- See No LT-6347/83)

The existing trade between India and Czechoslovakia is governed by the Trade and Payments Agreement concluded between the two countries on 3rd December, 1979 which provides for bilateral balanced trading with payments for both imports and exports in non-convertible Indian rupees.

Production and Export of Tea, Coffee and Jute.

6397. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the production and export of tea, coffee and jute; if so, details thereof;

(b) what has been the achievement through the steps taken by Government, if any ; and

(c) whether Government have tried to come to agreement through exporting countries ; if so, what is the result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Three statements in respect of tea, coffee and jute respectively are laid on two Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6348/83].

Complaint from USSR for Export Low Quality Cotton

6398. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet trade authorities have complained the quality of cotton fabrics exported from India to the USSR is far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, why the compulsory preshipment inspection of mill made cotton cloth has been relaxed by the order of the Chief Inspecting Officer dated 1-1-83;

(c) whether this has been done under pressure of certain mill owners, who are interested in exporting sub-standard and defective fabrics; and

(d) whether any probe has been conducted into the matter and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (d) A statemcnt is attached.

Statement

Government have not received any complaint from the Soviet trade authorities about the quality of cotton fabrics exported from India to the USSR. However, at a meeting held on the 16th November, 1982, certain observations made to the Cotton Textiles Exports Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) by one the representatives of the Soviet buying organisation have come to the notice of the Government. It was suggested to the TEXPROCIL that immediate steps should be taken to improve the quality of cotton fabrics exported to the USSR from India in the interest of expansion of Indo-USSR trade in this sector.

Pre-shipment inspection of Mill-made cotton cloth is being carried out by the Textiles Committee in accordance with the Mill-made Cotton Cloth Inspection Regulations, 1966. Regulation 4 (c) provides that, in the case of foreign buyers nominating other agencies to inspect materials before shipment, the material will not be reinspected by the Committee provided that the stipulated conditions mentioned therein are fulfilled. A suggestion was made by the Joint Committee of Textile Export Promotion Councils that inspection by the Textiles Committee of cotton textiles, meant for export to USSR, should be dispensed with as being superfluous in view of the inspection being carried out by the Russian/Inspectors on behalf of the Soviet buying organisation. The Textiles Committee considered this suggestion at their meeting held on 10.12.1982 and decided that the Textiles Committee would issue an authorisation for export of mill-made cotton cloth to USSR on the basis of certificates issued by the Russian Inspectors without the requirement of a second inspection by the Committee, with effect from 1.1.1983.

This decision was implemented by the Textile Committee without previous reference to the Government. When this came to the notice of the Government, it was felt that the Textiles Committee had overstepped its jurisdiction by not seeking prior approval of the Government. The Government by its order dated 20th February, 1983, have stayed the implementation of the said decision of the Textiles Committee.

Representation to SC/STs in Grades of PRs/SPAs and PAs

6399. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of all grades of P. Ss., S. P. As and P. As. of the G. S. S. Cadre as on 1st January, 1983 in his Ministry, along with the roster;

(b) total number of Sheduled Caste and Seheduli Tribe employees in (a) above ;

(c) it is a fact that adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes as mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to give adequate representation under the directives issued by the Prime Minister in this regard and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) On 1st January 1983, there were 102 posts of P. Ss, S. P. As. and P. As (Grades A, B & C of Central Secretariate Stenographers' Service) in the Ministry of Defence. Of these, 3 posts were held by members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms) are concerned with recruitment to these posts, deficiencies in the representation of Sheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are brought to the notice of that Ministry from time to time for appropriate action. The instructions issued by that Ministry in this regard (e. g., those concerning maintenance of rosters,

carry forward of vacancies to the subsequent years, etc.,) are however, being followed.

India's Balance of Trade with Japan, Australia and ESCAP Countries

6400. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian imports from Japan and Australia and other ESCAP countries have been rising and balance of trade going unfavourable;

(b) If so, the details of imports and exports from and to the ESCAP counries; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve trade balance and fill up the trade-gap with those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Imports from some ESCAP countries have increased.

(b) India's exports to and imports from ESCAP countries during the last three years were as follows :

(Value in crores Rs.)

	Exports	Imports
1979-80	1558.12	1989.82
1880-81	1455.02	3451.84
1981-82	1574.27	3559.49

(Source : DGCI&S. The figures are provisional)

(c) Various trade promotion measures like participation in exhebitions and fairs, exchange of trade delegations etc. are being undertaken,

Repayment of IMF Loan

4601. NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time schedule, method and modalities for the repayment of the International Monetary Fund loan, which would be due in two years;

(b) whether any provision, if any, had been made in the Budget this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) ; (a) The drawals from the IMF under the Extended Fund Facility Arrangement are made up of a mix of ordinary and borrowed resources in the ratio of 1:1. The drawals from Fund's ordinary resources are repayable within ten years in 12 semi-annual instalments comencing on completion of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of each drawal whereas the drawals from borrowed resources are repayable within 7 years in 8 semi-annual instalments commencing on completion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of each drawal.

The repayment would be by way of rupees repurchase paid to the Fund corresponding to the drawings on each occasion and could be effected by either payments in foreign exchange or SDRs.

(b) As no repayments on account of borrowings under Extended Fund Facility are due for the payments in 1983-84 no provision has been made in this year's Budget on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

Re-Employment of Young Retired Army Personnel

6402. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Army personnel who are retiring at young age want re-emyloyment in Army and

Civilian jobs due to their family circumstances and economic conditions ;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to provide jobs for them ;

(c) the number of such Army personnel retired during 1st April, 1977, to 31st March 1983 ;

(d) the number of them approached Government, Defence and various employment exchanges in the country for jobs and re-employment ;

(e) the number of such persons provided jobs in Gujarat and other States ;

(f) when the remaining will be provided ;

(g) whether Government propose to liberalise rules, regulations and policy to enhance extension in their service who are young and capable for further extension ;

(h) if so, the details thereof ;

(i) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many steps have been taken to provide re-employment to ex-servicemen/retiring service personnel in civil posts. Their are reservation of posts for them in Central Government Departments, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks, relaxation in upper age limits, relaxation in educational qualifications, grant of sponsoring powers to Directorate General Resettlement/Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards to sponsor ex-servicemen against the vacancies reserved for them, exemption of full pension in fixation of pay on re-employment to attract more and more ex-servicemen to join civil posts, provision of training facilities in various trades to ex-servicemen/retiring service personnel to increase their empioyability, improvement in terms and conditions of service in Defence Security Corps, setting up of monitoring system to oversee the implementation of the reservation orders in respect of ex-servicemen and raising of special peaee keeping force in Bihar to maintain law and order and ecological task force in Uttar Pradesh for the ecological development of hiliy areas, and introduction of a scheme called PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment) to give technical and financial assistance to Ex-servicemen for encouraging them to take up self-employment ventures.

(c) The number is given below ;-

1977-78	35,590
1978-79	49,537
1979-80	37,050
1980-81	41,485
1981-82	28,477
1982-83	21,344

(Upto December 1982)

(d) It is not known how many of the ex-servicemen who retired during the period from 1977 to 1983 have approached the employment exchanges for re-employment. However, the number of ex-servicemen registered with the employment exchanges during the period is given below :

1977	122900
1978	149689
1979	159824
1980	168379
1981	174975
1982	178358

(Upto March)

(e) The number of ex-servicemen re-employed in Gujarat and other States is as under :-

Year	Placement		
	Gujarat	Other States	Total
1977	239	13166	13495
1978	220	13768	14038
1979	182	16195	16377
1980	176	15555	15731
1981	160	16480	16640
1982 (upto March)	37	2870	2907

(f) Re-employment of ex-servicemen is a continuous process.

(g) to (i) The policy regarding ter m of engagement and extension of service of Army personnel is reviewed from time to time keeping in view the functional needs of the Army.

Collection of Deposits by Sahara Deposits and Investment India Limited.

6403. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Sahara Deposits and Investment India Limited is functioning in many States and collecting deposits from the public;

(b) is it not the responsibility of Gove-rnment of India to see that the people are not defrauded and their money remain safe; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this direction and how much reserve the Company has kept with the Reserve Bank of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to the in formation available with the Reserve Bank of India the company has its registered office at Delhi and has office in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh Maharashtra, Rajasthan. Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. The company is reportedly conducting deposit schemes which, according to Reserve Bank, appear to fall under the prohibitory provisions of the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. The provisions of this Act are administered by the concerned State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. Reserve Bank has advisod Delhi Administrations in the matter. Such companies, according to Reserve Bank, are not required to keep any money/reserve deposited with the Reserve Bank.

Income Tax Raids in Rajasthan

6404. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the parties where Income Tax authorities have raided and made searches in Rajasthan State since January 1980 till date and the outcome thereof;

(b) the illegal and unaccounted materials, things, kind and cash found and seized;

(c) the details of persons and action taken against the persons involved therein; and

(d) what strict action is proposed to stop such illegal activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) During the period from 1.1.1980 to 31.3.1983, the Income-tax Department conducted 273 searches in the State of Rajasthan. Prima-facie unaccounted cash and other valuables totalling to Rs. 208.82 lakhs approximately were seized during these searches. Incriminating books of account/ documents were also seized. Having regard to the large number of cases, it will not be practicable to furnish detailed information in respect of each case. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular case/ party, the same can be furnished. Appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in these cases.

Vayudoot Service in West Bangal

6405. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA ; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Vayudoot services being operated in West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start more Vayudoot services in West Bengal during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the names of places likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Vayudoot is presently operating services from Calcutta to Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Ranchi, Patna & Gaya and back.

(b) and (c) Subject to development of infrastructural facilities and availability of adequate traffic, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Cooch Behar in West Bengal. It may, however, be added that the expansion of services of Vayudoot will be considered on viability basis.

R. B. I. Guidelines to extend Financial Support to Priority Sector.

6406. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines have been sent to Reserve Bank of India to extend financial support to priority sector;

(b) if so, the instructions issued by the R.B.I, to various commercial Banks in this regerd; and

(c) the steps taken by the commercial banks for implementing the instructions given by R.B.I. ?

THE DEPUTY MINITER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In the context of the Government's policy to accelerate rural development and provide opportunities for gainful self-employment to the people, Reserve Bank of India have been issuing guidelines to the public sector banks, from time to time, to secure a larger flow of credit to the smaller borrowers in the priority sectors viz. Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road & Water Transport Operators, Professional and Selt-employed, Retail Trade and Small Business, Education, Housing for weaker sections and certain Consumption Loans. Public Sector Banks have been advised to step up the share of these sectors in their aggregate credit to 40% by March 1985. For Agriculture and Allied Activities the stipulated proportion is 15%

of total credit by March 1985 and 16 per cent by March 1987. Consequent on the announcement of the New 20-Point Programme weaker section beneficiaries of the programme have been identified in the various priority have sectors and banks advised to extend full support to the various schemes incorporated in the Programme. A broader concept of Weaker Section comprising small and marginal farmers, landless, labourers, tenant famers and share croppers, artisans, village and cottage industries, IRDP beneficiaries, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and DRI beneficiaries has been evolved. This section is slated to receive 25% of priority sector advances or 10% of total bank credit by the end of March 1985.

(c) Banks are endeavouring to achieve the objectives set before them through fomulation of viable schemes for credit support within priority sector and linkage with and support to Government subsidy based programmes like I. R. D. P.

Sale of Controlled Cloth in the Country

6407. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to increase the sale of controlled cloth in more shops throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the mode of distribution and the sale of controlled cloth to the poor people in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Controlled cloth is allocated to various States/Union Territories in accordance with quotas fixed on the basis of population and availability of such cloth during the particular month. The sale of controlled cloth within the State is primarily the responsibility of the particular State Government as per its distribution policy. Out of 57, 561 retail outlets engaged in the sale of Controlled cloth in the country, 46, 438 are in rural areas mainly inhabited by the poorer sections of the socicty.

Cheating by Cigarette Companies

6408. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Indian Express dated 22.3.83 highlighting the modus operandi of cigarette companies cheating Government of excise revenue and generating black money in league with cigarette shops; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) A press report under the caption "Cigarette companies cheating Govt." appearing in the Indian Express dated the 22nd March, 1983 has come to the notice of the Government. Sale of a packaged commodity at a price higher than the price marked on the package is violative of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been apprised of the reported sale of cigarettes at prices higher than those marked on packages and they have been requested to take suitable steps. The matter would, however, be kept under review for taking such action, as may become necessary.

News Item Captioned "Silver Smuggling Triangle"

6409. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing ;n the "Times of India" dated 21.3.83 regarding Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and

Maharashtra having become a triangle for silver smuggling and the modus operandi of the silver smugglers and

(b) if so, the datails and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to reports received by Government, silver continues to be sensitive to smuggling out of India. Government are fully alive to the situation. The provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act, 1962, containing regulatory provisions relating to the storage, transport and sale etc. of silver have been applied to the 50Kms. belt along the West Coast, the coast of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and the land borders with Pakistan and Nepal. The field formations, particularly along the costs of Maharashtra and Gujarat, have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department has been geared up and appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review.

Compensation Paid to Victims of A.I's Boeing Accident in Bombay.

6410. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons killed in the accident to Air India's Boeing 707 aircraft VI-DJJ at Bombay Airport on 22 June, 1982;

(b) the amount of compensation paid in respect of each of the victims;

(c) the names of the victims in respect of which no compensation has so far been paid; and

(d) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(c) Miss M.W. Gatonye.

(d) Air India has offered compensation of US $ 35,480 in full and final settlement due to death/loss of baggage to the legal heirs of late Miss M.W. Gatonye. Air India is awaiting the response from the legal heirs of Miss Gatonye in this regard.

Statemant

Statement showing the names of the persons killed in the accident to Air India's Boeing 707 aircraft VT-DJJ at Bombay Airport on 22nd June, 1982 and the amount of compensation paid.

S.No.	Name of the passengers killed	Amount of compensation for death and for loss of baggage paid through insurance Company.
		(Rupees)
1.	Mr. R. Chandran	2,04,201
2.	Mr. S.G. Kavade	2.06,600

3.	Mrs. Kaza Seeta Sumukhi	3,26,020
4.	Mr. M.V. Dabir	4,10,830
5.	Mr. M. V. Kamat	3,07,980
6.	Mr. P. V. Kamat	3,07,980
7.	Mr. L.D. Kotian	3,07,980 plus 5,890 for loss of unaccompanied baggage.
8.	M. B. Pathak	7,20,480
9.	Mr. Jayramra Urs	4,07,600
10.	Mrs. Rupa J. Urs	3,07,600
11.	Mr. S.S. Chital	4,57,980
12.	Mrs. D.C. Joshi	3,07,980
13.	Mr. S. Srane	4,27,980
14.	Mr. R.K. Bhalla	7,21,050
15.	Miss M.W. Gatonye	Not yet paid.

	Name of the cabin crew killed	Amount of compensation due to death and for loss of baggage paid by Air India.
		(Rupees)
1.	Miss E. Job (Air Hostess)	1,52,880
2.	Mr. Sampath Kumar (Flight Purser)	1,66,200

1 जून से 31 मई तक को वित्तीय वर्ष मानना

6411. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने केन्द्र को 1 जून से 31 मई तक वित्तीय वर्ष मानने के लिये लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्तमन्त्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) पिछले अगस्त से केवल एक मुख्य मंत्री ने इस मन्त्रालय को इस बारे में लिखा है जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वित्तीय वर्ष जुलाई से जून तक होना चाहिए। कराधान कानूनों, नियमों और संहिताओं,

आयोजना-अवधियों, वित्त आयोग के न्यागमन (डिवोल्यूशन) आदि में इसके परिणामस्वरूप किए जाने वाले परिवर्तनों को तथा ऐसे वैकल्पिक वित्तीय वर्ष को ढूंढने में आने वाली कठिनाई को देखते हुए, जो केन्द्र और सभी राज्यों के लिए सुविधाजनक हो, उन्हें सूचित कर दिया गया था कि मौजूदा व्यवस्था को ही जारी रहने दिया जाए ।

Steps to Improve Performance of Public Undertakings.

6412. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by his Ministry in pursuance of the recent decisions of Government to cleanup the public undertakings and improve their performance by cutting down all wasteful expenditure like maintenance of guest houses, fleet of cars which are mostly misused; foreign travel, frequent trips to the capital, managerial ineffectiveness and better utilisation of resources in men and material; and

(b) whether any monitoring cell has been set up in his Ministry to keep a watch on the enforcement of the directive to weed out all wasteful expenditure and improve the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) The performance of the public enterprises is reviewed periodically by the administrative Ministries both in terms of financial and production targets. Representatives of the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission also participate in these deliberations. The administrative Ministries are also required to review the enforcement and implementation of the various executive instructions/guidelines issued by the Government.

In order to tone up the managerial effectiveness and ensure better utilisation of resources in men and material, Government have advised the public enterprises to review all cases of extension/re-employ ment of the superannuated employees, cut-down wasteful expenditure, avoide ostentation in the matter of maintenance of guest houses and review the requirement of the staff cars. Prior approval of the Government in respect of foreign travel of Board level appointments ensures that such trips are need-based.

News-Item Captioned 'Steps Affoot to Boost Garmcnt Exports"

6413. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Ministet of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item captioned "steps afoot to boost garment exports" which appeared in the "Economic Times", dated 28 January, 1983;

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table full details of the steps taken or proposed to boost garment exports; and

(c) whether the duty free imports, or machinery will be allowed, as urged by the Garments Exporters Association ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Larger quantities for export of readymade garments are available for utilisation in the quota countries with effect from 1.1.1983. Segment-wise transfer of quantities in respect of readymade garments in various countries/categories has been done considering the pace so utilisation and the demand trend. Floor prices have been rationalised in respect of certain categories. Rates of Cash Compensatory Support effective from 1.1.1983 have been announced. A number of units

have been sanctioned under the 100% export oriented unit scheme for manufacture of garments for export. Besides, additional emphasis is being placed on export promotion measures such as participation in International Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, sponsoring of Buyer-seller meets, market surveys etc. to boost exports.

(c) A number of items of machinery for the manufacture of garments are already allowed to be imported at concessional rate of duty.

Sale of Coffee to Non-Quota Countries

6414. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in formulating the policy of sales of coffee to non-quota countries;

(b) whether this delay has adversely affected coffee exports ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to finalise this policy at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (c) With a view to increase our export of coffee to non-quota countries, two Sales-cum-Study teams on Coffee have been sent to West Asia and East Europe. Two more teams are proposed to be sent to South East Asia and North Africa. The Coffee Board, after obtaining reports from these teams, would evolve a strategy for sales to these markets.

(b) Coffee exports have gone up from 81,220 tonnes valued at Rs. 162,20 crores in 1981-82 to 82,497 tonnes valued at Rs 199. 45 crores (provisional) during 1982-83.

Long Term Loan from European Investment Bank for Fainancing Projects in Mining and Energy Sectors

6415. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to secure long term loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) for financing projects in the mining an energy sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) and (b) The Government have approached the European Investment Bank and Commission of the European Economic Community to explore possibilities ot India borrowing from European Investment Bank for viable development Projects. The Bank has not yet taken a decision on allowing access to European Investment Bank funds for India. According to the Statue, India can have access to funds of European Investment Bank only after the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank passes a unanimous resolution to that effect.

Promotion to Income Tax Inspectors

6416. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who have qualified in Departmental Examinations but are still awaiting promotions to the posts of Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax deptt. for more than five years, year-wise and charge-wise; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to reduce the gap of waiting period to a maximum of 5 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Completion of new ranway of Agartala Airport

6417. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target date for the completion of the new runway of Agartala Airport under construction;

(b) what were the reasons for delay in the completion of the construction of the new runway; and

(c) what is the expected date for opening of the new runway for regular flight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) The target date was July, 1979.

(b) The following were the reasons for delay in the completion of the construction of new runway at Agartala :

(i) Inadequate number of rail wagons for transportation of stone aggregates from Gauhati.

(ii) Shortage of diesel for road transportation.

(iii) Difficulties in procurement of dynamite for rock blasting at Gauhati.

(c) Tenders have been re-invited. At this stage, it is difficult to indicate a firm date for opening of the new runway for regular flight. However, efforts are being made to expedite matters.

Upgradation of Pay Scales of Binding Branch of JCB

6418. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff-members of Binding Branch of JCB have requested the authorities to upgrade their pay scale at par with their counterparts working in Government of India Presses, as the Recruitment Rules for P/L Section were framed on the pattern of the Recruitment Rules of Government of India Presses ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in April 1978 Government had upgraded the pay scales of Readers Grade I and Copy-holders of JCB at par with their counterparts working in Government of India Presses; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove this anomals of the pay scales in the same spirit shown to the Readers Grade I and copy-holders of JCB like-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The case will be examined on its own merits.

Scheme Offering Excise Duty Concession

6419. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had recently drawn up a scheme offiering excise duty concessions for increased production of goods ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the results achieved by those concessions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of excise duty concessions for increased production in the case of certain specified goods announced in the 1983-84 Budget is contained in notification No. 80/83 Central Excises (GSR No. 164E) dated the 1st March, 1983, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on the 14th March, 1983. Under this scheme, incentive by way of credit of excise duty paid on clearances in excess of specified base clearances will be admissible at the rates and subject to the conditions, given in the notification.

(c) It is not possible to know the results achieved by the scheme at this stage, as the relief is applicable in respect of excess clearances during the period 1st March, 1983 to 29th February, 1984.

Estimates of Income Tax Collection

6420. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the estimates of Income Tax collection during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the actual collections for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and anticipated collections during this financial year ;

(b) whether the expectations in collection have been achieved during these years : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) The position regarding Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actuals of Income-tax collections (including Corporation-tax) during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :-

(In crores of Rupees)

Financial year.	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Collection.	Defference between Budget Estimates & Actual Increase (+) Shortfall (−)	Difference between Revised & Actuals Increase (+) Shortfall (−)
1980-81	2941.00	2980.00	2817.39	(−) 123.61	(−) 162.61
1981-82	3134.00	3482.00	3445.46	(+) 311.46	(+) 36.54
1982-83	3944-75	3902.00	3902.00 (Anticipated collections)	—	—

The shortfali as indicated in the statement above for the financial year 1980-81 is due to the following main reasons :-

i) Filing of lower estimates of Advance tax by some of the top assessees.

ii) Disturbances in the State of Gujarat in the last quarter of the year.

For the financial year 1981-82, as compared to the Budget Estimates, the actual collections were higher by Rs. 311.46 crores. As compared to the Revised Estimates, the actual collections show a shortfall of Rs. 36.54 crores which works out only 1.05% of the Revised Estimates The shortfall was due mainly to filing of lower estimates of Advance-tax by some of the top assessees.

The figures of actual collections for 1982-83 are still incomplete.

Expedition to Mount Everest by Army

6421. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Army proposes to send an expedition to Mount Everest in 1984; and

(b) if so, the detailsthereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINCH DEO) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a proposal to send an Army expedition to Mount Everest in 1985 is in initial stages of consideration of the Army Headquarters.

Opening of Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha District

6422. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are actively considering for opening a new Regional Bank in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Harassment in Dealing with Applications from Tea Estates for Financial Assistance

6423. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board's Directorate of Tea Development is practising rampant harassment in dealing with applications from tea estates for financial assistance under various schemes of the Board for hire purchase subsidy on replantation and replacement etc;

(b) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter; and

(c) if there is no proposal, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Agricultural Commodities by Private Trade

6424. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow private trade to export some agricultural commodities such as onion, castor oil, cotton, etc. in a bid to boost exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total quantity of export of each commodity; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of these commodities in the indigenous markets have been increasing since then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) (and (b) To boost the exports in the remaining two months of financial year 1982-83 it was decided to allow private trade to export some agricultural commodities. Orders have been issued allowing :-

(i) Private trade to export castor oil without any quantitative restriction upto 31-3-83 to General currency areas.

(ii) Private parties have also been allowed to export HPS ground nuts as associates of NAFED against the balance ceiling available with NAFED on first-come, first-served basis against 100% irrevocable letter of credit freely to any destination.

(iii) Private parties have been allowed to export seasame seeds as associates of NAFED within the ceiling set apart for the purpose on first-come, first served, basis against 100% irrevocable letter of credit for shipment upto 31-3-83.

(iv) An additional ceiling of 15,000 tonnes of Nigerseeds has been released for export in the current licensing year out of which 7500 tonnes has been canalised for export by associates of NAFED on first-come, first-served basis against 100% irrevocable letter of credit.

(c) The export of these eommodities had no impact on the domestic market, as the total quantity exported was small as compared to the total availability in the country.

गुजरात कपास निगम द्वारा कपास निर्यात करने के लिए किया गया अनुरोध

6425. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित :** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात खाद्य निगम ने कपास का निर्यात करने की अनुमति देने के लिए कहा है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) गुजरात कपास निगम को कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी और निगम को अनुमति कब तक दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Medical and other assistance in flights of I.A. and A.I. in Heart Attack Cases

6426. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is in any provision for rendering medical and other assistance

and compensation in the flights of Indian Airlines and Air India in cases of heart attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There is a provision for rendering assistances in cases of medical emergency including heart attack to passengers on board the flight of Air India and Indian Airlines. However, no compensation is payable in such cases.

(b) Both the airlines carry well-equipped medical kits on all the flights. These kits contain minimum essential equipment for examination of patients including those with heart ailments. The cabin crew (Air Hostesses and Flight Pursers) are trained in rendering first aid including mouth to mouth resuscitation and external cardiac massage. Assistance of doctor passengers, if travelling on the flight, is also taken.

Free Trade Zone in West Bengal

6427. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign countries have shown interest in having a free trade zone somewhere in West Bengal to facilitate trade amongst those countries and ours;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have shown interest in the matter; and

(c) the decision of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Government is not aware of any such interest shown by any foreign country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has not yet taken a decision to establish more free trade zones in the country.

Financing of Food Imports

6428. SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to agricultural stagnation, substantial food imports will become inevitable within the next two-three years; and if so, have Government made any estimate in this regard; and

(b) when the IMF loans are fully drawn, what sources Government can employ for financing such food imports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) and (b) There has been a remarkabe increase in agricultural production, especially since 1966-67. Although the growth of agricultural production has tended to fluctuate from year to year, because of variation in the weather, the tempo of agricutural advance has, nevertheless, been maintained and continued progress anticipated in the coming years.

The Government had to undertake imports of foodgrains during the last two years in view of the draughts in 1979-80 and 1982-83 in order to maintain adequate stocks of foodgrains for the public distribution system. The Government's policy in regard to future imports of foodgrains would basically depend on developments in agricultural production from year to year. The structural adjustment policies being implemented by the Government will lead to a substantial improvement in the Balance of Payments position over a period of time and this will permit adequate access to all essential imports within the available level of external financing consistent with prudent-debt management.

Jute Industry

6429. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum and value of stocks of

finished goods the jute industry is carrying presently due to decline in demand in the domestic market and the slump in export demand; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to rescue the jute jndustry from imminent extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Jute mills in India held stocks of finished goods with them for a total quantity of about 119500 tonnes valued at about Rs. 62.52 crores at end-February, 1983. The quantum of stocks does not appear to be unduly high as it represents a little over one month's production of jute goods which is a normal level of inventory holding by mills. It is, however, a fact that jute mills are facing a difficult situation for some time past due mainly to unremunarative market prices for finished jute goods caused by an imbalance between supply and demand. Inadequate returns from sales have created a liquidity problem for many mills.

2. The Government have taken a number of steps to stimulate demand both in domestic and in foreign markets so as to bring about an improvement in condition of jute industry. These steps include :

(a) Grant of cash compensatory support on almost all exportable items of jute goods and cash subsidy against bulk tenders for sales through STC;

(b) Formation of a Consortium between STC and exporting mills for securing export orders for jute goods in competition with synthetic substitutes and Bangladesh on loss sharing basis;

(c) Participation by JMDC in International Trade Fairs and sponsoring of market oriented delegations to selected countries in Middle East/Africa;

(d) Purchase of jute bags through DGSD at cost-plus prices;

(e) Compulsory use of new jute bags for packing cement;

(f) Persuading other user-departments to use more jute bags for packing of fertilizers, sugar and food-grains;

(g) Diversification of product range through intensified Research and development efforts.

Shift in Government Regarding Controls

6430. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any shift in Government regarding controls: and

(b) is it a fact that Government have come to the conclusion that controls have become a major obstacle to the timely fulfilment of targets of planned development ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government follows a pragmatic approach in devising control mechanisms for pricing and distribution policies, taking into account the overall requirements of the economy, and keeping in view the interests of producers and the consumers. Formulation of appropriate policies in this regard is a continuous process.

Coffee Plantation Scheme

6431. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have proposals for coffee plantation scheme in the country;

(b) whether coffee plantation scheme in Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani Districts of Orissa are functioning properly;

(c) how far they have achieved their targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI

RAM DULARI SINHA) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coffee Board has reported that Orissa Forest Corporation proposes to cover an area of 1,000 hectares under coffee cultivation in Koraput.

(c) and (d) An area of 547.77 hectares of coffee has been developed in Orissa under its Deptt. of Soil Conservation, district-wise break-up of which is as under :—

1-	Koraput	429.55 Hectares
2.	Ganjam	37.24 Hectares
3.	Kalahandi	17.41 Hectares
4.	Phulbani	63.57 Hectares
	Total —	547.77 Hectares

Permission for Export of Jaggery

6432. SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission for export of Jaggery was given by Government this year;

(b) if so, the quantity for which it was given; and

(c) the quantity exported till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Export of jaggery has been allowed during the period from 1-4-82 to 14-4-83 within a ceiling of 15,000 tonnes.

(c) Export of Jaggery during 1982-83 is estimated to be 920 tonnes valued at Rs. 40 lakhs.

Holding of Shares of Companies by Financial Institutions

6433. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies in which the financial institutions and other Government institu tions hold more than ten per cent share in private sector companies;

(b) the nature of interest, if any, they take in the management of these companies;

(c) whether Government are consulted before selling these shares in big lots having effect on the management of these companies;

(d) whether Government have prescribed definite guidelines both for voting in respect of these shares and/or selling them to another private party; and

(e) list of companies whose more than ten per cent shares were sold during the last four years with the names of the purchasers, the price at which sold and the reasons for selling them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Information regarding names of companies in which the public financial institutions hold more than ten per cent of the shares and the names of companies in whose case more than ten per cent shares held by public financial institutions were sold during the last four years and the relative details are being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

In cases where the institutional assistance is Rs. 1 crore or more, institutions nominate their representatives on the Board of the assisted concerns. The participation in the management of the assisted concerns through the nominee Directors is intended to safeguard the interests of the assisted concerna and the institutions and also to serve the interests of the sound public policy. The nominee Directors have no role in the day-to-day management of the concerns. They assist the management in taking important policy decisions particularly in the area of financial management. They are required to keep the institutions fully acquainted with the affairs of the concerns.

The institutions are expected to use their commercial judgement and arrive at

suitable decisions on the basis of merits of individual cases while, exercising their voting rights and disposing of shares by sale. The institutions have been advised that in all cases relating to substantial purchase and sale of shares they should adopt a healthy, prudent and objective approach keeping in mind sound commercial and economic principles and the interests of the unit and the institutions themselves and should keep the Government Informed.

Trade Turnover between India and Rupee Trade Countries.

6434. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total trade turn-over between India and those countries with whom we have rupee trade agreements during the last three years, country-wise, year-wise and item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : A statement giving information on total trade turnover between India and Rupee Trade Countries during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is annexed. Item-wise details of trade turnover have not been compiled.

Statement

TRADE TURNOVER BETWEEN INDIA AND RUPEE TRADE COUNTRIES.

(Value Rs. Crores)

Countries	1979-80		1980-81 (P)		1981-82 (P)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1. Poland	44.29	61.77	68.97	34.41	44.83	38.46
2. Czechoslovakia	42.59	49.67	55 30	39.01	85.67	50.92
3. G. D. R.	47.96	36.58	48.89	44.27	39.14	45.58
4. Romania	45.47	45.30	58.39	97.20	79.93	111.05
5. USSR	633.17	822.32	1226.29	1013.71	1504.89	1156.36
6. Nepal	63.42	15.01	77.98	23.61	85.96	76.74
Total of Rupee Payment Countries	881.90	1030.65	1535.82	1252.21	1840.42	1479.11

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCI & S Calcutta.

Import of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

6436. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India imported about 12 lakh bales of cotton during 1976-77, 1977-78 which had to be re-exported at very low price, as a number of mills backed out of their contractual obligation to lift tthe cotton imported on their behalf and a result of which the Corporation had to incur a loss of about Rs. 94 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it and what action has been taken against the men at fault?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the wake of acute shortage of cotton in the country and consequent unreasonable hike in the prices of cotton it was decided to import cotton from abroad during 1976-77. The Cotton Corporation of India contracted to import about 11.61 lakh bales of cotton. While the imports were in progess the cotton prices in India started falling. Some of the mills which had placed indents with the Cotton Corporation of India backed out of the contractual obligation and failed to clear the bales. As such the Cotton Corporation of India had to dispose of the bales themselves by way of sale in the domestic market and export in the foreign market. This resulted in huge losses to the Corporation. The Cotton Corporation of India has filed suits against 93 defaulting mills for recovery of the losses caused to it by these mills

Imposition of Excise duty on Natural Rubber

6437. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation against the move to impose excise duty on natural rubber produced in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the concern of natural rubber growers on the move to levy excise duty on rubber; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government for safeguarding the interests of rubber growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Government have received representations against the imposition of excise duty on natural rubber. The question of exemption of excise duty on rubber is under the consideration of Govt.

Availability of Vital Parts for the Russian Planes in use by Air Force

6438. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY ; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Headquarters have made persistent complaints to the Defence Ministry about "dangerously low" availability of vital parts of the Russian planes in use by the Air Force;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the availability of the spare parts of the aircrafts;

(c) what is the basic percentage of spare parts kept ready for the aircrafts being used by Indian Air Force;

(d) what is the exact position of spare parts at present; and

(e) whether Government think of sending a high level delegation to USSR in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These are kept as per the laid dowu norms.

(d) Satisfactory.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) and (d) above.

Directives on Retirement Applicable to Public Sector Units

6439. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that P. M.'s orders for retirement of superannuated staff will also be applicable to Public Sector units; and

(b) if so, the details and lists of such officers who are being exempted from these orders, with reasons therefor ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministries/Departments in the case of Board level appointees and the managements of Public Sector Undertakings in the case of those below the Board level had to review the cases of officers on extension/re-employment and issue orders to terminate their services by giving them the required minimum notice.

(b) This does not apply to extension/re-employment of defence personnel who are re-employed upto the age of 58 and of scientists. Where for any reasons like delay in completion of a project or the period of notice over-running the completion of the term of extension/re-employment it is possible that the present extension/re-employment might have been allowed to run its course.

कृत्रिम वस्त्र उद्योग का विकास

6440. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कृत्रिम वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास में कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कृत्रिम वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास के मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयां है उनको दूर करने तथा उसका आधुनिकीकरण करने की दृष्टि से विकसित देशों से सहयोग लेने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र उद्योग सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत नया उद्योग है । वस्त्र नीति बनाते समय इसके विकास पर भी बाकी वस्त्र उद्योग के साथ साथ विचार किया गया था । मार्च 81 के नीति विवरण में आयातों द्वारा बढ़ाए गए परिवर्धित तथा कार्यक्षम स्वदेशी उत्पादन के माध्यम से संश्लिष्ट रेशों तथा धागे की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता पर बल दिया गया है ।

अतः इसी तरह से रेशों तथा धागे की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

संश्लिष्ट रेशा/धागा उत्पादन तथा वस्त्र मशीन विनिर्माताओं को विदेशी सहयोग की अनुमति दी गई है ताकि वे ऐसे रेशे तथा धागे और आधुनिक मशीने कुशलतापूर्वक बना सकें ।

आधुनिक करघों तथा ऐसे संश्लिष्टों/धागों का आयात उदारतापूर्वक किया जाता है ।

वार्धक्य आयु पार करने के बाद बढ़ाई गई सेवा-अवधि वाले अधिकारी

6441. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों तथा कार्यालयों में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो वार्धक्य आयु पार करने के बाद

भी बढ़ाई गई सेवा अवधि पर कार्यरत हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा हाल ही में दिए गए निदेशों के अनुसार ऐसे अधिकारियों को सेवानिवृत्ति करने तथा उनके स्थान पर वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Avenues for Creation of Black Money

6442. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :
SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wanchoo Committee which went into the ramifications of black money has pointed out 15 avenues for the creation of black money ;

(b) if so, what are those 15 avenues ; and

(c) what measures are taken to check the black money in the context of the proposals suggested by the Wanchoo Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6349/83].

Wage review of employees of I.A. and A.I.

6443. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wage review for the employees of Indian Airlines and Air India is due since March 1981 : and

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping the matter pending till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :(a) and (b) The last wage settlements with the employees of Indian Airlines and Air India expired on 30.9.1981. The Managements of Indian Airlines and Air India are conducting negotiations with the various Unions/Associations in order to arrive at amicable agreements as soon as possible.

Extension of Vayudoot service to Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Gangtok

6444. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering the extension of Vayudoot services to Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Gangtok in the near future ;

(b) if so, by what time it will start its services to these places ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) is it a fact that this decision has been taken a year ago and has not yet been implemented ; if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Subject to development of infrastructural facilities and economic viability of operation, Vayudoot intends to extend its services to Cooch Behar and Gangtok. However, no definite date of commencing these services can be given at this stage. There is no plan to airlink Jalpaiguri. It may, however, be added that operational viability will be the basic consideration for expension of Vayudoot services.

Setting up of Fourth Pay Commission

6445. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declared to set up Fourth Pay

Commission to look after the grievances of Government employees ;

(b) when it is likely to be appointed and what are the terms of reference ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that staff unions are opposing it ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard and when the said Commission is likely to be set up and start functioning and by what time the report is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) An announcement of setting up of Fourth Central Pay Commission was made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech for 1983-84 on 28.2.1983. The terms of reference of the Pay Commission will be settled as soon as possible after consulting the representatives of Government employees.

Representations/memoranda from some Associations/Unions of Central Government employees opposing the seting up of the Pay Commission have been received, but many others have not opposed it. The Pay Commission will start functioning as soon as possible. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate the date by which the Commission will submit its Report.

Declining trend in turnover of the S.T.C.

6446. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of total turn-over of the State Trading Corporation during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and approximately in 1982-83 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a declining trend in the turn-over year after year ;

(c) if so, what are the reasons there-of ; and

(d) what are the steps being taken to raise the exports and what is the target fixed for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) STC's total turnover during 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :—

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Provisional
Exports	450	555	647
Imports	1315	1291	1162
Domestic	15	21	12
Total	1780	1867	1821

(b) and (c) The turnover of STC increased from Rs. 1780 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1867 crores in 1981-82. However, there was a marginal decline in turnover of approximately 3% in 1982-83 which was mainly due to reduced import of cement, newsprint, white printing paper and natural rubber.

(d) Some of the steps taken by STC to raise exports are :—

(i) A model shoe-uppers unit has been set up at NOIDA (U.P.).

(ii) A textile and garment design centre has been set up in New Delhi to design fashion garments for export.

(iii) Efforts are being made to link imports of bulk items with the export of finished products from India.

(iv) Exporting Divisions have been grouped together and placed exclusively under a Executive Director (Exports).

(v) Special cells have been created to handle problems of trade with RPA countries.

(vi) STC offices in foreign countries have been directed to focuss attention on export promotion activities.

(vii) STC is participating in a number of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

The tentative projections for 1983-84 are as under ;—

	(Rs. crores)
Exports	726
Imports	1130
Domestic	10
Total	1866

Export Houses

6447. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the recognised export houses as on the 31st January, 1983 ;

(b) whether there have been any deletions or additions during 1983 ; and

(c) if so, whether the list is reviewed every year in the light of export performances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A list showing names of the recognised Export Houses as on 31st January, 1983, is being prepared and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Export Houses are normally recognised for a period of three years. Export House Certificates are renewed after their expiry on the basis of the export performance of the Export Houses as per the provisions of the Import and Export Policy. If they do not qualify for renewal on the basis of their export performance under the provisions of the Policy in force, the Export House Certificates are not renewed.

Visit of I.M.F Team

6448. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IMF team which visited India for article IV consultation and mid-term review of the second year programme of the dollar 5 billion loan to India has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yer, sir.

(b) On February, 18, 1983 the Executive Board of the IMF considered the mid-term review of the extended arrangement which was carried out along with article IV consultation and authorised and purchase of the third instalment of SDR 600 million.

Complaints/Suggestions Received from Non Resident Indians

6449. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints/suggestions have been received from non-resident Indians as indicated in "Economic Times" editorial dated 3rd March, 1983 regarding attracting investment in India by non-resident Indians and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed; and

(b) whether any representation have also been received concerning FERA from non-resident Indians settled in Canada concerning difficulties faced by them in respect of immovable property (lands and buildings)

and if so, the Government views on the subject and redressal steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Suggestions received from non-resident Indians were examined and special provisions have been introduced in the Finance Bill, 1983. The editorial in 'Economic Times' is generally appreciative of the steps taken by Government.

(b) Yes, sir. Suggestions and representations have been received from persons settled in the U.K., Canada, etc. regarding their holding of immovable property including agricultural land and these are under examination.

Demand for Airport in Diu

6450. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for an airport in Diu in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) when the same is likely to be established;

(c) whether any preliminary study had been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Civil Aviation Department does not propose to construct an aerodrome at Diu as neither Indian Airlines not Vayudoot have plans to airlink Diu. However, the existing abondoned Indian Air Force airstrip at Diu was inspected by Civil Aviation Department officials. Both the runways are damaged and require resurfacing. The taxitrack also needs resurfacing. The terminal building is badly damaged and will also require extensive repairs.

Representation on Rule 68-B of Employees P.F. Scheme, 1952.

6451 SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the PHD Chamber of Commerce, the Employers' Federation of India and certain employers individually have brought to the attention of the Central Board of Direct Taxes the inconsistencies prevailing in the Rule 68-B of Employees P.F. Scheme, 1952 of exempted employers and the relevant rules under Income Tax Rules, 1962, part XII, like granting of non-refundable loans to subscribers from their P.F. accumulations lying with exempted employers, P. F. Trusts etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes had agreed in principle to get the relevant section of Income Tax Rules amended in conformity with the provisions of E.P.F Act, 1952 and the scheme made thereunder; and

(c) by which date this anomalous situation is likely to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representations from various Chambers of Commerce, as also from certain companies on this subject.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to make certain modifications in the relevent provisions of the Income-tax Rules and a notification amending these provisions is expected to be issued shortly.

Daily Wage Muster Roll Labour in I.T.D.C. Hotels.

6452. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC hotels are engaging a large number of daily wage muster-roll labour;

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of individual labour are deliberately terminated from time to time to make them ineligible for absorption against regular posts: and

(c) if so, the number of such labourers as on 31st January, 1983, hotel-wise, in New Delhi, particularly in Kanishka Hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen's Transport Companies

6453. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Ex-servicemen's Transport Companies were set up in 1979, at the initiative of the Ministry of Defence and the Diractorate of Resettlement of Ex-servicemen to operate in the Central Coalfields.

(b) if so, the names thereof and the areas assigned to them for operations.

(c) whether some of those companies, notably the ex-servicemen's Black Diamond Carriers (P) Limited, Ranchi have since run into financial difficulties on account of the fact that the transportation rates which were to be revised as per terms of the contract on 1.4.1982 have not been revised till date; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to save these companies from liquidation and ensure the welfare of ex-servicemen engaged in these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Under a scheme evolved in 1980 jointly by Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Defence (Directorate General Resettlement) some ex-servicemen transport companies have been raised in different subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. for transportation of coal. These Transport Companies were raised mainly for the resettlement of ex-servicemen.

2. At present the followiug ex-servicemen transport companies are reported to be functioning in various Coalfields :—

(a) BHARAT COOKING COAL LIMITED

1. Fauji Coal Carriers (Pvt) Limited.
2. Ex-Fauji Transporters (Pvt) Limited.
3. Sainik Goods Carriers (Pvt) Limited.
4. Faujidar Gillson Transport (Pvt) Limited.

(b) CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

5. Ex-Servicemen's Black Diamond Carriers Private Limited.
6. Red Ball Express Carriers (Pvt) Limited.
7. Ex-Servicemen United Coal Enterprises Private Limited.
8. Ex-Servicemen Coal Carriers (Pvt) Limited.

(c) WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

9 Sarvatra Road Runners (Pvt) Limited.
10. Kaytin Transport (Pvt) Limited.

(d) EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

11. Black Gold Carriers and Services (Pvt) Limited.

(e) DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

12. Ex-Servicemen Black Gold Transporters (Pvt) Limited.
13. Sainik Transporter's Private Limited.

3. The Financial position of the Ex-Servicemen Transport Companies is not known. However, Black Diamond Carriers as well as other Ex-servicemen Transport Companies operating in the coalfields have

generally raised the problems of their financial difficulties with the Directorate General Resettlement indicating that their rates which were due to be revised under the agreements with the respective coal companies are not being revised from time to time. Under the agreement, the Ex-Servicemen Transport Companies are entitled to revision of rates consequent upon increase in the prices of petrol/tyers and general review of rates in April each year on account of general esclation in prices. The Directorate General Resettlement have taken up the matter of revision of rate with the respective coal Companies.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

6454. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places, district wise in Himachal Pradesh, where the branches of the nationalised banks have been recommended for opening during the calendar years 1983, 1984 and 1885 by the State Government;

(b) the names of such places among them where the R.B.I. has issued licences for opening these branches, alongwith the names of the concerned Banks;

(c) the likely date by which the licences for the remaining places would be sanctioned; and

(d) the likely date by which the opening of each of the branches sanctioned so far would be ensured ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that under the Branch Expansion Programme for the period April 1982 to March 1985, the Government of Himachal Pradesh had recommended 24 centres for opening branches in Himachal Pradesh. Allotments have been made to the banks for opening branches at 23 centres, district-wise, centre-wise and bank-wise details of which are set out in the attached statement. The banks are expected to open the branches at the centres allotted to them during the policy period in a phased manner.

Statement

Statement showing the District-wise, centre-wise and bank-wise allotments made by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks for branch opening in Himachal Pradesh during the policy period April 1982 to March 1985.

District	Name of the centre	Allottee Bank
1. Hamirpur	1. Bhareri	Punjab National Bank
	2. Bara	State Bank of India
2. Bilaspur	3. Kandraur	—do—
	4. Dhadol	United Commercial Bank
3. Chamba	5. Parel	State Bank of India
	6. Holi	Punjab National Bank
	7. Raipur	—do—
4. Kangra	8. Dagoh	Himachal Gramin Bank
5. Kinnaur	9. Spillo	United Commercial Bank
6. Kulu	10. Nither	Himachal Gramin Bank

	District		Name of Centre	Allottee Bank
7.	Mandi	11.	Barot	Himachal Gramin Bank
		12.	Drubbal	—do—
		13.	Mahari	—do—
8.	Simla	14.	Dharampur	United Commercial Bank
		15.	Kingal	—do—
		16.	Pulbahal	Punjab National Bank
		17.	Sheelghat	State Bank of India
9.	Sirmur	18.	Kafota	—do—
		19.	Bhagthan	United Commercial Bank
10.	Solan	20.	Majholi	—do—
		21.	Baddi	State Bank of Patiala
		22.	Bhaira	Central Bank of India
11.	Una	23.	Kungrat	Punjab National Bank

Introduction of New Scheme by Export and Import Bank

6455. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Export and Import Bank of India proposes to introduce a new scheme under which borrowers would repay in foreign currencies; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In all export contracts while the importer always pays in foreign currency through the normal Banking channel, the payments to Exim Bank through the supplier (in the case of suppliers credit) and from the buyer (in the case of buyers credit) are received in Indian rupees, under the prevailing scheme. Exim Bank presently has no plans formulating a new scheme for repayment by borrowers in foreign currency.

Undertakings Involved in Hawala Transaction

6456. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private and public sector undertakings are involved in black-money transactions like Hawala;

(b) where are the names of the companies which are involved; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A preliminary scrutiny of documents seized by the Income-Tax authorities during searches made in June-July, 1981 reveals several names of persons/concerns, including some companies, suspected to have taken benefit of 'havalas'. The investigations are in progress and the details cannot be

divulged as it may hamper the progress of investigations.

Steps to Check Tax Evasion

6457. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) was there a need felt to check tax evasion through a strengthening of the administrative machinery for tax collection, blocking the loopholes in the tax laws and also through an imaginative adjustment of tax policy so as to reduce the incentive as well as scope for such evasion;

(b) if so, what sort of steps have been taken in this direction together with achievements thereon;

(c) what do Government propose to check the generation of black money and tax evasion by selling rationed goods, edible oils, by authorised deolers; and

(d) what restraints have been imposed on the growth of non-Plan and unproductive expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Government is alive to the need for checking tax evasion through all possible measures.

(b) With a view to checking tax evasion, Income-tax Department has taken steps to streamline the machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of useful information both for discovering new assessees and for investigating the cases of existing assessees. It has built up a permanent organisation to undertake survey on a continuing basis. The Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department has been strengthened. Prosecutions for offences under the Direct Tax Acts are also launched wherever justified. As a result of these measures, during the financial year 1981-82, Income-tax proceedings had beed launched in 1.06 lakh new cases, voluntary returns had been filed in 1.92 lakh new cases; 4282 searches were carried out and undisclosed assets worth Rs. 30.66 crores were seized and 390 prosecutions had been launched.

Vigorous steps were also taken against evasion of excise duty. The total number of cases detected during the year 1982 comes to 7108 cases involving evasion of duty amounting to approximately Rs. 59 crores as against 5257 cases involving evasion of Rs. 50 crores in 1981.

So far as anti-smuggling efforts are concerned, the value of contraband goods seized during 1982 works out to about Rs. 64.78 crores which is higher by about 63 per cent than the value of the goods seized during the corresponding period of 1981 (Rs. 39.72 crores). This, in fact, is the highest value of contraband goods seized during the last decade.

(c) The drive against black money is a continuous process. All possible measures-administrative; legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time to check circulation and prevention of further proliferation of black money.

(d) The need for austerity and effecting economy in non-developmental expenditure has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. Instructions in this regard have been issued from time to time. These instructions, inter alia, include economy in the use of telephones, paper, transfer of Government servants, restriction on air travel, consumption of petrol, employment of additional staff on daily wages, filling up of posts, economy in the use of staff cars and curtailment of foreign travel. All the Ministries and Departments have also been requested to bring the economy instructions, as issued from time to time, to the notice of autonomous bodies.

Restrictions on Import of Goods.

6458. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a steadily deteriorating foreign trade gap, India continues to make avoidable import goods worth Rs. 2,000 Crores a year when these goods can be manufactured within the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to restrict the import of such items of goods which can be manufactured within the country to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Import Policy is formulated having regard to the domestic production and demand and other relevant considerations. One of the objectives of the import policy is to provide support to the indigenous industry for its development.

There is a standing arrangement to consider suggestions received for changes in the import policy. In 1982-83, the import policy of a number of items was made more restrictive after considering the suggestions made in this regard.

Setting up Gold Refineries

6459. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up any more gold refineries in the country;

(b) if so, by when these will be set up; and

(c) the number and location of gold refineries functioning in India and total quantity of gold refined in each refinery annually during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to establish collection-cum-delivery centres (Refineries) to be run by Government in different places. Details in regard to opening of such centres initially at Ahmedabad and Madras are being worked out in consultation with all concerned.

(c) At present the Government of India Mint at Bombay has been licensed under the gold (Control) Act to refine gold and manufacture standard gold bars. The Calcutta Mint operates as a collection-cum-delivery centre. A private refinery in Calcutta is functioning under the injunction from the Calcutta High Court.

The quantity of standard gold bars issued by these refineries to the gold dealers etc. against the gold tendered by them for the last three years are as under :-

Year	Government of India Mint, Bombay. (Kg.)	Private refinery at Calcutta (Kg.)
1980	12,159	661
1981	9,274	679
1982	10,875	746

Increase/Decrease in Bank Rate

6461. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

How many times Bank Rate has been increased or decreased during the last one year and the reasons for increase or decrease each time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Bank Rate has not been changed during 1982-83.

राजभाषा अधिनियम का क्रियान्वयन

6462. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **रक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) का पालन होता है, यदि हां, तो पिछले एक साल में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत किए गए और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में किए गए;

(ख) पिछले एक साल में कुल कितने हिन्दी पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उसमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया गया;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं निकाली गई और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किए गए;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं और इनमें से कितनों को शुरू से ही भारतीय नाम दिए गए थे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०पी० सिंह देव): (क) से (ङ) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के प्रावधानों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1982 के दौरान इस मंत्रालय ने 1322 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए और ये सभी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में थे। इसी वर्ष के दौरान 6615 पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और इनमें से 3761 पत्रों का उत्तर दिया गया। सभी उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए। मंत्रालय ने 7 प्रकाशन तैयार किए और ये सभी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में थे। विभिन्न कार्यालयों/स्थापनाओं/यूनिटों/पोतों को आमतौर पर भारतीय नाम दिए जाते हैं।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

6463. **श्री राम विलास पासवान**: क्या **रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रक्षा मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति का आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति का बकाया कोटा पूरा करने हेतु क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझकर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी०सिंह देव): (क) और (ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय के विभागों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उसमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनका प्रतिशत श्रेणीवार इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी	कुल कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी	
		सं०	प्रतिशत
समूह "क"	147	20	13.6
समूह "ख"	438	46	10.5
समूह "ग"	433	52	12.0
समूह "घ"	281	88	31.3

(ग) से (च) हालाकि समूह "घ" के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित कोटा पूरे से भी अधिक है परन्तु समूह "क", "ख" और "ग" के रिक्त पद मुख्यतया गृह मंत्रालय (कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग) द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और उनसे भी यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि रिक्त पदों को भरते समय वे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं। उक्त मंत्रालय द्वारा सेक्टर रखने, रिक्त पदों को अगले वर्ष के लिए आगे ले जाने आदि से संबंधित समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का सख्ती से अनुपालन किया जाता है ताकि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के लिए आरक्षित पद अनिश्चित अवधि तक खाली न रहें।

SC/ST Employees in Public Undertakings

6464. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees category-wise in each of the Undertakings under the control of the Ministry.

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, out of them, category-wise;

(c) whether orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to each of the undertakings, both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for SCs/STs has been completed, if not, what steps are being taken to fill the quota at the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the total number of employees together with number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees, category-wise, as on Ist January, 1983, in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Concerted efforts are being made by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings to fill up the quota reserved for SCs/STs in all categories of posts. These include awarding of scholarships and pre-employment training schemes for students for future absorption in the Undertakings, advertisements in newspapers, announcements over All India Radio, as well as notifying SC/ST organisations/associations. However, shortfalls continue to exist in all categories of posts, particularly in categories 'A' and 'B' on account of non-availability of candidates with the requisite qualifications.

Statement

(As on 1st January, 1983)

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Group 'A'			Group 'B'			Group 'C'			Group 'D' (Excluding Sweeepers)			Sweepers		
		Total No.	SC	ST	Total No.	SC	ST	Total No.	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total No.	SC	ST
1.	H.A.L.	3,910	251	38	2,759	174	41	31,454	3,861	686	2,089	542	156	225	147	
2.	B.E.L.	1,125	57	6	860	47	4	13,440	2,010	29	1,281	301	6	468	453	
3.	B.E.M.L.	412	32	7	988	59	18	10,367	1,914	194	902	235	53	101	88	
4.	M.D.L.	742	32	7	106	1	3	1,128	84	10	11,696	933	256	69	63	
5.	G.R.S.E.	756	20	4	362	15	3	9,507	1,154	426	—	—	—	158	152	
6.	G.S.L.	80	3	Nil	8	2	Nil	1,090	41	Nil	554	101	1	11	8	
7.	P.T.L.	40	2	1	117	9	Nil	1,520	228	8	269	75	Nil	23	15	
8.	B.D.L.	97	13	Nil	25	3	Nil	961	145	16	103	40	7	18	14	
9.	M.D.N.L.	127	5	2	103	15	3	756	101	11	232	64	23	Nil	Nil	

1. HAL—Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
2. BEL—Bharat Electronics Limited.
3. BEML—Bharat Earth Movers Limited.
4. MDL—Mazagon Dock Limited.
5. GRSE—Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited.
6. G.S.L.—Goa Shipyard Limited.
7. P.T.L—Praga Tools Limited.
8. BDL—Bharat Dynamics Limited.
9. MDNL—Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited.

राजभाषा अधिनियम का क्रियान्वयन

6465. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **पूर्ति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधि-नियम की धारा 3 (3) का पालन होता है, यदि हां, तो पिछले एक साल में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत दिये गये और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में किए गये;

(ख) पिछले एक साल में कुल कितने हिंदी पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में किया गया;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन। पत्रिकायें निकाली गई और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किये गये;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय। संगठन स्थापित किये गये हैं और इनमें से कितनों को शुरू से ही भारतीय नाम दिये गये थे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधि-नियम की धारा 3 (3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां। पिछले वर्ष में, 358 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गये थे। वे सभी सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए थे।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष में, 1623 पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनमें से 790 पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गये थे। शेष पत्र केवल सूचनार्थ थे और उनके उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा दो प्रकाशन जारी किए गए थे, जो हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में थे।

(घ) शून्य।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

स्टेनलैस स्टील के सिक्के आरम्भ करना

6466. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या **वित्त मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्त्रालय का विचार शुद्ध स्टेनलैस स्टील के सिक्के आरम्भ करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बम्बई टक्साल के प्रबन्धक को इस प्रस्ताव पर तक-नीकी दृष्टि से जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) निकल युक्त स्टील/शुद्ध स्टेनलैस स्टील के सिक्के निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर अभी बहुत ही प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में विचार किया जा रहा है। इसलिए इस अवस्था में प्रस्ताव के और अधिक ब्यौरे उप-लब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी, हां।

मध्य प्रदेश में रायपुर के लिए बोइंग विमान सेवा

6467. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों में बोइंग विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ की गई है:

(ख) क्या रायपुर को भी बोइंग विमान सेवा से जोड़ा जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रायपुर को बोइंग विमान सेवा से कब तक जोड़ा जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :

(क) 1- ग्वालियर

2- भोपाल

3- खजुराहो

4- इंदौर

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली/रायपुर तथा भोपाल/रायपुर सैक्टरों पर यात्री यातायात बोइंग-737 सेवाएं प्रचालित करने का औचित्य सिद्ध करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है।

Increase in Prices of Major Products

6468. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the prices of the major products of public sector like coal, petroleum, fertilizers and steel and postages in the last ten years, facts in details giving the amount of increase and the date of increase for the products mentioned above;

(b) the amount of revenue raised by the increase;

(c) whether most of the increases were before the Budget was presented; and

(d) if so, reason thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The date of increase and prices in respect of coal, fertilizers, steel, petroleum products are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. The increase in the prices of items such as coal, petroleum, fertilizers and steel generally reflect the impact of cost escalations. These revisions are effected as needed on the basis of commercial economic considerations. As such they cannot be regarded as revenue measures for the Budget and quantification of revenue raised therefrom is not possible. Revenue estimates of the increase in postage rates and the year of these increases are also given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-6350/83).

Application by UNI for Stock Exchange News Service

6469. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Surya India' magazine of February 1-15, 1983 regarding financial affairs of the United News of India News Agency, a recipient of Government grants;

(b) if so, whether the United News of India had applied to the Stock Exchange Division of the Finance Ministry for starting a Stock Exchange News Service in the name of a Bombay Stock broker firm ; and

(s) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Finance Ministry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received by the Stock Exchange Division of the Ministry of Finance from the United News of India for starting a Stock Exchange News Service among the different Stock Exchanges of the country, in the name of a Bambay stockbroker firm. The question of the

Ministry of Finance taking any action in the matter does not, therefore, arise.

Rules for purchase of Aircraft and Accessories

6470. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the loopholes in rules for purchase of aircraft and aceessories;

(b) the particulars of members of purchase committee, if any;

(c) the procedure and mode of purchase of aero-bridges and other essential parts of aircraft; and

(d) the reason for non-adherence to floating of global tenders with three month's notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Air Corporations strictly follow the procedure for the purchase of aircraft and accessories laid down with a view to eliminate loopholes.

(b) There are no standing purchase committees-Committees however, are constitutd from time to time inter-alia to evaluate the aireraft as and when the need arises.

(c) Aerobridges being and imported item, are procured after obtaining clearance from indigenous angle from Director General of Technical Development, Ministry of Industries, and obtaining permission from the Government in respect of realease of the foreign exchange. After these clearances. notice inviting Global Tenders is prepared and issued to prospective tenderers after giving wide publicity in news papers, intimation to High Commissions and Embassies located in Delhi and to the prospective manfucturers. The time given for receipt of such tenders is 90 days or more.

Essential spare parts and accessories are purchased alongwith the aircraft. Subsequent purchases are made after a detailed evaluation is made by a provisioning committee consisting of senior officials of the engineering, accounts, stores and ground services departments. On the recommendations of this committee, further action to process the purchases is taken according to the delegation of financial powers to the various authorities.

(d) The question of global tenders for purchase of aircraft does not arise as there are only a few manufacturers of aircraft. and the same type of aircraft is now manufactured is made from the manufacturers of the aircraft which is selected by the airline on the basis of detailed studies and recommendations of the respective Board of Direetors and after following the procedure laid down for this purpose.

Financial Institutions without Directors

6471. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government s attention has been drawn to the news-report (Financial Express dated 7 February, 1983) concerning public financial institutions without Directors; and

(b) if so, the full details of such institutions and reasons for delays in appointments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the news report published in the Financial Express dated 7th February, 1983 under the caption 'Financial bodies without directors'. The position in respect of constitution of Boards of public sector banks and various financial institutions is as follows :

(i) The Boards of Directors of 20 nationalised banks had already been reconstituted early last year.

(ii) Three new non-official direetors in the Board of Directors of Industrial Development Bank of India were appointed on 15.3.83.

(iii) The Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India had been reconstituted with effect from 18.3.83.

(iv) The Boards of Directors of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and Export-Import Bank of India have also since been constituted.

(v) Action is presently in hand for early reconstitution of the Central Board of State Bank of India.

Workshop on Indian Economy

6472. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop on India's economy was held in New Delhi in the second week of January, 1983;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of the critical examination of India's economy as presented by the participants in the workshop;

(c) if so, what were the main observations made at the workshop: and

(d) what steps are contemplated to be taken in the light thereof to tackle inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Hon, ble Member is presumably referring to the workshop on 'Perspectives of Indian Economy' organised by ASSOCHAM . in New Delhi on 12th January, 1983. The participants made observations on the performance of the various segments of the economy viz. growth in G.N.P., performance of agriculture and industry, prices, balance of payments etc.

(d) The Economic Survey 1982-83 presented to Parliament and Budget Speech give details of measures taken by the Government to contain inflation, to strengthen the productive forces in the economy and attain a viable external balance of payments position.

Chinese Military Aid to Pakistan

6473. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of February, 1983 Pakistan has received from China six of the planned 18 Chinese A-5 ground-attack planes;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of aid China has provided to Pakistan so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan military officials are being trained by the Chinese;

(d) to what extent the Chinese A-5 ground-attack planes will be dangerous to the Indian security; and

(e) what measure have been taken by the Union Government to meet the threat posed by obtaining of such planes by Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government have seen press reports on supply of A-5 aircraft by China to Pakistan;

(b) Reliable information is not available.

(c) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(d) and (e) Government take cognizance of all developments in our security environment and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Historical Importance and Folk Culture Places in Bihar

6474. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places of historical importance and folk culture identified by Government in the State of Bihar; and

(b) the details of such places in East Champaran District Motihari ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The names of places in Bihar identified by the Department in consultation with the State Government for tourism development are :

Patna, Nalanda, Rajgir, Bhimbundh, Gaya, Bodhgaya, Sasaram, Buxar, Jagdishpur, Maner, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Areraj, Motihari, Barharwa, Betia, Lauria, Nandangarh, Valmikinagar, Raxaul, Sitamarni, Pawapuri, Tilaiya Dam, Parasnath, Hazaribagh, Betla, Netarhat and Ranchi.

(b) Motihari in East Champaran District is one of the places for tourism development in Bihar. The three nationally protected monuments in East Champaran are Ashokan Pillar at Lauriya, Areraj Stupa at Kesariya and unexcavated mound at Sagardih.

Prospects of European Investment in India

6475. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement published in newspapers of 22nd January, 1983 of Mr. Frans Andriessen, a member of the European Economic Community, stating that there is possibility of more European investment in the near future; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government and whether steps are proposed to be taken for investment and collaboration with the European countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) European Economic Community is a major partner with reference to technology arrangements. Government share the view that there is good scope to increase such arrangements with Indian companies. Indian Investment Centre is arranging seminars and participating in Fairs, etc. to publicise our policies and procedures and to promote specific collaboration arrangements.

Proposed Scheme for Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen.

6476. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the resettlement of Ex-Servicemen has been proposed; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

A New Scheme known as 'PEXSEM' (Preparing Ex-Servicemen for Self-Employment) has been introduced on a pilot basis, with effect from 1st April. 1983 for imparting training to ex-servicemen/retiring service personnel in different trades to enable them to establish their own self-employment ventures in rural areas. The main features of the Scheme are as under :-

(i) The scheme has been introduced for retiring service personnel and ex-servicemen of the rank of JCOs and ORs of rural areas for their resettlement near their villages.

(ii) The scheme will be operated on a pilot basis for two years i.e. 1983-84, and 1984-85 in 6 districts, one each in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In the first year 600 persons wouldbe provided training taking 100 from each districts. This number will be increased to 900 in the second year.

(iii) The Directorate General Resettlement, Zila Sainik Boards, the District Rural Development Agency, the lead of Bank of the District and the DistrictIndustries Centre, ITIs and other

training institutes shall be involved in implementation of the scheme.

(iv) The training trades shall be identified keeping in view the motive and interest of the ex-servicemen on a location specific basis.

(v) The period of training will be between 3 to 4 months.

(vi) The implementation of the scheme will be supervised by the various Sub-Committees headed by the District Magistrate at District level, Chief Secretary at the State level and Additional Secretary (Defence) at the Central level.

(vii) The ex-servicemen shall be given stipend of Rs. 250/- p.m. to meet the boarding and lodging expenditure during the training period. The training will be free of cost.

(viii) After the training the ex-servicemen will be entitled to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 3000/- the actual amount depending upon the type of venture to be undertaken by the ex-servicemen, the economic viability of the project and the extent of loan required by the individual, to meet margin money to be put in by the ex-servicemen for starting self employment ventures.

(ix) The co-operatives of ex-servicemen having a minimum number of 10 persons will be entitled to a subsidy 50% of the cost of the project subject to maximum of Rs. 3000/- per individual member of the cooperative.

(x) The ex-servicemen who wish to start self Employment ventures after the training under the scheme shall also be eligible for the interest subsidy on the bank loans under the existing rules of the Kendriya Sainik Boards.

Income tax officials involved in sexologist scandal

6477. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Income-Tax authorities were found involved in a sexologist scandal by the Crime Branch during the month of October, 1982;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the persons found involved in the racket; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a press report which appeard in October, 1982 in regard to alleged scandal involving some officers of the Income-Tax Department in relation to settlement of a case arising out of a raid conducted on the residence clinic of a hakim and other members of his family in New Delhi. The matter has been examined and it has been found that the case was decided by the appropriate income-tax authorities under the Income-Tax Act.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Replacement of Ageing HT-2 by New Trainer Plane

6478. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected a new trainer plane to replace the ageing HT-2 trainer aircraft for the Defence;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the new aircraft and what steps have been taken to procure and develop such an aircraft, and

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay in selection ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft is optimised for abinito flying training. It is at an advance

stage of development at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(c) Does not arise.

यौन-रोग विशेषज्ञ के क्लीनिक से दस्तावेज जब्त किया जाना

6479. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** क्या **वित्त मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर विभाग ने एक यौन रोग विशेषज्ञ के क्लीनिक पर मारे गए छापे के दौरान कर-अपवंचन संबंधी ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज जब्त किए हैं, जिनकी प्रवर्तन निदेशालय को भी आवश्यकता थी;

(ख) क्या आयकर विभाग ने यह मामला एक ऐसे आयुक्त श्री रणवीर सिंह को सौंप दिया था, जो कुछ सप्ताह बाद सेवा निवृत होने वाले थे और जिन्होंने न केवल अपनी सेवा-निवृति से एक दिन पहले पूरा मामला निपटा कर क्लीनिक को बेदाग करार दे दिया था, बल्कि उक्त क्लीनिक को, प्रवर्तन निदेशालय की मांग की ओर ध्यान दिए बिना सभी दस्तावेज वापिस कर दिए थे; और

(ग) क्वा आयकर विभाग के इतिहास में यह पहला अवसर था, जबकि एक मामले की इतनी शीघ्रता से उस अधिकारी द्वारा निपटान कर दिया गया, जो अगले दिन सेवा निवृत हो रहा था ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव): (क) से (ग) यौन रोग विशेषज्ञ के क्लीनिक और परिसरों की तलाशी लेने पर विदेशी मुद्रा के लेग-देन से सम्बन्धित कतिपय दस्तावेज भी वरामद किए गए थे। व्यवसायियों से सम्बन्धित मामले, आयकर आयुक्त दिल्ली VIII के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं जिस पद पर तब श्री रणवीर चन्द्र तैनात थे, तदनुसार उन्होने इस मामले का निपटान किया था। निपटाए गए मामलों में क्लीनिक को बेदाग करार नहीं दिया गया। सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) के विदेशी मुद्रा के लेन-देन से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों की प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा विधिवत् रूप से जांच की गई और फोटोस्टेट प्रतियां, जहां मांगी गयी मुहैया की गई थी। उपरोक्त दस्तावेजों की मुल प्रतिया वापिस नहीं की गई और न ही प्रवर्तन निदेशालय की मांग को नजरअन्दाज करते हुए कोई अन्य दस्तावेज ही वापस किया गया है।

आगरा छावनी में नकली पट्टे पर भूमि का आबंटन

6480. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या **रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छावनी सम्पदा कार्यालय, ने 1980 के अन्त में कुछ विशेष आगरा व्यक्तियों को दस-दस एकड़ भूमि नकली पट्टों पर आबंटित की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह पट्टा इसलिए नकली था कि स्टाम पेपर 17 नवम्बर, 1980 को खरीदे गए थे जबकि उन पर अंकित पट्टे की तारीख 28 अक्तूबर, 1980 दर्शाई गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त मामले के विरुद्ध रक्षा मंत्रालय को शिकायत की गई थी लेकिन रक्षा सम्पदा. लखनऊ के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने न केवल इस मामले को दबाने की कोशिश की बल्कि संबंधित फाइल भी इधर उधर कर दी; और

(घ) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का इस मामले में आवश्यक जांच करने और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव): (क) से (घ) सैनिक सम्पदा कार्यालय, आगरा सर्किल, आगरा ने 5.1.80 को 26.46 एकड़ रक्षा भूमि में से प्ररित पांच एकड़ के दो प्लाट दो व्यक्तियों को पट्टे कर दिए।

2. आबंटित लिए गए दो प्लाटों के लिए सैनिक सम्पदा कार्यालय, आगरा सर्किल ने 27-10-1980 को प्रति 10 रु0 मूल्य के स्टाम्प पेपरों पर पट्टा करार मूल रूप से तैयार किए। पट्टा करार प्रति 16 रु0 मूल्य के स्टाम्प पेपरों पर तैयार किए जाने थे इसलिए पंजीकरण अधिकारियों ने ऊन्हें पंजीकरण करने से इन्कार कर दिया। इसलिए इन दो व्यक्तियों ने पांच-पांच रु0 मूल्य के स्टाम्प पेपर 17 नवम्बर, 1980 को और खरीदे, उन पर पट्टा करार तैयार किया जिसमें करार के 27-10-80 को निष्पादित होने का उल्लेख किया गया और पिछले सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर करवाये जो तब तक आगरा से स्थानान्तरित हो चुका था। बाद में नए सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी, आगरा सर्किल ने दिसम्बर, 1980 में पट्टाधारियों को विधिवत् पंजीकृत पट्टे वापस लौटाने को कहा। तदनुसार पट्टाधारियों ने उक्त पट्टे सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी आगरा को लौटा दिए जिसने फरवरी, 1981 में इन पट्टाधारियों को सूचित किया कि स्टाम्प पेपरों की खरीद की तारीख और पट्टे के निष्पादन की तारीख में विसंगति है इसलिए मामले की जांच की जा रही है और उक्त पट्टे उन्हें वापस नहीं किए जा सकते। ये पट्टे अब सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी, आगरा के कार्यालय में नहीं हैं।

3, शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है।

झांसी छावनी की भूमि पर आवासीय एकक

6481. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1982 में कुछ लोगों ने झांसी छावनी प्राधिकरण को झांसी छावनी की भूमि सर्वे संख्या 47, जो जी०एल०आर० में कब्रिस्तान के रूप में दर्शायी गई है, पर आवासीय एककों के निर्माण की अनुमति के लिये आवेदन किया था और क्या इन लोगों में से कुछ के आवेदन पत्र स्वीकार कर लिए गए थे और यदि हां तो इन आवेदन पत्रों को स्वीकार करने का आधार क्या था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब छावनी सम्पत्ति मंडल के आगरा कार्यालय ने इस पर आपत्ति की, तो रक्षा भूमि निदेशालय और छावनी विभाग, लखनऊ के निदेशक ने उक्त सम्पदा अधिकारी को आपत्ति को निराधार घोषित करते हुए रद्द कर दिया था; और कब्रिस्तान में आवासीय एककों का निर्माण कर दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराने और दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री के० पी० सिंह देव :

(क) जी०एल०आर० सर्वे संख्या 47 के एक भाग के मालिक द्वारा भवन निर्माण का नक्शा प्रस्तुत करने पर छावनी बोर्ड, झांसी

ने दिसम्बर 1981 में भवन निर्माण की मंजूरी दी थी। यह भूमि निजी स्वामित्व के अधीन है इसमें अधिकतर निर्माण पहले ही हो चुका है और इस भूमि पर भवन निर्माण पर रोक लगाने की कोई योजना नहीं है, इसलिए मंजूरी दे दी गई थी।

(ख) जी हां, क्योंकि भूमि निजी स्वामित्व के अधीन थी इसलिए एम. आई. ओ. और आगरा की आपत्ति को रद्द करना सही था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Heroin Racket in Delhi

6482. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a heroin racket has been recently unearthed in the capital in which a foreign diplomat was involved; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the modus operandi of the rackct and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) According to the information received by the Government, a foreign national employed in an Embassy in New Delhi was arrested on 18.2.83 at Paris having been found in possession of 15 Kgs. of Heroin concealed in accompanied baggage. He disclosed that the suitcase containing the contraband was given to him by a certain person in New Delhi. The C.B.I. is taking suitable action in the matter.

Tax Relief to Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry.

6483. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Association has urged Government to review tax proposals and grant relief to the industry which is experiencing low capacity utilisation due to heavy burden of the excise duty ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) All India Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Association had made certain suggestions to the Government to teview the existing scheme of central excise duty in respect of the air conditioning and refrigeration industry. Government have considered the suggestions but have not found these acceptable.

Performance of Public Sector

6484. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the perfomance of the public sector as a whole improved in terms of turnover, gross profits, net profits and physical production during the first six months of 1982-83;

(b) if so. whether it is also a fact that two major sectors including steel and coal suffered a setback;

(c) if so, what is the position of the public sector undertakings after July-September quarter; and

(d) what steps are being taken to see that the two major sector including steel and coal improve during 1983-84 ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The estimated flash working results public enterprises for 1982-83 shows an improvement in terms of turnover and profitability and production in several sectors.

(b) The production of steel ingots and saleable steel during the first six months of

1982-83 showed a marginal decline as compared to the production during the corresponding period of 1981-82 but this was made up in the second half of the year. However, the production of raw coal during the first half of 1982-83 showed impro. vement compared to the production during the corresponding period of 1981-82.

(c) An overall analysis of production data relating to first 9 months of 1982-83 shows that there has been improvement in production of raw coal, lignite, petroleum crude (by O.N.G.C.), crude through-put cement (by C.C.L.), copper and aluminium as compared to the production during the corresponding period last year. Industries in the heavy engineering group have also recorded an impressive improvement. There is also a decline in the production of fertilisers and minerals and metals.

(d) The improvement of the performance of public enterprises in all sectors including those in the steel and coal sectors is constantly kept under review which included the following steps :—

(i) Government at the highest level monitors the performance of public enterprises providing infrastructural facilities like transportation, power, basic raw materials etc. with a view to improving their output ;

(ii) Improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies;

(iii) Expeditious settlement of ways disputes;

(iv) Review of performance of the enterprises periodically by the administrative ministries and the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(v) Enforcement of preventive and predictive maintenance of plant and machinery; and

(vi) Sanctioning of additional investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever required.

Committee to Review Present Productivity Linked Bonus System

6485. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHRMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a high--power committee to review the present productivity-linked bonus system and examin the feasibility of extending the bonus scheme to employees not covered so far;

(b) what is the Composition of the committee and what are its terms of reference; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

The Central Government has constituted a 'Group of Officers' to enquire into the working of the Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes as at present applicable to certain segments of the Central Government Employees in all its aspects and make recommendations. The problems that have arisen during the operation of the Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes introduced in various organisations so far and the staff associations' demand for extension of Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme to the generality of Central Government Employees have also been referred to the 'Group of Officers' for its consideration.

The composition of the 'Group of Officers' is as follows :—

(1) Shri Bazle Karim,
Secretary (Coordination),
Cabinet Secretariat. . . . Chairman

(2) Shri K.V. Seshadri,
Additional Secretary,
Department of Personnel and
Administrative Reforms . . . Member

(3) Shri R.R. Savoor,
Former Member (Finance),
P & T Board. . . . Member

Shri G. N. Tandon, Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, is the Secretary to the 'Group of Officers'.

The 'Group of Officers' is expected to submit its report by April 30, 1983.

Extension of Pension Rules to Government Employees retired prior to 1979.

6486. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the number of persons at present who retired from Central Government Service prior to 1979 who are not covered by the latest retirement rules ;

(b) what is the estimated additional expenditure that Government will have to incur if the latest rules are extended to them also in compliance with the Supreme Court's latest ruling on the subject ; and

(c) what is the rationale and justification for not extending the latest pension rules to those who retired earlier than 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There are approx. 11 lakhs persons who retired prior to 1979 who are not covered by the latest retirement rules.

(b) On a broad estimation, it will involve an estimated additional expenditure of Rs. 204 crores as arreares for the years 1979-80 to 1982-83 and, in addition, an annual expenditure of Rs. 51 crores from the year 1983-84 onward.

(c) The Central Government had filed an Application for Review of the judgement on the subject. This case is reported to have been decided but the receipt of the decision is awaited.

Tax exemption for manufacture of T.V. sets.

6487. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the proposals under consideration of the Ministry to give tax exemptions etc. to make T.V. sets available to all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to give tax exemptions to make T.V. sets available to all.

World Bank Loan for Coal Project

6488. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the World Bank has communicated to the Indian Government that they will provide loan to the two coal projects ;

(b) if so, whether any high Bank official team visited India during March, 1983 ;

(c) whether the World Bank has said that they will take the final decision in July, 1983 ;

(d) what are the coal projects on which World Bank will provide loan ; and

(e) what are the places where they will be set-up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) Dudichua Opencast mine in Singrauli Coalfield and Block II Opencast mine in Jharia Coalfield have been posed to World Bank Group for assistance. A World Bank Mission visited India in February/March 1983 to appraise these projects. The Bank's reaction is awaited.

Projects and Equipment Corporation (PEC) to set up a Mills in Algeria.

6489. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Projects and Equipment Corporation (PEC) has a proposal for setting up a textile mill in Algeria ;

(b) if so, the cost of that plant ;

(c) how many more textile projects have been set up by other Indian firms overseas ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of this turnkey project contract is Rs. 62.8 crores.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Textiles Milles set up abroad as Indian Joint Ventures

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian participant	Country/Field of Collaboration	Indian equity contribution (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	The Century Sdg. and Mfg Co. Ltd.	Indonesia/ Yarn	38.5
2.	Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd.	Indonesia/Yarn	69.1
3.	Shahieag Enterpreneurs Pvt. Ltd.	Indonesia/Polyester and blended yarn	141.4
4.	Gokak Patel Volkart Ltd.	Indonesia/textile mill	226.0
5.	Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Indonesia/textile mill	147.9
6.	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	Indonesia/Viscose staple fibre	160.0
7.	The Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd.	Kenya/Woolen textiles	283.5
8.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	Kenya/Synthetic filament yarn.	346.9
9.	Birla Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills.	Malaysia/Synthetic and blended fabrics	83.3
10.	Kwality Textile Associates Pvt. Ltd.	Malaysia/Cotton and blended yarn	53.8
11.	Karam Chand Thaper & Bros Ltd.	Nigeria/Wast cotton blankets	20.7
12.	Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd.	Philippines/yarn	33.0
13.	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Thailand/Synthetic & cotton yarn	7.5

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian participant	Country/Field of Collaboration	Indian equity contribution (Rs. lakhs)
14.	Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	Thailan/Viscose staple fibre	47.9

2. Besides the above Textile Mills set up abroad as Joint Ventures, a spinning Mill project in Tanzania, namely Ubango Project is under implementation by a consortium led by Lakshmi Textiles Exporters Pvt. Ltd. with a contracted value of Rs. 7.3 Crores.

3. In addition to above, the projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. has been associated with the following overseas projects :-

Project Description	Country	Value in Crores Rs.
100,000 Spindles	Egypt	19.40
50,000 Spindles	Republic of Korea	7.80
75,000 Spindles	Bangladesh	12.30
15,000 Spindles	Indonesia	2.74

Export of Auto Parts to West Germany

6490. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will ıe Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to ıate :

(a) whether orders worth about Rs. ; crores for export of auto parts are expected from West Germany ;

(b) if so, the names of Indian firms who ırticipated at the Auto Mechanics Trade air held in Frankfurt recently;

(c) the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian team who entered into the agreement for the export and held discussions with West German counterparts; and

(d) the details of major items expected to be exported to West Germany and efforts made to procure such orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Trade Development Authority (TDA), substantial orders are expected for export of auto parts to West Germany as a result of the participation in the Automechanica Fair held in Frankfurt from 14th to 19th Sept., 1982. It is not, however, possible to give the exact value of the orders. The Indian firms who participated through the TDA at the Automechanica 82 Trade Fair were as follows :-

1. Autolite (India) Ltd., Jaipur.
2. Autoflex Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow.
3. Auto pins (India) Pvt. Ltd. Faridabad.
4. Clutch Auto Ltd., Faridabad.

5. Ennore Foundries Ltd., Ennore (Madras)

6. Ghatge Patil Inds. Ltd., Kolhapur.

7. Indication Instruments Pvt. (Ltd)., Ballabgarh.

8. Lumax Industries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

9. Maini precision Products Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

10. Mansons Auto International, Bombay.

11. Premier Instruments Coimbatore Ltd. Coimbatore.

12. Sigma Rubber Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.

13. Sirocco Auto Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.

14. Torsion Products Ltd., Madras.

(c) Individual firms negotiated orders independently during the five-day fair.

(d) The major items expected to be exported to West Germany are automobile head assembly. sealed beam unite, fog lamps, lamps switches, flashers, reflectors, rear view mirrors, Rubber and rubber to metal bonded parts, engine mountings, exhaust suspension rubber parts gear box mountings and bushes, rubber mats, rubber moulded parts, brake drums, grease guns, hose clamps and clips.

To get more orders for the above items, as well as for new items of automobile ancillaries accessories, Trade Development Authority (TDA) will be participating again for the eighth time in the Automobile Ausstellung Fair, scheduled to be held in Frankfurt in September, 1983.

In June 1983, TDA is also sponsoring a five member marketing team consiting of five Industry representatives to the UK for a period of 14 days, to promote the sales of Indian auto parts in the UK.

Recently TDA has also completed a product Development Study in FRG, UK, France and Italy. A number of new buying outlets as well as new items have been identified for sale in these countries. Areas of product modification and improvement have also been identified.

MPs/MLAs as Chairmen uf Public Uudertaklngs

6491. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the sitting M. Ps. and MLAs or former M. Ps. and MLAs have been made whole/time/honorary Chairmen of public sector units in the Centre; if so, full details thereof; and

(b) whether Government as a policy propose to appoint full-time paid, professional Chairmen to ensure that the public sector units do not run in losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सार्वजनिक उद्योगों की स्थायी समन्वय समिति की बैठक

6492. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या वित्त मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत औद्योगिक संगठनों के कार्यकरण के पुनरावलोकन के लिए सार्वजनिक उद्योगों की स्थायी समन्वय समिति की बैठक हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैठक में लिए गए निणयों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) सितम्बर, 1980 में सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित अधिकाधिक

उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य-माला की सिफारिशों के अनुसार स्थापित स्थायी समन्वय समिति की पिछली बैठक 6 दिसम्बर, 1982 को की गई थी।

(ख) उस बैठक के महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों एवं सिफारिशों में से विशेषकर निम्नलिखित उल्लेखनीय हैं :—

(i) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में उत्पादन प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं को लागू करना/उनकी समीक्षा करना आवश्यक है।

(ii) दीर्घ अवधि में पनपने वाली परियोजनाओं में पूंजी निवेश के बारे में काफी लम्बे अर्से तक की उपस्कर संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान तैयार किया जाना।

(iii) निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं, जिसमें निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए प्रक्रियात्मक सुधार शामिल है, की समीक्षा करना।

(iV) सघन ऊर्जा बचत सदुपाय करना तथा यथावश्यक निजी उपयोगार्थ बिजली संयंत्रों की संस्थापना के लिए अग्रिम कार्रवाई शुरू करना।

(V) उद्यमों में किये गये सफल प्रयोगों का अन्य उद्यमों को लाभ पहुंचाना।

Vi) बेहतर परिसज्जा एवं कार्य-चालन पर्यावरण की स्वच्छता।

Allocation of Controlled Cloth.

6493. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the allocation of controlled cloth between handloom sector and mill last year and what is Government's decision for next year's allocation of quota:

(b) the cause of the accumulation of huge stock of controlled cloth; and lower sale of their cloth and loss incurred by the public sector undertakings; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The revised allocation of controlled cloth for mill sector and handloom sector for the year 1982-83 was as under :-

Mill Sector —310 million sq. metres
Handloom Sector—340 million sq. metres

The allocation for 1983-84 is as under :—

Mill Sector —300 million sq. metres
Handloom Sector—350 million sq. metres

(b) and (c) A significant increase in consumer price in July, 1981 after nearly 7 Years, resulted in low offtake of controlled cloth and consequent accumulation of stocks with discounts ranging from 2 1/2% to 7 1/2% offered by the National Textile Corporation to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation for being passed on to the consumers, the accumulated cloth has begun to move. No additional loss is expected to be incurred by National Textile Corporation on account of the accumulation of controlled cloth.

Changes in Working of Public Sector Undertakings

6494. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make changes in the working of public sector undertakings and also to change the top administrative officers for better functioning of the undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The performance of public enterprises is constantly watched by the Government to take suitable measures for improving their productivity and functional efficiency. There is no new proposal under the consideration of Govenment to make changes in the working of public sector undertakings. Performance of full time Board level appointees whose contractual appointment terms include three months notice on either side is constantly kept under review,

Profits Earned by Public Sector Undertakings

6495. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector enterprises in the country have scored a considerable profit in I982-83;

(b) if so, the main factors contributing to the success thereof ; and

(c) what measures Government are going to take to maintain this progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Accounts of the Central public sector enterprises for the year 1982-83 have not been finalised. On the basis of the estimated flash working results received from 161 public enterprises, the provisional net profit of these enterprises for 1982-83 works out to nearly Rs. 600 crores as against Rs. 484.58 crores earned by 187 enterprises during 1981-82.

(b) Overall higher production and turnover achieved by the enterprises during 1982-83 are the main factors contributing to the success.

(c) Improvement of performance of pubilc enterprises is kept constantly under review by Government. Several steps have been taken including:—

(i) Close monitoring of the performance of the enterprises by the administrative ministries and the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(ii) Government at the highest level monitors the performance of public enterprises providing infrastructural facilities like transportation, power etc. with a view to improving their output ;

(iii) Improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely fillings up of top vacancies ;

(iv) Sanctioning of additional investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever requited ;

(v) Expeditious se ttlement of wage disputes ;

(vi) Enforcement of preventive and predictive maintenance of plant and machinery ; and

(vii) Realistic pricing policies.

हरियाणा में हवाई अड्डे

6496. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरियाणा में इस समय कितने हवाई अड्डे विमान के उतरने-चढ़ने के लिए उपयुक्त हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान प्रत्येक हवाई अड्डे से कितने लोगों ने यात्रा की ;

(ग) क्या इन हवाई अड्डों से ग्लाइडिंग के लिए अनुमति प्राप्त लोगों को ग्लाइडिंग करने की अनुमति देने से इन्कार कर दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1981-82 में चंडीगढ़ से पिंजौर तक कितने लोगों ने ग्लाइडिंग की ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :

(क) इस समय हरियाणा में पांच सिविल हवाई अड्डे/हवाईपट्टियां हैं जो राज्य सरकार के स्वामित्व में हैं तथा प्रचालनों के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। जींद में एक कच्ची हवाई-पट्टी भी है परन्तु वह प्रचालनों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य में दो सैनिक हवाई अड्डे भी हैं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) चंडीगढ़ से पिंजौर के लिए ग्लाइड करना संभव नहीं है। चंडीगढ़ में ग्लाइडिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Taking over of Smaller Units of Large Companies by Financial Institutions

6497. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is widespread feeling that the financial institutions have been involved in taking over by large companies of some of the smaller units, including public sector undertakings by passing on confidential information in their possession ; and

(b) if so, details of such cases/reports during last two years and corrective action taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of All India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Officers' Association.

6498. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Officers Association has been persuaded by Government to call off their proposed strike scheduled to begin on March 1, 1983; and

(b) if so, what were their main demands and what assurance have been given to them to persuade them to call off the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Federation were as follows :—

(i) Promotion of 400 Income Tax Officers, Group 'B' to Group 'A' by 28.2.83.

(ii) Grant of weightage with retrospective effect by 28.2.83.

(iii) Promotions to the rank of Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner should not be made bofore action is taken on (i) & (ii) above.

The Federation were informed that with regard to their demand at (i) above, the question of filling of 258 posts from Group 'B' to Group 'A' had already been taken up with the Union Public Service Commission. They were assured that this recruitment as well as filling up 142 other posts would be finalised within a period of 2-3 months. In regard to the demand at (ii), they were assured that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms would be approached to expedite a decision in the matter.

In view of the a bove, the question of any assurance on deferring promotions did not arise.

Measures to cut down Government Expenditure

9499. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some directives have been issued to various Ministries and Departments to take necessary measures to cut down expenditure; and

(b) whether some guidelines have also been issued to States in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Besides instructions which already exist on economy, Government has recently issued guidelines/instructions to all Ministries/Departments to effect economy in expenditure. A statement indicating these instructions is enclosed.

(b) The State Governments have also been requested to economise on non-plan expenditure, avoid infructuous expenditure and every kind of waste, practise austerity and to cut down non-plan, non-developmental expenditure to avoid further overdrafts.

Statement

Ministries/Departments have been instructed to effect economy in expenditure as under :-

(1) Ministers and officials should undertake travel abroad only on absolutely important business. Even in such cases the size of the delegations and duration of their stay abroad should be restricted to the minimum possible.

(2) Only Ministers of Cabinet rank travelling abroad will be allowed in future to take their Private Secretary with them. Other Ministers should use the services of PAs/Stenographers from the Missions of the countries they visit.

(3) The arrangements of 24-hour armed police guard at the residence will, in future, be limited to cabinet Ministers and others of equivalent rank. In all other cases of persons who were allowed such facility in the past, arrangements for guard will be limited to night time only.

(4) The practice of providing armed guards on a continuous basis to foreign Embassies in India should be discontinued. Special arrangements for security for the Embassies for specific occasions should be made wherever found necessary but long term arrangements for providing security, if requested by the Embassies, should be on payment basis.

2. In addition, Public Sector Undertakings, Commodity Boards, etc. which maintain foreign offices, have been asked to undertake a review on the need and usefulness of these offices and introduce economies in expenditure. Ministries should also examine the possibility of having combined foreign offices for Public Sector Undertakings under their charge which have similar functions.

Assistance by Financial Institutions to Industrial Sector

6500. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what are the various all India financial institutions providing financial assistance to industrial sector ;

(b) whether these all India financial institutions have branches in the capitals of different States ;

(c) if so, the names of the States where the branches of these financial institutions have been opened ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) are the term lending all India financial institutions providing financial assistance to the Industrial Sector. In addition, Investment Institutions like, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) also provide financial assistance in a limited way to the Industrial Sector. Specialised organisations, like the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) and the Export-Import Bank of India provide financial assistance to the Industrial units in their respective fields of operation.

(b) to (d) Details of location, status and jurisdiction of the Offices of the all India term lending institutions, namely, IDBI, IFCI and ICICI are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of Offices of all-India term lending institutions viz., IDBI, IFCI & ICICI

I. I.D.B.I.	Location	Status of Office	Jurisdiction
1.	Bombay	Corporate Office (All India)	Maharashtra and Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu.
2.	New Delhi	Regional Office	Utter Pradesh, Jamu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Chandigarh & Delhi.
3.	Calcutta	-do-	West Bengal, Bihar Orissa and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
4.	Madras	-do-	Tamil Nadu. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Lakshadeep and Minicoy Islands.
5.	Ahmedabad	-do-	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6.	Gauhati	-do-	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland Tripura, Manipur and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
7.	Bangalore	Branch Office	Karnataka
8.	Bhopal	-do-	Madhya Pradesh.
9.	Bhubaneswar	-do-	Orissa

I. I.D.B.I.	Location	Status of Office	Jurisdiction
10.	Cnandigarh	-do-	Punjab and Haryana
11.	Cochin	-do-	Kerala
12.	Hyderabad	-do-	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Jaipur	-do-	Rajasthan
14.	Jammu	-do-	Jammu & Kashmir
15.	Kanpur	-do-	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Patna	-do-	Bihar
17.	Simla	-do-	Himachal Pradesh
2. I.F.C.I.			
1.	New Delhi	Head Office	Delhi and nearby areas in U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan.
2.	Bombay	Regional Office	Maharashtra and Goa.
3.	Calcutta	-do-	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4.	Kanpur	-do-	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Madras	-do-	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.
6.	Ahmedabad	Branch Office	Gujarat
7.	Hyderabad	-do-	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Bangalore	-do-	Karnataka
9.	Gauhati	-do-	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
10.	Bhubaneswar	-do-	Orissa
11.	Jaipur	-do-	Rajasthan
12.	Chandigarh	-do-	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
13.	Bhopal	-do-	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Cochin	-do-	Kerala

I. I.D.B,I,	Location	Status of Office	Jurisdiction
15.	Patna	-do-	Bihar
3. I.C.I.C.I.			
1.	Bombay	Head Office	Western Region
2.	Madras	Regional Office	Southern Region
3.	Calcutta	-do-	Eestern Region
4.	New Delhi	-do-	Northern Region.
5.	Gauhati	Development Office	North-Eastern Region.

U. S. Opposition to ADB Credit to India

6501. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI K. MALLANHA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. Administration still remains opposed to India receiving any credit from the Asian Development Bank ;

(b) if so, whether this opposition was made known by the U. S. Treasury Secretary befor a Senate Appropriation Sub-Committee on 10th March, 1983 ;

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government ;

(d) whether India has asked for a credit of about 2 billions i. e. 1980 crores from ADB in view of its balance of its payments difficulties ; and

(e) whether any decision has been communicated by ADB to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) As per information available with the Government the U. S. A. remains opposed to India receiving any credit from the ADB. This position was reaffirmed by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury before a Senate Appropriation Sub-Committee.

(c) The Bank is a multilateral institution of which the United States is a shareholder alone with 44 other countries, both regional (including India) and non-regional. It is, therefore, not for the United States alone to decide the quantum of money that India can borrow from the Bank.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has indicated to the Management of the Asian Development Bank its intention to commence borrowing during the period of the Thrid General Capital Increase. An indicative figure of $ 2 billion had been mentioned. However, the quantum of money that would actually be made available to India will be decided after Third General Capital Increase has been finalised.

Wage Hike Agreements in Public Undertakings

6502. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has directed public sector undertaking not to implement the wage hike agreement with retrospective effect ;

(b) if so, whether Bureau of Public Enterprises has sent a letter to the public sector units :

(c) whether any formula has been suggested by them ; and

(d) if so, whether these guidelines issued by the Ministry have been implemented by the public sector units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Bureau of Public Enterprises has advised the administrative Ministries to ensure that public negotiations well before the expiry of the current settlements so that the new settlement could be entered into prospectively, though no formula has been suggested.

Separate Allocation for Sports in Defence Ministry

6503. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry proposes to have a separate allocation for sports and develop facilities in this regard;

(b) whether institutions for development of different sports have been identified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The institutions for development are yet to be identified. The details scheme for encouragement of sports activities in the Services are being worked out.

Expenditure Commission

6504. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention had been drawn to the demand made by the Institute of Financial Management and Research for the creation of an Expenditure Commission for reduction in non-development expenditure; and

(b) if so, the reaction of government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government had appointed a Commission on Public Expenditure in May, 1979. However, on re-examination, it was felt that realistic suggestions for effecting economy in expenditure could emerge only from within and the contribution of an outside organisation could have only a marginal impact. Government therefore, decided to wind up the Commission from 31.1.1980. However, Govt. is conscious of the need for economy in its expenditure, particularly the non-plan. non developmental expenditure. Govt. has issued instructions to Ministries/Departments to enforce various economy measures from time to time. The State Govts. have been requested to cooperate in restricting unnecessary expenditure and to maximise economy in expenditure so that the scarce financial resources are deployed judiciously with a view to yielding maximum benefits. Besides the above, Govt. have also recently issued further guidelines/instructions to all Ministries/Departments to effect economy in expenditure. A statement indicating these instructions is annexed. 'Econmy in public expenditure' is also one of the terms of reference of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission set-up by the Govt. In view of this, Government do not consider it necessary to set up an Expenditure Commission as suggested by the Institute of Financial Management and Research.

Statement

Ministries/Departments have been instructed to effect economy in expenditure as under :-

(1) Ministers and officials should undertake travel abroad only on adsolut-

ely important business. Even in such cases the size of the delegations and duration of their stay abroad should be restricted to the minimum possible.

(2) Only Ministers of Cabinet rank travelling abroad will be allowed in future to take their Private Secretary with them. Other Ministers should use the services of PAs/Stenographers from the Missions of the countries they visit.

(3) The arrangements of 24-hour armed police guard at the residence will, in future, be limited to Cabinet Ministers and others of equivalent rank. In all other cases of persons who were allowed such facility in the past, arrangements for guard will be limited to night time only.

(4) The practice of providing armed guards on a continuous basis to foreign Embassies in India should be discontinued. Special arrangements for Security for the Embassies for specific occasions should be made wherever found necessary; but long term arrangements for providing security, if requested by the Embassies, should be on payment basis.

2. In addition, Public Sector Undertakings, Commodity Boards, etc. which maintain foreign offices, have been asked to undertake a review on the need and Usefulness of these offices and introduce economies in expenditure. Ministries should also examine the possibilty of having combined foreign offices for Public Sector Undertakings under their charge which have similar functions.

निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों के लिए कार्यकारी दल

6505. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
डा० ए० यू० आजमी :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों के कार्यचालन की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक कार्य दल स्थापित किया है। कार्य दल ने अपने विचार विमर्श पूरे कर लिए हैं। परन्तु रिपोर्ट औपचारिक रूप से सरकार को अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है।

Development of Tourist Centres in Tamil Nadu

6506. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the places which were proposed to be developed as tourist centres in Tamil Nadu in the Central Sector during the past three years;

(b) the year in which each project was approved;

(c) the year in which the work was commenced; and

(d) by what time the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the following schemes have been taken up/are proposed to be taken up for development of tourism in Tamil Nadu :

(i) ITDC plans to construct two hotels at Madras—a 3-star hotel and an Economy Hotel—in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. The consent of the State Government to participate has recently been received. The Promoters Agreement has been approved by TNTDC and the work will start after completion of all formalities.

(ii) The ITDC Transport Unit at Madras has been expanded by adding 4 Ambassador Cars, 6 Mercedez Cars and 4 Coaches.

(iii) Expansion of Temple Bay at Mahabalipuram and Travellers Lodge at Thanjavur by ITDC.

(iv) An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was released to the State Government during 1982-83 for organising Fairs and Festivals.

Achievements of HAL in Development of Design and Technology

6507. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, since the inception of HAL, Government have made any critical analysis of its performance to know the achievements in the developments of design and technology, reason for the production shortfalls, if any, and the extent to which HAL has been able to achieve self-reliance to reduce foreign dependency to meet the requirements of the Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Subramaniam Committee Aeronautics appointed in 1967 and the Rajadhyaksha Committee appointed in 1975 examined critically the working of HAL. Most of the recomendations of these Committees have been implemented. The annual performance of HAL is also regularly reviewed by the Government. Recently, in the light of the recommendations of the Pudlic Accounts Committee, a Committee has been appointed to critically review certain selected development projects sanctioned in the last 15 years.

HAL have successfully developed and produced various types of aircraft, helicopter and related systems. These include the successful design and development of aircraft including HT-2, Pushpak, Krishak, Basant, Kiran Basic Jet Trainer, HF-24 and Ajeet Transonic Jet Fighter. HAL have also indigenously designed sophisticated avionic equipment such as the V/UHF, VHF, UHF, and HF SSB communication equipment, IFF, Radio Altimeter, Radio Compass etc. Concerted efforts are being made by HAL to achieve self-sufficiency. However, in order to meet immediate requirements of the Services, as also to keep abreast with the latest state of art in this sophisticated field, it is necessary to have a judicious mix of indigenous design and foreign know-how.

Topless Public Sector Undertakings

6508. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many public sector enterprises (with name) were topless at the end of December, 1982;

(b) how many of these vacancies have since been filled up and what are the reasons for the remaining vacancies remaining unfilled; and

(c) what is the impact of these vacancies on the overall performance of these enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) As on 31. 12. 1982, there were 16 vacancies of full-time Chief Executives in Central Government Industrial & Commercial Undertakings, as given in the attached

statement. Out of these, 10 posts of Chief Executives have since been filled up.

While the Public Enterprises Selection Board has made recommendations for filling the remaining vacancies, time taken in processing these appointments, delay in the persons joining the posts, the selected persons either not becoming immediately available or being no longer interested are some of the reasons for these posts being vacant. However, in all such cases, interim arrangements are made in order to ensure that the work does not suffer. Governments are anxious that such posts are not allowed to remain vacant and, in fact, are working towards the system of making appointments in advance of such vacancies so as to ensure smooth succession.

Statement

Vacancies of Chief Executive in Public Enterprises as on 31. 12. 1982

1. CMD, Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
2. MD, National Textile Corporation.
3. CMD, Jessop & Co. Ltd.
4. CMD, Rural Electrification Corporation.
5. CMD, Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation.
6. MD, Indian Telephones Industries Ltd.
7. CMD, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation.
8. MD, Hindustan Latex Ltd.
9. MD, Hotel Corporation of India.
10. CMD, Tea Trading Corporation.
11. Chairman-cum-General Manager, Delhi-Transport Corporation.
12. CMD, Heavy Engineering Corporation.
13. MD, Hindustan Cable Ltd.
14. CMD, Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
15. MD, Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.
16. MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.

CMD : Chairman-cum-Managing Director.

M. D. : Managing Director.

Settlement of Cases by GIC

6509. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases settled by the General Insurance Corporation during 1977-1980 (year-wise) and cost of salvage left with the insured without adjustment; and

(b) the value of salvage unadjusted with BHEL and State Electricity Boards of various States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Information asked for by the Hon'ble Member in not readily available. However, the general practice in the industry is that while settling claims, salvage is not normally/left-unadjusted with the insured except in very rare cases where the salvage value is negligible.

Irregularities Committed in Advances and Recoveries etc. by non-National ISED Banks

6510. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various irregularities are committed in advances/recoveries/writing offs/loans by non-nationalised banks;

(b) if so, copies of guidelines issued to non-nationalised banks;

(c) whether Government rules for classification control/appeal rules have been made applicable to them; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Any such irregularities that come to notice in relation to the operation of banks in private sector are looked into by the Reserve Bank of India who then advises the concerned bank on taking the neeessary corrective action. Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India generally underline due propriety being exercised by these banks in the grant of advance etc., and in taking decisions in respect of write-off of bad and doubtful debts.

(c) and (d) The classification, control and appeal Rules laid down for Government organisations are not applicable to banks in private sector.

FERA Violation in West Bengal

6511. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases FERA violation detected during the last one year in Eastern States, with particular reference to West Bengal ;

(b) the details of such cases ;

(c) the number of cases in which the offenders have been punished and the details thereof ; and

(d) number of cases in which the enquiry is still in progress and the time likely to be taken to complete the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : (a) to (d) The required information is not maintained State wise. However, it may be stated that, during the year 1982, in the Calcutta Zonal Office of the Enforcement Directorate 757 cases of suspected violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were registered for investigations. Out of these cases, after completion of investigations in 129 cases, in 41 cases Show Cause Notices have been issued and 88 cases have been closed. Of the 41 cases in which Show Cause Notices have been issued, adjudication proceedings have been completed in 17 cases resulting in imposition of penalties and the other 24 are awaiting adjudication. Thus 652 cases are pending at various stages of adjudication/investigation. A close watch is maintained at appropriate levels with a view to ensuring that the pending cases are disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

The number of cases being very large, the time and labour involved in collecting and furnishing case-wise details will be disproportionately high. If the Hon'ble Member specifies any particular case(s) in respect of which the information is required the same will be collected and furnished.

Export of Leather, Leather Goods etc. to Rupee Trade Countries.

6512. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value of the leather and leather goods, both finished and raw, hides and other allied products/by-products exported to rupee trade countries, country-wise, year-wise and item-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The required information for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in the statement annexed. In formation for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 have not been compliled.

Statement

Export of Leather and Leather goods from India to Rupee Trade Countries

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	Year	USSR	Czechos-lovakia	GDR	Poland	Romania	Nepal
1.	E.I. Tanned hides and skins	1979-80	185	—	190	—	1	—
		1980-81	352	3	89	—	—	—
2.	Chrome Tanned	1979-80	842	97	20	—	335	—
		1980-81	373	15	—	—	21	—
3.	Finished leather	1979-80	5402	331	1060	116	676	3
		1980-81	8275	171	1065	65	715	—
4.	Other leather manufactures .	1979-80	483	12	846	—	—	—
		1980-81	1014	12	699	39	19	1
5.	Leather footwear and components (incl. Shoe uppers)	1979-80	120	—	38	1	—	35
		1980-81	52	—	25	—	—	10

Source: Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCI&S, Calcutta.

बैंकों में जालसाजी

6513. श्री तारिक अनवर :
श्री गुलशेर अहमद :
श्री के० लकप्पा :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 मार्च, 1983 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में "जालसाजी के बाद बैंक शाखाएं सतर्क" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की गांधी नगर शाखा में तीन करोड़ रुपये का जालसाजी में अपनाई गई प्रणाली की अन्य स्थानों पर पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार के ध्यान में बैंकों में (राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित) जालसाजी के कितने मामले आये हैं ;

(घ) जालसाजी के इन मामलों में कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाए गए और उनमें बैंक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार बैंकों में जालसाजियों की रोकथाम करने और दोषी व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (च) धोखाधड़ियों के विरुद्ध सुरक्षणों को विहित करने वाली, सभी बैंकों की अपनी अनुदेश पुस्तिकाएं हैं। उनके अनुभवों के आधार पर समय-समय पर इनकी समीक्षा की जाती है और इन्हें सुचारू बनाया जाता है। धोखाधड़ियों को रोकने और सुरक्षणों के विशिष्ठ उपायों के संबंध में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा भी बैंकों को आवधिक अनुदेश जारी किये जाते हैं। 25-2-83 को बुलाई गई सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों की बैठक में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने, बैंकों में धोखाधड़ियों की घटनाओं पर, भारत सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की गई गंभीर चिन्ता से, बैंकों को अवगत कराया। मुख्य कार्यपालको को अपने यहां सतर्कता तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने की हिदायतें दी गई हैं। उन से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे दोषी कर्मचारियों को कठोर दण्ड दें और बैंकों में धोखाधड़ियों की घटनाओं से बचने के लिए सभी संभव निरोधक उपाय करें। बैंक शाखाओं के कार्यकलापों पर अधिक नियंत्रण रखने के उद्देश्य से, बैंकों को अन्तः शाखा खातों के शीघ्र समाशोधन, प्रभावी शाखा पर्यवेक्षण और नियमित निरीक्षणों की आवश्यकता के बारे में भी स्मरण कराया गया है।

वर्ष 1980, 1981 और 1982 (30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक) के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों में हुई धोखाधड़ियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

1980	1594
1981	1891
1982	1574

(30-9-82 तक)

टिप्पणी : (i) "बैंक धोखाधड़ी" में सामान्यतः मिथ्या-निरुपण, विश्वास भंग, लेखा पुस्तकों में हेराफेरी, चैकों, ड्राफ्टों और विनिनय पत्रों जैसी लिखतों को धोखाधड़ी से भुनाना, बैंकों को भारित प्रतिभूतियों का अनधिकृत लेन-देन, अपकरण, गबन, चोरी, राशियों का मिथ्यानिरपण, सम्पत्ति का परिवर्तन, ठगी, कमियां, अनियमितताएं आदि शामिल हैं।

(ii) बैंकों द्वारा सूचित की गई सभी धोखाधड़ियां विवरण में शामिल की गई हैं चाहे उनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि कुछ भी क्यों न हो। इन धोखाधड़ियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि अनिवार्यतः बैंकों को हुई हानि की राशि की द्योतक नहीं है।

1980, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान बैंकों में हुए धोखाधड़ियों में मामलों में दोषी पाये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उनमें से बैंक कर्मचारियों की संख्या के संबंध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। अलबत्ता, वर्ष 1978, 1979 तथा 1980 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों में हुई धोखाधड़ियों के जिन मामलों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और जिनके संबंध में सूचना तैयार की गई है, कुल 315 कर्मचारी दोषी पाये गए।

जब कभी बैंक को किसी धोखाधड़ी का पता चलता है, बैंक तत्काल आन्तरिक जांच के आदेश देता है अथवा इस मामले को जांच के लिए स्थानीय पुलिस या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप देता है। आन्तरिक जांच अथवा स्थानीय पुलिस/केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के निष्कर्षों

के आधार पर बैंक द्वारा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Evports to and Imports from Vietnam

6514. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALRAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main commodities being exported to and imported from Vietnam into India; and

(b) their value in rupees during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

Main Commodlty-wise Exports to/Imports from Vietnam
During 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
EXPORTS			
Wheat	3649	2432	516
Rice	—	4324	4177
Flour of wheat or of meslin	1102	358	—
Cotton yarn	134	253	110
Transport equipment	3	1563	1502
Feeding stuff for animals	—	15	—
Cotton fabrics woven	—	—16	—20
Paper and Paper board	—	—	20
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	—	9	20
Others or	13	3	69
	4901	8973	3394
IMPORTS			
Cement	—	—	208
Tin	—	54	59
Others	—	—	46
	—	54	313

Disbursal of Institutional Credit

6515. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) what steps Government have taken to see that the progress of disbursal of institutional credit in support of IRD programme is geared up in order to achieve the annual target set by Government in each State ;

(b) whether any review of the programme has been made during the year 1980-81 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Banks are extending credit assistance required by the viable productive proposals of the identified beneficiaries under the integrated Rural Development Programme. Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed guidelines to ensure proper participation by the Banks in the implementation of this Programme. Banks have been advised to expeditiously dispose of the applications of the identified deneficiary-families. Wherever necessary, special efforts are also being made through State-level meetings to sort out problems arising out of lack of adequate ground-level co-ordination relating to identification of beneficiaries, viability of proposals, non-availability of capital assets etc.

(b) and (c) The progress in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is being regularly reviewed by a high level committee set up in the Ministry of Rural Development. According to available data, during 1980-81, 27.83 lakh beneficiaries were assisted under the Programme. Of these 6.63 lakh families belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Total amount of term credit mobilised during the year amounted to Rs.236.63 crores.

Counterfeit Currency Notes in Circulation

6516. ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K, MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Indian Express' dated 11th March, 1983 according to which counterfeit currency notes to the tune of rupees one crore are circulating in U.P. in addition to a huge number in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the counterfeit notes are mostly of the denomination of Rs. one hundred, fifty and twenty;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the iuvestigations etc. in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY);

(a) Government have seen the news item published in the 'Indian Express' dated 11th March, 1983 under the caption 'Rupees 1 crore fake notes in circulation'.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Income Tax Raids on Property Dealer in Delhi

6517. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether premises of a property broker in Delhi were raided by the Income Tex Department recently and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether a family member of the broker took out a pistol and threatened the raiding party and if so, what action has been taken against him ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that private builders in the capital charge large sum of money unofficially without giving receipt before allowing transfer on sale of flats in the multi-storey buildings,

and if so, measures adopted to stop the practice and unearth the black money amassed by them ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that property brokers take a major portion of their commission in black money for which they do not give any receipt and if so, the measures adopted to bring such money into income-tax net ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Income-tax authorities searched in August, 1982 the business premises of M/s. Mahendroo Land and Finance Corpration, Delhi and its associate concerns as well as the residential premises of the persons connected with them. The searches resulted in the seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 4,47,780/-. Besides jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,06,780/- has been kept under prohibitory orders.

(b) During the search a member of the group threatened to take out his revolver. However, the search continued.

(c) and (d) The Government is quite concerned with the generally believed larg scale tax evasion in transactions in immovable properties. Searches are conducted to unearth black money wherever on the basis of information available the authority empowered to authorise search and seizure is satisfied that such action is called for. In the annual Action Plan for survey, it is proposed to cover multi-story buildings in particular.

Debentures issued by Lohia Machines

6518. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur offered Debenture of Rs. 100 each to public in September, 1982;

(b) whether a large number of people who applied for debentures against the said issue of Lohia Machines Limited have neither been issued the Debentures nor their moneys sent with the applications refunded to them so far;

(c) whether Government propose to make an inquiry into this malpractice adopted by this company and take appropriate action against the company to safeguard the interests of the investing public; and

(d) whether Government also propose to direct the management of this company to issue duplicate debentures/issue refund warrants to the applicants who have not received either so far; if so, fact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur issued through a prospectus dated the 28th July, 1982, 2,82,500 debentures of Rs. 200 each for Rs. 5.65 crores. Out of these, 20,000, 3,750, 6,250 and 50,000 debentures were reserved on a preferential basis to the equity shareholders of the company, fixed deposit holders of the company, employees and business associates, etc. of the company and non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin resident abroad on a repatriation basis, respectively. The remaining 2,02,500 debentures were offered to the resident Indians subscription list in respect of which opened on the 7th September, 1982 and closed on the 10th September, 1982.

(b) to (d) According to the information furnished by the Company, against the public offer of 2,02,500 debentures to the resident Indians, the company received in all 7,74,878 valid publications for 33,53,334 debentures, the issue having thus been oversubscribed 16.56 times. The company allotted 2,02,500 debentures to 1,96,597 categories. The company started issuing letters of allotment/refund orders/call notices on the 25th November, 1982. It had to issue in all 7,48,275 refund orders to the various applicants including those who had applied against the public offer to resident Indians. As the company could not mail more than 25,000 or 30,000 envelopes per day containing refund orders/letters of allotment/ call notices, the process of issue of these documents could be completed only by the 18th December, 1982. The validity of refund orders, which was originally fixed till the 17th February, 1983 was

extended by the company till the 17th March, 1983 because of the largeness of the refund orders involved. All these refund orders were encashableat par throagh the State Bank of India and the Union Bank of India at their branches situated in 41 centres in various parts of the country. The company expects the reconciliation statement to be completed around the 18th of April, 1983. Thereafter, the company would be issuing duplicate refund orders to all the applicants who have not received the refund orders. The company has also made arrangements for issue of duplicate refund orders even before completion of the reconciliation statement to such of those applicants, who have written to the company about non-receipt of refund orders, on their executing indemnity bonds. The company has received complaints from about 5,000. applicants about non-receipt of refund orders. The company has also, in the meantime, issued an advertisement in the leading newspapers of the country requesting those applicants who have not received any reply from the company on account of postal delay, change of address, etc. to send a fresh letter giving details of the name of the applicant, application number, number of debentures applied for, with the specific nature of the complaint, in order to enable the company to attend to their complaints individually.

Since the delay in the issue of allotment letters/refund orders has been due to massive public response and as no malpractice on the part of the company has been found out and since the company has already taken necessary steps to issue duplicate allotment letters/refund orders to those who have not received the same, Government does not propose to make an enquiry into the matter.

Cut in Import of Agricultural Items by Soviet Union.

6519. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has drastically cut its import of certain agricultural items from India in 1983 in order to reduce the heavy deficit in the trade with India in the current year ;

(b) is it also a fact that serious concern has been felt in India as the Soviet Union has indicated that it would not buy cashew from India next year, it would also not import nonbasmati rice during 1983 ;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has been importing cashew from India worth around Rs 100 crores ;

(d) to what extent it will be a loss to the country ; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) The Soviet Union has been going slow in effecting purchases in India of not only agriculture items but other items for want of rupee resources. Government of India is concerned at this development and efforts are continuously being made to persuade the Soviet Union to effect purchases as agreed upon in the 1983 Trade Protocol signed in December 1982.

Simultaneously, efforts are being made to diversify export markets for these items.

Tax Liability of Large Companies

6520. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several larg companies with profits exceeding Rs. 1 crore had no tax liabilities ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to assess them properly for tax purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that, because of certain tax concessions allowed under the Incom-tax Act, some highly profitable companies have

not paid any incom-tax or have paid a relatively small proportion of their profits as income-tax for some assessment years.

(b) A list of companies making book profits exceeding Rs. 1 crore and having tax liability of less than 10 per cent of the book profits during the assessment years 1977-78 to 1981-82 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT—6351/83).

(c) With a view to securing that the various deductions in respect of tax concessions admissible under the Income-tax Act do not result in reducing the taxable income of companies to the extent that no tax or only a negligible tax is paid by profit-making companies, it is proposed in the Finance Bill, 1983 to make a provision in the Income-tax Act to the effect that where in the case of oompanies the aggregate amount of deductions admissible under certain specified provisions of the Income-tax Act exceeds 70 percent of the amount of total income computed before making such deductions, the amount to be deducted under those provisions will be restricted to 70 percent of the total income as computed before making such deductions.

Revitalisation Programme for Ailing Tea Industry in Kerala

6521. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governmen t have drawn up a revitalisation programme for the ailing tea industry in Kerala ;

(b) if so, details of the programme; and

(c) the steps taken for the speedy implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Pursuant to a decision in the meeting of the Tea Board held on 26th June 1982, a revival and development plan for the Kerala Tea Industry has been prepared by the United Planters' Association of South India. The Tea Board is in the process of examining this proposal and preparing a scheme for submission to Government.

Review of Working of Foreign Banks in India

6522. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the working of foreign banks in India, with particular reference to the role played by such banks in the development of Indian economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The volume of banking business hitherto handled by the branches of foreign banks in India is comparatively small compared to total such business in the country. By and large, they provide business of a specialised nature mainly to facilitate foreign trade, tourism etc. Their working in India is also subject to statutory control, rupervision and direction of the Reserve Bank of india,

सरकार को ऋण अदा न करने वाले स्वर्णकारों को नोटिस

6423. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू करने के बाद स्वर्णकारों को राहत देने के लिए 16 करोड़ रुपये के अग्रीम ऋण दिए थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो स्वर्णकार आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण उक्त ऋण की आदायगी नहीं कर पाए सरकार ने इनके ऋणों को माफ कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन स्वर्णकारों के ऋणों को माफ कर दिया गया था,

देश के विभिन्न भागों में या न्यायालयों द्वारा उन्हें ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं उदाहरण के लिए बिहार में सिवान जिले के अनेक स्वर्णकारों को ऐसे नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्णकारोंको ऋण की अदायगी के लिए जारी किए गए ऐसे नोटिस शीघ्र वापस लेने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) स्वर्णकारों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1983 से मंजूर किए गए अग्रिम-धन की कुल रकम 1495.56 लाख रुपए है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को 21 जून 1978 को पहले ही अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि वे स्वर्णकारों की तरफ पुनर्वास ऋणों की बकाया रकमों को सामान्य रूप से बट्टे खाते डालने के आदेश जारी करें ।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि बिहार के सिवान जिले में स्वर्णकारों से इन ऋणों की बकाया रकम की वसूली की जा रही है और इस मामले में बहुत से स्वर्णकारों को न्यायालयों से नोटिस मिले हैं । इस मामले में बिहार सरकार को लिखा गया है और उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Import of Polyester Staple Fibre.

6524. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of polyester staple fibre imported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that indigenous capacity of polyester fibre is sufficient to meet the domestic demand; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the import or stop it so save the indigenous industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) ; (a) Estimated imports are :-

1981-82	1,770 tonnes
1982-83	4,607.66 tonnes
(April-Jany.)	

(b) Against I.C.M.F's current Demand estimate of 39,000 tonnes, the production during 1982 was 28115 tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Leaf Tea

6525. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of leaf tea in the country as well as in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the quantity of leaf tea exported during the year 1982-83; and

(c) what steps are being taken to produce more leaf tea to meet the increasing within the country and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Figures relating to the quantity of leaf tea exported in 1982-83 are not yet available. However, the data available on leaf tea exports is as follows :

	Qty. in M/kgs.	Value in Rs./crores.
1979-80	170.7	306.43
1980-81	193.2	352.02

(c) Percentage of leaf and dust or for that matter of various grades of tea depend on several factors such as quality of leaf plucked, seasonal varieties, conditions and methods of processing. While in ideal conditions a tea factory has little scope to after grade percentages of tea, the following however tend to improve the leaf percentages :

(i) Better plucking standard and manufacturing conditions.

(ii) Better withering of green leaf.

(iii) Minimum handling of tea in sorting room.

The production of more leaf tea depends on the manufacturing process adopted by the Tea Industry considering demand for different grades of tea.

Tea Board through its various schemes encourages the tea Estates to produce better overall quality of lea, The Board also operates an award scheme zone wise for the Tea Estates for fetching highest price for their teas.

News Item Captioned "CBDI Chief told to go on Leave"

6526. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. A. KAJAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report titled 'CBDI Chief told to go on leave' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 6 March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, full fact and details of the case of large tax evasion of Rs. 40 crores ; and

(c) whether the case was entrusted to CBI and if so, the result of their findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Government's attention has been drawn to the press report referred to in para (a) of the Question. However, the correct position is that the Chairman, CBDI, had applied for 15 days' leave with effect from 3rd March, 1983 on grounds of ill health, which was sanctioned to him. Subsequently, he applied for extension of leave by another 15 days which was also granted.

After the raids in December 1981 conducted by the Income-Tax authorities on certain parties in Bombay allegedly involved in 'Hawala Racket', a note on the Rs. 40 crore 'Hawala Racket' unearthed as a result, with a list of 20 parties involved in the racket, was prepared by the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay/Deputy Director of Inspection (Investigation) Income-Tax, Bombay. Three copies of this note are missing from the office of the Chairman, CBDI, New Delhi, and Director of Inspection (Investigation) Income-tax Department, New Delhi. A copy of this note was fouud by the CBI during a search at the residential premises of a representative of an industrial house in Delhi on 27.5.1982. The matter is being looked into further by the CBI.

Export Target for Agricultural Products

6527. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the drastic cut in export quota for non-basmati rice and shipments of sugar virtually at a standstill, the export target for agricultural products fixed for the current financial year is unlikely to be reached;

(b) what were the export earnings from the agricultural items during April-September of 1982-83;

(c) whether this was the period where export earnings increased by 29 per cent; and

(d) to what extent the farm export targets will not be achieved during the remaining period of the financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The export target fixed for 1982-83 is unlikely to be achieved.

(b) According to provisional figures, the exports of agricultural items (excluding raw cotton, marine products and plantation crops like tea, coffee & cardamom) were of the value of Rs. 732.78 crores, during April-Sept., 82-83.

(c) Yes, Sir. There was an increase of 29% over the corresponding period of 1981-82.

(d) The provisional estimates of exports upto 31st March 1983 are awaited.

Export of Cashew Kernel, Pepper and Coir Products to Soviet Union

6528. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of export of cashew Kernel, pepper and coir products to the Soviet Union during the last five years;

(b) the total value of each of these items which were exported;

(c) whether the Soviet Union has totally stopped purchasing these items during this year;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) the loss suffered by Kerala due to the withdrawal of Soviet Union from the market; and

(f) the steps being taken to speed up clearance of accumulated stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to persuade the Soviet Union to purchase these items from India in the Calendar year 1983.

(e) It is too early to state that the Soviet Union will not purchase these items in Calendar year 1983.

(f) Attempts are being made to diversify our export market for these items.

Statement

The total quantity & value of export of Cashew Kernels to Soviet Union during 1978 to 1982 is as follow :—

	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs./crores)
1978	8,889	26.72
1979	12,255	30,86
1980	22,780	94.78
1981	21,183	124.94
1982	18,922	88.84

(Source—Cashew EPC)

2. The available information regarding peppes and coir products is as follows :—

Value: Rs./crores

Years	Pepper		Coir Products	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	Tonnes		Tonnes	
1976-77	1500	2.93	900	0.60
1977-78	950	18.96	1100	0.78
1978-79	770	13.77	900	0.63
1979-80	850	13.75	1000	0.23
1980-81 (Prov.)	1600	23.74	400	0.35

(Source : DGCI&S)

Decrease in Female Cabin Crew in IA

6529. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decrease in the number of female cabin crew among the new recruits in the Indian Airlines after the Supreme Court Verdict regarding their age limit and other service in the airlines;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the reduction: and

(c) the total number of female crew before and after the Supreme Court verdict, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total number of famale cabin crew in Indian Airlines before and after the Supreme Court verdict is 511 and 515 respectively.

Shifting of Headquarters of Coast Guards from Delhi

6530. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the shifting of the Headquarters of coast Guards from Delhi;

(b) if so, the place to which the Headquarters of the Coast Guard is proposed to be shifted;

(c) whether the establishment of the Coast Guard Headquarters at Bhubaneshwar, the centre of the east coast, is likely to be considered; and

(d) when a final decision is expected to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) No final decision about location of the Headquarters of the Coast Guard has yet been taken,

Trade Mark Old Spice and Max Factor

6531. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the owners of the Trade Mark-Old Spice and Max Factor applied under FERA Section 28 (1) (c);

(b) whether the users of these trade marks buy some ingredients from the owners of the Trade Mark directly or through some one; and

(c) if so, is there a consideration involved direct or indirect ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c) The agreement for use of "Old Spice" as Trade Mark was entered into in 1968. Provisions of Section 28 (1) (c) of the FERA are not attracted since the use of trade mark does not involve any direct or indirect consideration. As for "Max Factor", an agreement entered between Max Factor Company and Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., in 1978 is pending with Trade Marks Registry and no application has so far been made to the Reserve Bank under FERA. In the absence of any subsisting application, it would not be feasible to indicate whether any consideration is involved.

Guidelines on Introduction of Foreign Brand in Items Like Soft Drinks etc.

6532. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued clear guidelines on the introduction of foreign brand in non-priority, non-essential items like soft drinks, cosmetics etc. ; and

(b) if not, when Government would issue such guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4471 dated the 25th March, 1983.

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास द्वारा आयातित वस्तुओं के पोषण को जारी करना

6533. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयातित वस्तुओं की एक पोषण को हाल ही में बम्बई पत्तनन्यास द्वारा उस पर बिना कोई सीमा शुल्क लिए जारी किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना था और सीमा-शुल्क न लेने के कारण क्या थे;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि खेप का कोइ विस्तृत ब्यौरा नही दिया गया है; तथापि, सम्भवतया संकेत मैसर्स रणदीप शिपिंग एण्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा अगस्त 1980 में आयात की गई 26,26;658 रुपये मूल्य की दो बिलोटी फार्प लिफ्टों की खेप की और है । हालांकि, सीमाशुल्क विभाग द्वारा इस खेप विशेष की निकासी की इजाजत नहीं दी गई थी, तो भी सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को

सितम्बर, 1981 में यह पता चला कि इन फार्क लिफ्टों का इस्तेमाल मोदी क्षेत्र में आधान उठाने-रखने के लिए किया जा रहा है। इस लिए आयातकर्ताओं को शुल्क की अदायगी किए जाने तक, इन फार्क लिफ्टों का इस्तेमाल करने से रोका गया। आवश्यक औपचारिकतायें पूरी करने तथा उचित शुल्क की अदायगी के पश्चात आयातकर्ताओं को उक्त माल की निकासी की इजाजत दे दी गई थी।

(ग) और (घ) बम्बई पत्तन न्यास से कहा गया है कि वह उन परिस्थितियों का पता लगाये जिनमें सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा माल की निकासी किये जाने से पूर्व, गोदी क्षेत्र में माल का इस्तेमाल किए जाने की इजाजत दी गई। जहाजरानी एवं परिवहन मंत्रालय से भी मामले की जांच करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Setting up Factories for Meat-cum-Bone Meal in Delhi-Agra Region.

6534. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Indian enterpreneurs have shown interest and entered into collaborations with Japanese firms for setting up factories for meat-cum-bone meal in the Delhi-Agra region ;

(b) if so, what is Government's policy in this matter ; and

(c) what is Government reaction to this new source of earning foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA).: No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exemption from Central Excise Duties for Industrialisation

6535. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries where the Central Excise Duties have been exempted ;

(b) whether Government have examined that in the interest of industrialisation in the North Eastern region and the industries already sxisting in the region, it is necessary to exempt Central Excise duties and that will also encourage the industrialists to invest money in that region ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps to exempt the industries of the North Eastern region from Central Excise duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Exemption from central excise duty is granted on various socioeconomic considerations, but with reference to the commodities specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The existing scheme of central excise law does not envisage grant of exemption on geographic or regional considerations.

Saudi Loan for Railway Projects in Orissa

6536. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for availing of Saudi loan for one of its railway projects recently had been taken up in Orissa ;

(b) whether the Ministry is also expecting Saudi loan for construction of Koraput-Rayagada railway line ;

(c) if so, the amount of Saudi loan expected for those Orissa projects ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The Saudi Fund for Development has agreed, in principle, to provide Saudi Riyals 103.2 million (U.S. $ 30 million) for the 'Koraput-Rayagada metre-gauge Project' in Orissa, The detailed terms of the loan are yet to be negotiated with the Saudi Fund.

Issue of Debentures for Scooters by Lohia Machines

6537. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Lohia Machines Ltd. had issued debentures to the public in September, 1982, for supply of scooters ;

(b) if so, whether debentures have been issud to all the persons ;

(c) whether there are some persons to whom debentures have not been issued; and

(d) if so, the time by which debentures will be issued or the deposits refunded to them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur issued through a prospectus dated the 28th July, 1982, 2,82,500 debentures of Rs. 200 each for Rs. 5.65 crores. Out of these, 20,000, 3,750, 6, 250 and 50,000 debentures were reserved on a preferential basis to the equity shareholders of the company, fixed deposit holders of the company, employees and business associates, etc. of the company and non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin resident abroad on a repatriation basis, respectively. The remaining 2,02,500 debentures were offered to the resident Indians, subscription list in respect of which opened on the 7th September, 1982 and closed on the 10th September, 1982.

The prospectus contained the following statement regarding preferential allotment of scooters to the allottees:—

"The Board has decided to reserve 25% of the annual production of Scooters by the company for preferential allotment to the successful allottees who shall be allotted the Debentures in terms of this Prospectus, excluding Debentures allotted on a preferential basis to non-resident Indians origin resident abroad,"

(b) to (d) According to the information furnished by the company, details about the number of valid application received and the number of applicants to whom debentures have been allotted under the various categories referred to above are as under:—

Category	Number of applicants	Number of allottees
Equity Shareholders	14,238	14,238
Fixed Deposit Shareholders	3,681	3,681
Employees and Business Associates, etc.	4,172	4,172
Non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin resident adroad.	10	10
Resident Indians	7,74,873	1,96,597
TOTAL	7,96,974	2,18,698

As may be seen from the above table, out of 7,96,974 applicants for debentures, the company has been able to allot debentures to 2,18,698 applicants. The remaining 5,78,276 applicants have thus not been issued any debentures. While all the applicants in the first four categories have been issued debentures, all the applicants, in the last category, viz., resident Indians, could not be offered debentures, as the company received in all 7,74,873 valid applications for 33,53, 334 debentures against the public offer of 2,02,500 debentures, the issue having thus been over sudscribed 16.56 times. While allo-

tting 2,02,500 debentures to 1,96,597 applicabls in this category, the company had granted weightage to the applicants in the lower categories as per the guidelines laid down by the Government.

The company had started issuing letters of allotment and refund orders on the 25th November, 1982 and completed the process of issuing of these documents by the 18th December, 1982. The Company has also made suitable arrangement for issue of duplicate allotment letters and refund orders to those who have not received the same.

Development of the Aerospace Industry

6538. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether long range plans have been finalised by Government for creating new design and development capacities in the Indian aerospace industry ; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and programme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) A perspective plan for the next ten to fifteen years for design and development of aircraft, engine and associated accessories is being drawn up by HAL. It has not been finalised.

Export of Typewriters

6539. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of industrial undertakings State-wise, which are exporting typewriters to other countries;

(b) the countries to which they have been exported during the last three financial years;

(c) the quantity exported; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned from their exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to information received from the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) the prominent exporters of type writers are as follows :

1. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay (Maharashtra)
2. Remington Rand of India Ltd., Calcutta (West Bengal)
3. Rayala Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Madras (Tamil Nadu)
4. Facit Asia Ltd., Madras (Tamil Nadu)

(b) Indian type writers were exported to nearly 20 countries, amongst which the prominent markets are South Korea, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Malaysia.

(c) The number of type writers exported from India was as follows :

	Nos
1978-79	7070
1979-80	4170
1980-81	7195

(d) The foreign exchange earned from export of type writers was as follows :

	In Lakh Rs.
1978-79	82.97
1979-80	48.19
1980-81	81.83

Funds Earmarked for Natural Calamities for 1983-84

6540. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the funds earmaked by Government for the year 1983-84 for financing

relief expenditure on account of natural calamities; and

(b) the details of the State-wise allocation made for the year 1983-84, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Rupees 100 crores of Grants-in-aid to State Governments for general relief on account of natural calamities other than drought and Rs. 60 crores as advance Plan assistance for drought relief has been provided in the Budget 1983-84.

(b) State-wise allocation of the funds provided in the Budget 1983-84 has not been made so far.

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं हेतु विश्व बैंक से ऋण

6541. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्व बैंक से परियोजना-वार कितनी राशि के ऋण प्राप्त किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त की गई सफलता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (आई० बी० आर० डी०) और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आर० डी० एन०) ने भारत की कई सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ 31 मार्च, 1983 तक हस्ताक्षरित परियोजनाओं का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। **(ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6352/83)**

सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता के वास्ते विश्व बैंक समूह के साथ विचार विमर्श चल रहा है और प्रत्येक मामले में परियोजना के दायरे तथा सहायता की मात्रा के संबंध में निर्णय औपचारिक बातचीत पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही किए जाएंगे।

Statement Correcting the Reply the U.S.Q No. 3293 dated 18.3.1983 re. income-tax raid on investment Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : In the Written answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3293 on the Table of the House on 18th March, 1983 some information remained to be included inadvertantly.

2. In the circumstances, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the replies given earlier on 18th March, 1983, to the parts (a) and (b) of the question so as to read as under :—

(a) Names of the Investment Companies searched by the Income-tax Department under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the value of the prima-facis unaccounted assets seized are as under :

	Name of the Compaay	Date of search	Value of prima-facie unaccounted assets seized.
			(Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	The Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras	11.8.1981	Nil
(ii)	Underwriters & Financiers (Pvt.) Ltd., Madras.	11.8.1981	Nil
(iii)	Planting Agencies (Pvt.) Ltd., Madras.	11.8.1981	Nil
(iv)	Investment & Finance Corporatioo (Pvt.) Ltd., Madras.	11.8.1981	Nil
(v)	M/s. Sancheti Finance (P) Ltd., Madras.	22.2.1982	10.5
(vi)	M/s. Sanchayani Savings & Investment (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	8.2.1983	0.5
(vii)	Janpriya Finance & Industrial Investment (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	8.2.1983	95.9

(b) Prosecutions have been filed in the cases of M/s. Underwriters and Financiers (Pvt.) Ltd., Madras, M/s Planting Agencies (Pvt.) Ltd., Madras and M/s. Investment Finance and Corporation (P) Ltd., Madras. In the case of M/s. Sancheti Finance (P) Ltd., the assets seized and retained by an order under Section 132 (5) of the Act, have been released against the bank guarantee. The seized documents in all the cases are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under the Direct Taxes Acts.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir I want to bring to your notice, and the note of the House, a very serious matter. One MLA of my party has been murdered in Tripura. In the course of his party work . . . (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड चल रही है।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In Tripura and West Bengal, CPM Governments have unleashed a reign of terror and MLAs are being murdered.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड चल रही हैं ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Home Minister should make a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड चल रही है ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a very important matter. I would request you to direct the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement on this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, we are against violence. But, in the present case, the MLA who was murdered was responsible for the killing of one CPM MLA earlier. . .

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यल महोंदय : अच्छा नहीं होता है, किसी का करना ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मुल्क में सेफ्टी नहीं है ।

[श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मुल्क में सेफ्टी नहीं है]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रशीद मसूद साहब यदि थोड़ा सा रुल्स पढ़कर आए होते तो यह आप यहां नहीं करते ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : रुल्स पढ़कर आया हूं ।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : रूल्स पढ़ कर आया हूं]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुल्स पढ़ कर नहीं आए हैं । होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स चल रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : इसको एसेंशियल करना चाहते हैं । आपको एडजार्नमिटमोशन दिया है उसको एक्सेप्ट कीजिये ।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : इसको एसेंशियल करना चाहते हैं । आपको एडजार्नमिटमोशन दिया है उसको एक्सेप्ट कीजिये]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । क्या कर रहे हैं आप ।

(व्यदधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बिला-बजह क्यों वक्त जाया करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाय सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हथियार लूट लिए गए...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, जगपाल जी आप इतने दिनों के बाद आते हैं । आप मेरी बात सुनिए । मेरी एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि आप पढ़ते क्यों नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप काफी अध्ययन करते हैं; हरिकेश जी । फिर आप यहां आकर भूल जाते हैं या कान के नीचे दे लेते हैं । आपको पता है होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स चल रही है, इसलिए इस पर नहीं दे सकता । फिर भी आप बात करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िए आप । कोई मतलब की बात करिए ;

श्री रशीद मसूद : इससे ज्यादा मतलब की और बात क्या हो सकती है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR (DINDIGUL) Mr. Speaker, a step-motherly attitude has been adopted by the Centre. The price of wheat has been announced. Similarly. I demand that the enhanced price for paddy should be announced. I am making this demand on bahalf of South India, and not Tamil Nadu alone.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और डिसकशन मांगिए ।

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR : The procurement price of paddy should be increased.

MR. SPEAKER : The wheat price should be announced before the crop is harvested.

इस बात पर आप कहिए ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (BOMBAY SOUTH) : The armoury raid at Ferozepur is a very serious matter. The Home Minister should make a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडस चल रही हैं ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This would create a very grave situation. The Home Minister should make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen to me ? When the Demands are coming up you can mention this.

(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संर्वधर्म संभव के सिद्धान्त पर मैं विश्वास रखता हूं । किन्तु हमारे हिन्दी त्यौहार रामनवमी की छुट्टी की सरकारी घोषणा नहीं हुई है । मैं मांग करता हुं कि सारे लोगों ने इस बात पर कहा है कि राम नौमी की छुट्टी होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI (PULLACHI) : Ragarding the water scarcity in Madras city, I am thankful to the Minister of Railways for having made some arrangement to despatch 30,000 gallons of water every day. But the State Covernment has refused to take charge of the job and distribute it to the public. Now that the Home Minister is here, I would request him through you to direct the State Government to act sensibly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, We have the water problem in Madras. The State Government is neither doing anything about it nor are they able to take water from outside. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, you must censure the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do about it ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You dismiss the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it mentioned. That is what I can do.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You dismiss the Government there because they are not willing to accept assistance from the Central Government. (*Interruptions*). Severe action should be taken against the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar please sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Tankers are coming by railways, but they do not accept.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He has said it. He has already explained it. What more are you doing except taking the time of the House ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You direct the Home Minister.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers Laid. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF CASHEW CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD COCHIN FOR 1981-82 AND CASHEW EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6325/93).

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council Cochin, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1981-82. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-6326/83).

(Interruptions).

REVIEW ON, ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIR LINES FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1981-82, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6327/83).

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1981-82 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section(4) of section of 15 of the Air Corporations Aet, 1953.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines, for the year 1981-82.

(4) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1), (2) and (3) above. (Placed in Library. See No.LT-6327/83).

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने हम लोगों को नहीं सुना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनाना नहीं चाहते हैं । आप आपस में लड़ रहे हैं । आप तीनों पहले फैसला कर लीजिये कि कौन बोलेगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप जिस को कहेंगे, वह बोलेगा ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कल मैं आप से चेम्बर में मिला था । 14

अप्रैल को डा० अम्बेदकर के जन्म-दिवस की छुट्टी की घोषणा की जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जटिया जी ने इस के बारे में कहा हैं। उन को 377 एलाउ किया था।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : 377 से क्या होता है। डा० अम्बेडकर हमारे संविधान रचयिता थे, संविधान के जनक थे। लेकिन उन के नाम पर ये छुट्टी नहीं करना चाहते हैं।...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : में नहीं समझता-यह बीमारी कैसे बढ़ रही है। क्यों कैन्सर का रूप धारण करती जा रही है...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी को एलाउ नहीं किया है। सिर्फ शास्त्री जी को एलाउ किया है, वह चाहेंगे तो बोलेंगे। नहीं बोलें. उन की मर्जी।

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION FOR 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Irrigation for 1983-84. (Placed in Library, See No. 6328/83].

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने सुबह कहा था—चौधरी साहब वाले मानले में—कि भय से प्रजातन्त्र का नाश होता है। आप की यह बात शतप्रतिशत सही है। जहां भय आ जायेगा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप सुन लीजिये। आज प्रधानमन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बनारस पहुंची है। बनारस में जनता उन का स्वागत कर रही है। किन्तु वहां डेढ़ लाख पो० ए० सी० और 35 हजार दूसरे...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. It is irrelevant. Now, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha.

EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES 1983. ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS REVIEW ON TEA BRAND, CALCUTTA FOR 1981-82, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF TEA BRAND, CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1551 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6329183].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

** Not recorded.

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6330/83].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT 1964. WEALTH TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983. INCOME TAX (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983- NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 307 (E) (Hindi and English versions, published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 regarding exemption to foreign companies engaged in the business of prospecting for or extraction or production of mineral oils under agreements from payment of surtax, under sub-section (3) of section 24AA of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6331/83].

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 273 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT.6332/83].

(3) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 274 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6333/83].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R., 306 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 274 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 prescribing 55 per cent plus surcharge thereon of 2.5 per cent as the rate of Income-tax applicable in the case of foreign companies and non-corporate non-resident taxpayers on the income consisting of profits and gains derived from the business of prospecting for or contraction or production of mineral oils under agreements entered into with the Central Government, under sub-section (3) of section 293A of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6333/83].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :-

(i) G.S.R 288 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reclassification of Tea Zones.

(ii) G.S.R. 290 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum waiving the payment of the Central Excise duty leviable on parts and accessories of motor vehicles and tractors including trailers used within the factory in which they are produced for further manufacture of assembled components or as original equipment parts by the manufacturers of motor vehicles and tractors including trailers for the period commencing on the 1st March, 1979 and ending with 12th March, 1979.

(iii) G,S.R. 291 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1983, together with an explanatory mom-

randum waiving the payment of Central Excise duty leviable on the parts of electric storage batteries used within the factory in which they are produced for further manufacture of electric storage batteries during the period commencing on the 16th March, 1976 and ending with the 24th February, 1978.

(iv) G,S.R. 312 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 89/80-CE dated the 19th June, 1980 and 45/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6334/83].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1982, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6335/83].

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market loans floated on the 30th March, 1983. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6336/83].

REVIEWS ON ANNUAL REPORTS OF COFFEE, BOARD, BANGALORE FOR 1981-82, INDIAN COUNCIL OF ARBITRATION NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 PROCESSED FOODS EXPORT FORMATION COUNCIL NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versinns) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govenment on the working of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6337/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and Engiish versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited. Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council, of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6338/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Processed Food Export Promotion Council New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6339/83].

Committee on Public Undertakings Fifty-ninth Report

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report (Hindi and English) versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Governuent on the recommendations contained in their Forty-eighth Report on India Tourism Development Corporation Limited.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported death of three more labourers in Bhatti mines near Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up Calling Attention.

Shri Ram Gopal Reddy-absent.
Shri G.M. Banatwala-absent.
Shri Ram Vilash Paswan.

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल-एटेन्शन के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है। इस में मेरा भी नाम है। हमारा नोटिस ऐसा था जिस में दिल्ली की जो भाटी माइन्ज़ हैं वे भी शामिल हो जाय। लेकिन मेरे नोटिस में संशोधन कर दिया गया है। अब उन खदानों की बात होने वाली है जो दिल्ली में नहीं है, फरीदाबाद में है। मंत्री महोदय का सारा वक्तव्य ऐसा है जो फरीदाबाद के बारे में है। दिल्ली की भाटी माइन्ज़ में गत 45 दिनों में 15 लोग मरे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We are talking about accidents in those mines recently.

उन को अगर कोई लेना चाहे तो दोबारा लेलेंगे। मैंने देखा है - इन दोनों में एक्सीडेन्ट हुआ है, इस लिए इनको लिया है। दूसरों को भी ले सकते हैं, उस में कोई बाधा नहीं आयेगी, उसको भी करवा दूंगा,

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय भाटी माइन्ज़ के बारे में भी जवाब देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो नहीं है, आपको दोबारा दिलवा दूंगा। उस में जुडीशियल एन्कवायरी होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जुडीशियल एन्कवायरी के बाद लोग मरे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, वहां अभी मरे हैं। मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैंने हमेशा वाजपेयी जी आप को निमन्त्रण दिया है, कोई और सब्जैक्ट चाहें तो उस पर भी बहस करवा दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक ही दिन हो जाता, एक साथ हो जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दिन नहीं हुआ। श्री राम विलास पासवान।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोज़ाबाद) : मैंने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से आ कर पहले बात कर लें।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप मेरे मोशन पर कुछ ..

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I consider it. If I think it fit, I allow. Otherwise disallow it.

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (हाजीपुर) : मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हमारा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि दिल्ली की भाटी माइन्स में जो एक्सीडेन्ट्स हुए हैं उनके बारे में हम लोगों ने

** Not recorded.

एक नोटिस दिया था। उसके बारे में कहा गया था कि मंत्री जी आ कर के सुओ मोटो स्टेटमेंट करेंगे। मंत्री जी के सुओ मोटो स्टेटमेंट के बाद भी एक्सीडेन्ट्स हुए। लेकिन आज जो कालिंग अटेंशन आया है उसमें उनको कंसीडर नहीं किया गया है, सिर्फ एक जगह की बात कही गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बाजपेयी जी से कह दिया है कि दुबारा करवा देंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दुबारा करवा देंगे, इसमें कौन-सा तुफान उठ गया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

"दिल्ली के निकट भाटी खानों के क्षेत्र में एक खान के धस जाने पर तीन और मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो जाने का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Section of the Press regarding death of 3 persons in Bhatti Bajri Mines on 4th April, 1983. According to investigations made by the officers of Directorate General of Mines safety on 5-4-1983 the accident occurred in Manager Bajri Mines in the Faridabad District in Haryana on 4th April, 1983 and not in Bhatti Mines in the Union Territory of Delhi. The actual number of persons killed is 2 and not 3 as reported in the Press.

2. There are three Bajri and Silica Sand Mines (Anangpur, Pali and Manager) in Faridabad District which are being operated by private parties who have been granted lease by the State Government. The inspections carried out by Directorate General of Mines Safety have revealed that working conditions have not been satisfactory in all these mines. Because of apprehension of urgent and immediate danger to life and safety of workers in these mines, Directorate General of Mines Safety has issued orders under section 22 of the Mines Act in July 1976 in the case of Manager Mine and in February/April 1979 in the cases of Anangpur and Pali Mines respectively prohibiting employment of persons in these mines. Prosecution cases have also been instituted against the managements of these three Bajri mines by Directorate General of Mines Safety for working the mines in contravention of the prohibitory orders. At present 9 cases are pending against them in the courts.

3. The attention of the State Government was drawn in July, 1982 to the fact that the working of the mines in Faridabad District was unsatisfactory and the State Government was also advised that immediate action should be taken against the leases to ensure working of the mines in safe and systematic manner. According to the information received from the State Government notices for terminating the leases of these mines have been issued.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि कम से कम उन्होंने सही स्थिति रखी है। इन्होंने बताया है कि खान सुरक्षा महा निदेशालय द्वारा किए गये निरीक्षण से प्रकट हुआ है कि इन खानों की दशा संतोष जनक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में सारी चीजें रखने की कोशिश की है।

आपने कहा कि खान सुरक्षा महा निदेशालय कहता है कि यहां सेफ्टी नहीं है, इल्लीगल है। लेकिन वहां क्या हो रहा है। अभी

माननीय अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी ने बताया है। दिल्ली और हरियाणा का बार्डर लगा हुआ है और भाटी गांव दोनों के बीच में है। बीच में कोई दीवार नहीं है। 1980 में जगमोहन जी ने कहा था कि मैं सब बन्द कर रहा हूं। क्या हो रहा है ? खान बन्द है लेकिन रात को लालटेन लेकर खान चालू करवाई जाती है। दूसरी तरफ हरियाणा के लिए भी एक ही डायरेक्टर है और दिल्ली के लिए भी वही डायरेक्टर है दिल्ली में बन्द है लेकिन अधिकारियों और नेताओं की सांठगांठ से हरियाणा में खानें चालू हैं। पाटिल जी की सांठगांठ शायद इसमें नहीं होगी। आपने 1982 का हवाला दिया है, 1976, 1975 का हवाला दिया है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि प्राइवेट माइनिंग बन्द कर दी जायेगी और सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले लेगी। इसके बावजूद चल रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इसके पीछे कोई पावरफुल हाथ है।

मेरे पास इसके संबंध में दो रिपोर्ट्स है। एक रिपोर्ट श्री एस कुमार, डायरेक्टर आफ माइन सेफ्टी की है और दूसरी पी यू सी एल रिपोर्ट आन भाटी माइन्स है। मैं समझता हूं कि ये दोनों रिपोर्ट्स माननीय मंत्री महोदय तक पहुंच गई होंगी। यदि न पहुंची हों तो मैं उनको कापी दे सकता हूं। आपकी इजाजत से मैं सभापटल पर रख सकता हूं। मैं इन दोनों रिपोर्ट्स का जिक्र इस लिए कर रहा हूं क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में इस बात को कुबूल किया है।

12.17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : in the Chair.

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब एक ही विभाग है खान सुरक्षा महा निदेशालय तब यह गलत काम कैसे हो रहा है। डी एस डी सी बराबर कहता है कि यह गलत काम है, इल्लीगल है, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सही नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय है कि मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने का अधिकार नहीं है। सारी की सारी रिपोर्ट खिलाफ जाती हैं इसके बावजूद यह गलत काम किया जा रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में इल्लीगल माइन्स चल रही हैं। इनकी संख्या 300 है। निदेशालय की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 10 फीट की सीढ़ी बनाकर नीचे-ऊपर जा सकते हैं। हो क्या रहा है कि 300 फीट, कहीं 200 फीट नीचे जाते हैं। एक तरफ दिल्ला माइन्स में भुखमरा की स्थिति चल रही है। और आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक प्रतिवर्ष एक करोड़ का घाटा इसमें हो रहा है। एक तरफ दिल्ली एरिया में बन्द की हुई हैं और उधर हरियाणा की तरफ खुली हुई हैं। दोनों को बद कर के ठीक तरह से चलाने की कोशिश नहीं हो रही हैं।

1954 से ये खानें चल रहीं हैं। 1975 में इसको डी एस आई डी सी ने एक्वायर किया। उसके पहले तक 200 मौतें हो चुकी थीं। एक्वायर करने के बावजूद भी बड़े लोगों और रूलिंग पार्टी के लोगों की सांठ-गांठ से प्राइवेट लोगों को ठेका दिया जाता रहा। 1980 में लेफ्टिनेंट गर्वनर श्री जगमोहन ने कहा था कि इसको हम खुद चलाएंगे। इसमें 10-12 हजार मजदूर काम पर हैं।

मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी कि 10 जनवरी को राष्ट्रीय खान मजदूर संघ की ओर से मजदूरों की लाशों को लेकर हम श्रम मंत्री के यहां पहुंचे थे। उस समय श्रम राज्य मंत्री मोहसिना किदवई थीं। उन्होंने घोषणा की थी,

आश्वासन दिया था कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे और इस तरह से लोगों को मौत से खेलने की इजाजत नही दी जायेगी।

नतीजा यह हुआ कि 13 मौतें दुवारा हुइं और इसी प्रकार 24 जनवरी को पांच मौतें और हुंयीं। उसके वाद प्रधान मंत्रों जी के निवास स्थान पर लाश को ले जाया गया और पाटिल साहब भी वहां मौजूद थे। आपने कहा था कि जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी होगी और इल्लीगल माइन्स बन्द कर दी जाएगी। ऐसा एस्योरेंश आपने दिया था। 15 दिनों के बाद दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस श्री देश-पाण्डे की अध्यक्षता में आपने एक कमेटी बनायी थी। लेकिन आपका डी: एस. आइ. डी. सी को आपरेट नहीं कर रहा है। जनरल मैनेजर वोहरा और श्री टंडन जो वकील हैं, उन सबकी सांठ-गांठ है। वे कमीशन के सामने स्टेटमेन्ट नहीं दे रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से कमीशन अपना काम करने में लाचार है। देश के दूसरे भागों की समस्याएं अलग हैं। लेकिन जहां प्राइमिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर, लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं और जहां सारा का सारा प्रशासन कार्य कर रहा है, उसकी बगल में ईस तहर मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। मजदूरों की लाइफ के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है, इसको आप अच्छी तरह समझ सकते है। एक रिपोर्ट है जिसको मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूं।

"It was also mentioned that the Mineral Division of DSIDC was earning revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs per month by way of levy charged from the purchaser. A portion of this revenue could be spent on removing overburden of DSIDC in the interest of safety of workers."

इस रिपोर्ट में आगे यह लिखा है।

" Since the management failed to rectify the defects within the stipulated period, vide letter No. 4648. dated 1.10.82, an order Section 22 (1A) of the Mines Act, 1952 was issued prohibiting normal employment of persons in the mine.

Thus, prohibitory orders were issued for all the three mines."

इसके बावजूद भी सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ भी बोलो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने पहले भी कह दिया है और अब फिर कह रहा हूं कि कोई प्राइवेट माइन्स नहीं चलती है। सरकार ने 1975 में अपने हाथ में ले ली थी, इसके बाद इल्लीगल करार दिया गया है। उसके बावजूद भी चल रही हैं और जहां दिल्ली के इलाके में बंद हैं वहां लालटेन जला कर काम हो रहा है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सरकार की नोलेज में नहीं है ? सरकार की नोलेज में है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी इन सब बातों को कबूल कर लिया है। में कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका एक विंग कोई आर्डर निकालता है और दूसरा उसका खुल्लम-खुल्ला विरोध करता है। क्या सरकार इस बात को महसूस नही कर रही है और यदि हां तो सरकार इतनी कमजोर क्यों है ? जब सरकार कहती है कि कार्यवाही हो रही है। तो क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ? कोर्ट में मामला चला जायेगा तो सरकार खानों को अपने कब्जे में लेकर ठीक से क्यों नहीं चला पा रही है ? जब डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा की इन्कम हो रही है, फिर भी आप ठीक ले दोनों माइन्स को नहीं चला पा रहे हैं। फरीदाबाद के क्षेत्र में पत्थर तोड़ने वाली खान है, वहां हैल्थ के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत खराब हालत है। जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको छोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन कोई आदमी वहां चार-पांच दिन तक रह जायेगा तो सब बीमारियों से ग्रसित हो

जायेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। जब डी. एस. आइ. डी. सी. ने 1975 में खानों को अपने-हाथ में ले लिया था तो फिर क्यों मेटैलीफ़रस माइन्स रूल्स की धारा 106 और अन्य सुरक्षा प्रावधानों का खुल्लम-खुल्ला उल्लंगन किया जा रहा है। जो भी मौत हुई हैं इनको आप मौत समझते हैं या हत्या ? मैं समजता हूं कि ये मजदूरों की हत्या है। क्या डी. एस. आइ. डी. सी. के अधिकारी या जो भी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हों उनके खिलाफ धारा- 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

अभी तक उनके खिलाफ कौन-कौन सा मुकदमा चला है। नहीं चलाया गया है तो भविष्य में अगर इस तरह की मौत होगी तो उनके खिलाफ क्या दफा 302 के तहत मुकदमा दर्ज किया जायेगा ?

जिन की मौत हुई है, उनमें से कितनों को कानूनी मुआवजा दिया गया है ? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार जब हल्ला मचाया जाता है, तो लेफ्टीनेन्ट गेर्बनर अपने फंड से 5, 5 हजार रुपये दे देते हैं, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको कानूनी मुआवजा दिया गया है था नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

सारे देश में इस तरह की बात हो रही हैं। मंत्री कहोदय बमायें कि पूरे देश में कितनी घटनाएं हुंई हैं ? पूरे देश में कितनी खानें हैं जो असुरक्षित और इल-लीगल हैं। जो इल-लीगल घोषिय हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर काम हो रहा है, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ? क्या उनको इमीजिएट बन्द किया जायेगा ? क्या सरकार पूरी सेफ्टी के साथ, मजदूरों के जीवन भी ध्यान में रखकर उन माइन्स को चलाएगी ? यदि नहीं चला पा रही है तो इसके लिए कौन-कौन अधिकारी दोषी हैं ? आज यक सरकार ने कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : The information sought by the Hon. Member in the call Attention Notice is with regard to Bhatti-Bajri mines in Delhi.

But the discussion now raised is with regard to the accidents that have occurred in Mangar and other mines which are in Faridabad district in Haryana .

The hon. Member wants to know something about Bhatti mines in Delhi. Hon. Speaker has already given a ruling that "If they want to disscuss about the working conditions in Bhatti mines and the action taken in order to make those mines safe, then let them put a separate question or let them raise a Call Attention." And if the Hon. Speaker admits it, I am prepared to make a statement and also whatever information the Hon. Member wants, I am prepared to furnish.

In fact, with regard to Bhatti Bajari mines, I have SUO MOTU made a statement in this House and I will not hesitate to make a statement once again if the Hon. Members want.

But to know anything about Mangar mines and whether any accidents have occurred, let the Hon. Members put questions. I am in a position to answer.

If the Hon. Members want to know about Bhatti mines, today I have not come prepared about Bhatti mines because that is not the subject matter of the Call Attention.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं गवर्नमैंट के स्टेटमैंट के लिये बहुत ज्यादा चिंतित भी नहीं हूं, हमको स्टेटमैंट चाहिए भी नहीं। हमको तो यैस चाहिये। आप स्टेटमैंट मत दीजिये, लेकिन कुछ कीजिये।

लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय कम हिन्दी समझते हैं। इन्होंने ट्रांस्लेटर को रखा नहीं है।

मैंने जानना चाहा कि हरयाणा के क्षेत्र में जो माइन्स वहां एक्सीडैंट्स क्यों होते हैं ? वहां इस लिये एक्सीडैंट्स होते हैं कि दिल्ली एरिया में माइन्स बन्द हैं, उनको इल-लीगल करार दे दिया है। जो यहां के बेकार मजदूर हैं, वह वहां चले गये हैं और वहां रात में लालटैन जलाकर काम करते हैं इसलिए वहां रात को एक्सीडैंट्स होते हैं।

हरयाणा के क्षेत्र में इस तरह के 200 माइन्स हैं जिसके बारे में डायरेक्टर की तरफ से कहा गया कि 10, 10 फीट सीढ़ी बनाकर नीचे जाओ, लेकिन वहां मजदूरों को 200 और 300 फीट नीचे जाकर काम करना पड़ता है। वहां रश हो जाता है, ओवरलोड होते ही एक्सीडैंट हो जाता है। हरयाणा में चल रही माइन्स अन-सेफ़ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हरयाणा और फरीदाबाद में जो माइन्स चल रही हैं, क्या सेफ्टी के दृष्टि-कोण से वह ठीक है ? यदि ठीक नहीं हैं, तो मन्त्री जी बैठकर सिर क्या हिला रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ?

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी : हिलाने के लिए सिर ही है और क्या करें ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब सेफ्टी की दृष्टि से वह ठीक नहीं है तो आप उनको बन्द कीजिए; सेफ्टी के दृष्टिकोण से बनाइये। जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी ने क्या रोक रखा है कि सेफ्टी के तरीके से ठीक मत कीजिये ?

वह घटना की एनक्वायरी कर रहा है। मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली की माइन्ज़ में सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था को ठीक कराएं। मैंने पूछा है कि सरकार की जानकारी में पूरे देश में ऐसी कितनी माइन्ज हैं, जो सेफ्टी की दृष्टि से सही नहीं है और सरकार उनको ठीक करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है। सरकार ने जिन माइन्ज को अनसेफ़ करार दिया हैं, यदि वहां पर मौतें होती हैं, तो उनके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के खिलाफ़ वह क्या कार्यवाही करती है और आज तक सरकार ने कितने लोगों को कानूनी तरीके से मुआवजा दिला दिया है ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am sorry that the hon. Member...

श्री एस सत्यनारायण राव (करोमनगर) : माननीय सदस्य ने हिंदी में प्रश्न किया है। मंत्री महोदय उन्हें हिंदी में उत्तर दें।

श्री विरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य ने पहले तो पूछा भट्टी माइन्ज़ के बारे में पूछना था, तो वह भट्टी माइन्ज़ के बारे में अगर उन्होंने भट्टी माइन्ज के बारे दूसरा कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस भेजते या इसी कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में भट्टी माइन्ज़ के बारे में पूछते। इस कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस में कहा गया है :—

> "...to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation to the reported death of three more labourers in Bhatti mines area near Delhi..."

ये डेथ्स माइंज़ भट्टी में नहीं हुइ हैं। डायरेक्टर-जैनेरल आफ़ माइंज़ सेफ्टी ने कहा है कि ये डेथ्स फ़रीदाबाद की माइन्ज़ में हुई हैं। इसलिए मैंने उसी के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को इनफर्मेशन दी हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य डेथ्स के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि भट्टी माइंज़ बिल्कुल बंद है, वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Give him some reply because he talked for about half an hour. Have some mercy on him.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य को भट्टी माइन्ज़ के बारे में जो भी जानकारी

चाहिये, वह मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूं, मगर वह मेहरबानी करके भट्टी माइन्ज़ के बारे में एक और कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दें। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, भट्टी माइन्ज़ बंद हैं और वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। भट्टी माइंज़ में जो हज़ारों लोग काम करते थे, बेरोजगार होने की वजह से वे हरियाणा की तीन माइंज़—अनंगपुर, पाली और मांगर में काम कर रहे हैं, जहां पर माइन्ज़ का काम चालू है। भट्टी माइन्ज़ में डी एस आई डी सी काम कर रही थी कंट्रेक्टर के ज़रिये। हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने इन तीन माइन्ज़ को लीज़ कर दिया है और वहां पर लीज़-होल्डर्ज काम कर रहे हैं। डायरेक्टर जैनेरल आफ़ माइंज़ सेफ्टी की इन्सपैक्शन के बाद भट्टी माइन्ज़ और ये तीन माइन्ज डैन्जरस करार दी गई है। मैंने अपने स्टेटमैंट में साफ तौर पर कहा है कि डायरेक्टर जैनेरल आफ माइंज़ सेफ्टी के अनुसार ये तीनों माइन्ज़ अनसेफ़ माइंज हैं और इसलिये वहां पर कोई माईनिंग आपरेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। डायरेक्टर जैनरल आफ़ माइन्ज़ सेफ्टी को माइन्ज़ ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 22 के तहत जो अख्तियारात हैं, उनके मुताबिक उन्होंने प्राहिबिटरी आर्डर्ज निकाले हैं और माइन-ओनर्ज को कहा है कि जब तक ये माइन्ज़ सेफ़ नहीं होतीं, तब तक आपको यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए। उस पर उन्होंने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया।

जब उन्होने कोई ऐक्सन नहीं लिया और वैसे ही माइन्स को आपरेट करते रहे तो माइन्स ऐक्ट की तहत डायरेक्टर जनरल, माइन्स सेफ्टी को उनका प्रोज़ीक्यूशन करने का अधिकार हो गया। उन्होंने प्राज़ीक्यूशन भी किया है। मैंने बताया है मांगर बाजरी माइन्ज में चार प्राज़ीक्यूशन अबतक हुए हैं। फरवरी. 1980 में माइन्स ओनर्स के खिलाफ प्राज़ीक्यूशन किया है, मई 1980 में प्राजीक्यूशन हुआ है। जुलाई, 1982 में प्राज़ीक्यूशन हुआ है और फरवरी 1983 में प्राजीक्यूशन हुआ है। पाली माइन्ज के बारे में भी मेरे पास इंफरमेशन है। आनन्दपुर बाजरी माइन्स में भी प्राजीक्यूशन किया गया है। 15 प्राज़ीक्यूशन केसेज़ हमारे डायरेक्टर जनरल, माइन्ज सेफ्टी ने किये हैं और 15 प्राजीक्यूशन्स में समझता हूं अभी 9 प्रजीक्यूशन्स पेंडिंग हैं, कोर्ट में केस चल रहे हैं। माइन्ज ऐक्ट के सेक्शन (22) की तहत डायरेक्टर जनरल, माइन्ज सेफ्टी प्रोहिविटरीं आर्डर निकाल सकते हैं। और सेक्शन (75) के अन्तर्गत प्राज़ीक्यूट कर सकते हैं, कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। लेकिन वे फिज़िकली पुलिस ले जा कर माइन्ज को बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। माइंज को बन्द करने के पूरे अख्तियारात स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं, उन्हीं को माइन्ज बन्द करनी चाहिए। जब भी डायरेक्टर जनरल ने इंस्पेक्शन करके प्रोहिबिटरी आर्डर्स निकाले हैं, उसकी कापी हरयाणा गवर्नमेंट के पास भी भेजी है लेकिन मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स में एक लैकुना रह गया है और वह यह है कि माइन्स की सेफ्टी के लिए जो मेज़र्स माइन औनर्स को लेने चाहिये, वह अगर बे नहीं लेते हैं और माइन्स अनसेफ हो जाती हैं, तो माईनिंग लीज़ को कैंसिल करने का अधिकार उनके पास नहीं है। जो लैकुना है वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा। जिन कंडीशन्स पर कांट्रैक्ट दिया जाता है और जो मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स हैं, जो सेन्ट्रल रूल्स हैं वह उन्होंने एडाप्ट किया है, उसमें यह नहीं है कि माइंस अगर अनसेफ हैं, तो उसकी बिना पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लीज़ की कैंसिल कर कसती है या टर्मिनेट कर सकती है। मैंने सुना है कि माइनिंग मिनिस्ट्री वाले इसको आमेन्ड करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। उनको

हमने बार-बार लिखा है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी लिखा है और अगर आप जानना चाहते हैं तो उसके डिटेल्स भी हमारे पास हैं। माइस सेफ्टी आफिसर्स ने 21-2-79 को हरयाणा गवर्नमेंट को लिखा, 13-3-80 को लिखा, 11-9-80 को लिखा, 23-9-82 को लिखा, 30-9-82 को लिखा, 12-10-82 को लिखा, 11-2-83 को लिखा और 11-3-83 को लिखा। यह तो माइंस सेफ्टी के आफीसर्स ने हरयाणा गवर्नमेंट को लिखा कि यह माइंस अनसेफ हैं, ऐक्शन लेकर इनको सेफ बनाया जाए और हमने जो प्रोहिबिटरी आर्डर निकाला है उसकी एक कापी आपके पास भेजी जा रही है। यह उन्होंने उसमें कहा।

इसी तरह से मेरे प्रेडेसेसर, श्री भागवत झा आलाद साहब ने 13 जुलाई, 1982 को चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा था जिसकी कापा मेरे पास है। उस लेटर में उन्होंने साफ तौर पर कह दिया है :

It would be inadvisable to press the Mines to be worked in total disregard of the safety of the workers. I shall therefore be grateful if you can consider cancelling the concerned leases so that the working of these mines in utter disregard for human safety can be avoided.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : If the rules do not permit cancellation how can the former Minister make that suggestion ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : उसमें एक एंबिग्युटी है।

27 (1) (F) reads :

'Unless the State Government for sufficient cause permits otherwise, the lessee shall commence mining operations within one year from the date of execution of the lease and shall thereafter conduct such operations in a proper, skilful and workman like manner.

बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इंटरप्रेट किया है कि वर्शमैन लाइन मैनर का मतलब यह निकलता है कि माइंस-ओनर को जो मेथड्स माइनरल्स माइंस ऐक्ट की तहत सेफ्टी के लिये लेने चाहिए वह इस तरह से लेने चाहिए।

उस तरह से लेना चाहिए। इस इन्टरप्रिटेशन से हाईकोर्ट में जा कर चैलेंज किया है मुझे पता नही है, मालुम करना है, कुछ माइन्स, माइनिंग मिनरल्स के तहत आती हैं। सिलिका सैंड मेजर मिनरल है। मेजर मिनरल को रूल्स के तहत लीज़ देनी पड़ती है। माइनर मिनरल्स के लिये उनके पास अलग रूल्स हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खुद माइनर मिनरल्स के रूल्स फ्रेम करती है, उनको यह अख्तियारात है। माइनर मिनरल्स के तहत सुना है कि एक क्लाज़ बढ़ी है। माइन्स सेफ्टी प्रोवीजन की जो वायोलेट करता है, उस बेसिस पर लीज को कैन्सिल कर सकते हैं, टरमिनेट कर सकते हैं, उस रूल के तहत उनको दो महीने का नोटिस देना पड़ेगा, टरमिनेशन के लिए। मैं साफ तौर पर आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग लिखते जा रहे थे माइन्स एक्ट के तहत, इस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन्सपेक्शन होता है। उस के बाद जो डिफैक्ट्स हैं; उनको माइन ओनर की नजर में ला दिया जाता है। इसके वाद कहा जाता है कि आप इन डिफैक्ट्स को सुधारो। यदि दूर किया जाता है तो फिर सैक्शन 22 के तहत आर्डर निकालता है। डायरेक्टर जनरल ने अपने अख्तियार का इस्तेमाल किया है और उसके वाद भी लोगों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। अभी भी वहां पर काम हो रहा है क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने लीज़ को कैन्सिल नहीं किया हैं। टरमिनेशन के लिए नोटिस दिया है। नोटिस देने के वाद भी कैंसिलेशन वगैरह के लिए कार्यवाही करनी

पड़ेगी। कैंसिल करने बाद अगर लीज़ होल्डर कोर्ट में स्टे-आर्डर ले आता है, तो उस स्टे-आर्डर के बेसेस पर काम करना शुरू कर देगा। यह कानूनी मुश्किलात है। इनको दूर करने के लिए हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है। माइन्स में अभी भी काम होता है, पहले तो यह देखना चाहिए कि माइन्स की सेफ्टी होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई लीज़ होल्डर माइन्स को अनसेफ बनाकर माइंस को चलाना चाहता है, तो उसको इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज के कानून में इसकी गुंजाइश नहीं है। रूल्स को इस तरह बदल दिया जाए कि पावर्स हासिल हो। इधर हमने माईन मिनिस्ट्री को कहा है और वह भी इस तरह की एम्बीग्यूटी को निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है और अमेंड करने की कोशिश कर रही है। जब यह अमेंड हो जायेगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पूरे अख्तियारात मिलेंगे और हम भी कह सकते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अख्तियारात हैं कि वह इस के तहत लीज़ को कैंसिल कर सकती है। उसके बाद सुधार हो सकता है। इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ भी हम लोग बातचीत कर रहे हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट मिनिस्ट्री भी इसमें अमेंडमेंट लाने की कोशिश कर रही है और यह बिचाराधीन है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order, Sir. With your permission, I want to say a few words, which would help the Minister as also the workers. In fact, the DSIDC people have misled the Minister very dadly. I have personally visited the Bhatti mines. There is no contract with the DSIDC. DSIDC people are not mining themselves. They are not only charges Rs. 30/— per truck, which passes from there. They just issue the receipt for one truck, and that truck may pass from there any number of times. Anybody can go, there and start mining. Even you can go, Sir, to the Bhatti mines and start mining tommorrw. There is a big racket. As I said, DSIDC people have not properly informed you; they are not mining themselves. They are only standing on the roadside and every time a truck passes, they charge Rs. 30/— and the same receipt is shown four times or more. You should make an enquiry from them. Why have they given you the wrong information ? DSIDC people are not mining themselves. The Government gets Rs. 30/— per truck and the rest goes information else's pocket.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बयान दिया है तथा उनका कहना है कि इस समय चर्चा केवल फरीदाबाद जिले की खदानों के बारे में होनी चाहिए, भट्टी खदानों के बारे में नहीं लेकिन जहां तक खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हिफाजत का सवाल है, वह सवाल समान रूप का है। दिल्ली में जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार है, भट्टी माइन्ज़ में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हिफ़ाजत नहीं हो सकी। 45 दिनों में 15 से ज्यादा मज़दूर मरे, खदान बंद करनी पड़ी, जुडीशियल (अदालती) जांच हो रही है।

जैसा कि मेरे मित्र राम विलास पासवान जी ने कहा और मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया - बेकार मजदूर भट्टी माइन्ज़ बंद होने के बाद कहां जांय ? वे पड़ोस की खदानों में पहुंच गए। वहां सुरक्षा का इन्तज़ाम नहीं हैं, खदानें 200-300 फुट गहरी हैं। मजदूर कैसे जायेंगे, उनके पास जूते नहीं हैं, सिर के लिए हैलमेट नहीं है, सीढ़ी 10 फुट तक है जो पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या किसी कानून के अंतर्गत ठेकेदारों को मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता कि वे मज़दूरों की हिफाजत का पूरा इंतज़ाम करें ? कब तक लोग मरते रहेंगे, ज़िन्दा मिट्टी में दफ़न होते रहेंगे ? कब तक केन्द्र के मंत्री महोदय अपनी असहायता प्रकट करके हरियाणा सरकार के पापों पर परदा डालते रहेंगे : कब तक दिल्ली में जो डवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन

है उसके अधिकारियों के निकम्मेपन को छिपाते रहेंगे ?

दिल्ली की भट्टी माइंज ले ली गई; मगर कारपोरेशन खुद खदानों में से सामान निकालने का काम नहीं कर रहा है। उस ने लीज़ पर दे दिया, फिर से ठेकेदार तस्वीर में आ गये । ठेकेदार एक ओर मज़दूरों का शोषण करते हैं, दूसरी ओर रायल्टी बचाते हैं। सेल्ज़टैक्स बचाते हैं। सरकारी अफसर उनके साथ मिले हुए हैं। मज़दूर मर रहे हैं- यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा ?

मंत्री महोदय ने माना है - तीन नहीं मरे हैं, दो मरे हैं । क्या दो का मरना काफी नहीं है ? इन दो को कितना कम्पेंन्सेशन दिया गया ? क्या वर्कमैन कम्पेंन्सेशन एक्ट में उनको 25 हजार रुपये से लेकर 50 हजार रुपये तक कम्पेन्सेशन देना आवश्यक नहीं है ? क्या यह सच है कि मजदूरों को 5 हजार रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन दे कर छोड़ दिया जाता है ? मजदूरों के गधे भी मरते हैं। आज कल गधे की कीमत 5-6 हजार रुपये हैं...

श्री वीरेन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर : यह गलत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को गधों के बारे में ज्यादा मालूम हो तो मैं अपने को सही करने के लिये तैयार हूं। मजदूर जब भूखा पेट काम करने के लिये आता है तो उसे ठेकेदारों से कर्जा लेना पड़ता है उसे रहने के लिए मकान चाहिये, इस लिये झोंपड़ी बनानी पड़ती है। उस को औजारों की जरूरत होती है जिससे वह बजरी और सिलिका निकालता है, उसे खाने का इंतजाम करना पड़ता है, इन सब कामों के लिए जो कर्जा वह लेता है उसे वहां की आमदनी से दे नहीं पाता है, जिसके कारण वह ठेकेदारों का गुलाम हो जाता है, बन्धुआ मजदूर हो जाता है और इस तरह वह अपनी जिंदगी के साथ खेलता है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं- क्या सेफटी के सवाल को आप अलग करके नहीं देख सकते। चाहे दिल्ली हो हरियाणा हो खदानों की सेफटी का पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ मजदूरों का कोई रजिस्टर नहीं हैं। मजदूर नियमित नहीं किया जाते। एक साल के बाद मजदूर स्थायी होना चाहिये। मजदूरों के इलाज का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। मजदूरों के निवास का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। डी.एस.आई. डी सी. रुपया इकट्ठा कर रहा, ठेकेदार लोग मजे उड़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन मजदूर एक के बाद एक मरते जा रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं- क्या हरियाणा की सरकार को इस तरह से सस्ता छोड़ा जा सकता है ? क्या हरियाणा के साथ आप ने कोई उच्चस्तरीय वार्ता की है ? अभी आपका कहना था कि दो महीने तक ये खदानें और चलेंगी। इसका मतलब है कि लोग इसी तरह से मरते जायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने रूल्ज की जो अभी व्यवस्था दी है। उस के हिसाब से कैनिन्सलेशन नहीं हो सकता। लोग अदालतों में जायेंगे।

सरकार को अदालत में अपना पक्ष रखना पड़ेगा और अगर आवश्यकता हो तो नियम भी बदले जा सकते हैं। मगर मजदूरों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं होना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाटी माइन्स की अदालती जांच हो रही है, दुर्घटना की अदालती जांच हो रही है। क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि भाटी माइन्स के बारे में सवाल नहीं उठ सकता, इस लिये कि जांच हो रही है। मगर भाटी माइन्स में गोयमाल है आप जरा पता लगाइये कि वहां कितने ट्रक जाते हैं। क्या इस बात की गारन्टी है कि 15 सौ ट्रक जाएं

और लिखे जाएं 1 हजार ट्रक और जो रायल्टी है, जो सेल्स टैक्स हैं उसका बटवारा ठेकेदारों और अफसरों में हो जाए। देश के दूर कोनों में होने वाली घटनाओं पर यह सदन गंभीर चिन्ता प्रकट करता है। लेकिन दिल्ली और दिल्ली के पास यह सिलसिला कई वर्षों से चल रहा है। अब इस सिलसिले को खत्म करने का वक्त आ गया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल हरियाणा सरकार पर जिम्मेदारी डालने से आप अपने दायित्व से नहीं बच सकते। अगर आपको अधिक अधिकार चाहिये तो यह सदन अधिक अधिकार देने को तैयार है। अगर खदानें सरकार ले लेती है तो फिर सरकार ठेकेदारों को क्यों लाती है ? दिल्ली में ठेकेदारों को मैदान में क्यों लायी है ? हरियाणा सरकार को क्या यह कहा गया है कि इस संबंध में वह कड़ी कार्यवाही करे ? क्या हरियाणा सरकार के मंत्री भी ठेकेदारों से मिले हुए हैं और मजदूरों की जान के साथ खिलवाड़ करने को तैयार हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा मामला बड़ा डिस्गस्टिंग है। मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं कि किन शब्दों में मैं, जिस तरह से मजदूर मर रहे हैं, उनकी वेदना और व्यथा प्रकट करूं।

मंत्री महोदय, केवल ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की शब्दावली का सहारा ले कर केवल हरियाणा तक चर्चा को सीमित न करें। यह मजदूरों की सुरक्षा का मामला है और श्रम मंत्री के नाते आप सुरक्षा के सवाल से गंभीर रूप से, गहराई से जुड़े हुए हैं। आप क्या सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि भविष्य में किसी भी खदान में, किसी भी मजदूर को मरने नहीं दिया जायेगा। जिस तरह से भट्टी माइन्स में मजदूर मरे हैं और अब फरीदाबाद की खदानों में मरे हैं इस तरह से मरने नहीं दिया जायेगा।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मान्यवर, अभी माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने जो अपने विचार व्यक्त किये, उनसे मैं सहमत हूं। मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि इन माइन्स में, इन खदानों में हालत अच्छी है, सब ठीक-ठाक है। मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा। श्री राम विलास जी ने मुझे बधाई दी, इसलिए कि मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया था कि यहां की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। इसीलिये डायरेक्टर जनरल सेफ्टी आफ़ माइन्स एक्ट के तहत जो भी कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं, उसको उन्होंने किया। उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया, यह तो नहीं कह सकता। उनको जो भी करना था, उसको उन्होंने किया है।

आज हम भाटी माइन्स के बारे में चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर भाटी माइन्स के बारे में आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो मैं जुडीशियल इंक्वायरी की आड़ ले कर यह नहीं कहूंगा कि आप चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप जब भी चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, मैं चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हूं।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : सेफ्टी आस्पेक्ट इज कामन।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : इसी लिए तो मैं चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन आज वह विषय नहीं है। अगर आप उस पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो मैं चर्चा कर सकता हूं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी जी ने यह पूछा कि क्या यह सही है, भाटी माइन्स में कंट्रेक्टर काम कर रहे है ? यह सही है कि भाटी माइन्स में कंट्रेक्टर काम कर रहे हैं। यह मुझे मालुम है कि डी०एस०आई०डी०सी० लेस्सी है, माइन आनर है। लेकिन जो काम वहां हो रहा हैं, वह कंट्रेक्टर कर रहे हैं।

डी.एस.आई.डी.सी. वहां पर रायल्टी क्लेक्ट कर रही है यह मैं मानता हूं। इन सारी चीजों पर हमने चर्चा की है, डिस्कसन किया है। जो नये चीफ एक्जीक्युटिव काउंसलर आये हैं उनके साथ हमने चर्चा की है। अगर भाटी माइन्स के बारे में कोई चर्चा या डिस्कशन होता है तो मैं उसके लिव तैयार होकर आऊंगा और जो भी सवाल माननीय सदस्य पूछेंगे उनका जवाब देने के लिए तैयार रहूंगा।

कुछ बातें माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ से पूछी हैं कंपसेशन के बारे में मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि कंपसेशन तो देना ही पड़ेगा। मैं भट्टी माइन्स के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन मांगर माइन्स में दो लोग मरे हैं। इसके पहले भी लोग मरे हैं। उनको वर्कमैन कंपसेशन एक्ट के तहत क्लेम डालना पड़ता है और उन्होंने डाला है। मेरे पास इसकी जानकारी है। 1982 में 10 क्लेम डाले गए थे जिसमें से 5 डिसपोज़ आफ हुए है और 5 बाकी हैं। जब भी कोई इन्सीडेंस होता है तो वर्कमैन कंपसेशन एक्ट के तहत कंपसेशन देने की जवाबदारी फिक्स की गई है। यह जवाबदारी स्टेट गवर्मेंट पर है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको देख रही है और जो भी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं और क्लेम्स डाले जा नहे हैं उन पर कार्यवाही ही रही है मैं समझता हूं कि कंपसेशन मिल भी रहा होगा क्योंकि आज तक मेरे पास एसी कोई शिकायत तहीं आई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कंपसेशन देने में देर होती है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने आपको पढ़कर सुनाया है कि कितने क्लेम्स डाले गए है और कितने डिस्पोज़ आफ हुए हैं। कंपसेशन कितना देना चाहिए और किसको देना चाहिए इस बात की ज्यूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी होती है। इसमें थोड़ी-बहुत देर होती होगी। हम ऐसा कोई आर्डर नहीं निकाल सकते या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या क्लेम कंपसेशन कमिश्नर ऐसा आर्डर नहीं निकाल सकता कि एक महीने या दो महीने में तय किया जाए। इस तरह के डायरेक्टिव नहीं निकाल सकते। अनऑफिशियली बोल सकते हैं कि जितने क्लेम्स हैं उन पर जल्दी कार्यवाही की जाए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागने की कोशिश नहीं कर रेहे हैं। मैंने अपनी पोजीशन साफ तौर पर बताई है। मैं मानता हूं कि रूल्स बीच में आ रहे हैं तो उनमें सुधार किया जाना चाहिए और उसके लिए हमें तैयार होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि भट्टी माइन्स फरीदाबाद में हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट के माइन्स हैं। वहां पर माइन्स की हालत अच्छी नहीं है यह मैंने कह दिया है। इसके बारे में डायरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स ने एक्शन लिया है और कार्यवाही हो रही है लेकिन कैंसिल करने में कुछ कानूनी मजबूरियां हैं। हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट जो लीज देती है। इसमें कंट्रेक्टर अपाएंट करने का सवाल नहीं है। उनको मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स के तहत लीज देनी चाहिए। मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स में लिखा हुआ है कि जब मिनरल्स की लीज देनी होगी तो कितनी मुद्दत के लिये देनी होगी और माइनर मिनरल्स के लिए कितनी मुद्दत के लिये लीज देनी होगी। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रूल्स में लिखा हुआ है। उस कानून के तहत लीज पर दी जा रही है। कोई कंट्रेक्टर अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक अपाएन्ट कर रहे हैं या निकाल रहे हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो भी वहां पर लीज होल्डर हैं या लीजी हैं उनके लिए यह नियम है कि एक मरतबा लीज दे दी गई है तो लीज कैंसिल करने के लिए जो कंडीशन हैं वदकिस्मती से उनमें एक एंबीग्विटी

है। उसमें मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स में, मिनरल कंशेशन एक्ट में, माइनर मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स में कहीं भी यह नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि माइन ओनर, माइन सेफ्टी प्रावीजन का पालन नहीं करता है तो उस बेसिस पर लीज कैंसिल कर सकते हैं। मैंने सुना है और मेरे पास आया है कि हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने अपने माइनर मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स में अमेंडमेंट किया है। उसमें उन्होंने एक क्लाज बढ़ाई है।

13.00 hrs.

The contractor shall abide by the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, the Inter, State Migrant Workmen's Act, the rules and regulations formed there-under and also the provisions of other laws, booth Central and State, as are applicable to the workmen engaged in the mines and quarries.

इसके तहत उन्होंने रूल्स को अमेंडमेंट कर लिया है और इसमें टरमीनेशन का नोटिस भी है। माइन्स एन्ड मिनरल्स रूल्स में जो एम्बीग्युटी है उसको दूर करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री सोच रही है। जानकारी यह मिली है कि ये रूल्स जब अमेंड हो जाते हैं तो उसके बाद लीज कैंसिल करने की कार्यवाही एफेक्टिव तौर से हो सकती है। दुर्भाग्य से जो एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, वे रुक जायेंगे ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह लिखित में तो ठीक है लेकिन स्पिरिट में नहीं है। फिर भी यह संतोषप्रद दिखाई देता है। यह सवाल खदानों तक ही नहीं बल्कि सुरक्षा से भी संबंध रखता है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के सारे मजदूरों का प्रश्न है। जो आरगेनाइज्ड यानी इन्डस्ट्रीयल वर्कर्स हैं, वे अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द करके अपनी मांगों को मंजूर करवा लेते हैं। लेकिन जो अन-आरगेनाइज्ड यानी एग्रीकल्चरल और माइन्स में काम करने वाले हैं, वे अपने अधिकारों को किसी भी तहर प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि दुहरी व्यवस्था चल रही है। एक तरफ राज्य सरकार और दूसरी तरफ केन्द्र सरकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मांइन्स एण्ड मिनरल्स कसेशन रूल्स में एक प्राविजन हैं कि वे किसी भी लाइसेंस को रद्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जोधपुर में लगभग पांच हजार पट्टियों की भाइन्स हैं। वहां पर कुल 50 हजार के करीब मजदूर काम करते हैं। उनमें लगभग 25 हजार आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं। राज्य सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि एस०सी०एस०टी० के लोगों को रिजरवेशन के आधार पर काम दिया जाए। लेकिन उसके पास अधिकार नहीं हैं इस लिये कैंसिल करके ऊनको नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसलिए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह दुहरी नीति है।

मैं राजस्थान में लेवर मिनिस्टर रहा हूं। मुझे पता है जब भी कोई खानों की बात होती थी तो हमको यही कहना पढ़ता था कि माइन्स कमीश्नर या इन्सपैक्टर जा कर देखेंगे। इसका मतलब है वे जाते ही नहीं हैं और ना ही जाकर देखते हैं। अटल जी और पासवान जी ने भी सेफ्टी मेजर्स इवाल्व करने के लिए कहा है। यह श्रमिकों की रक्षा और उनके हितों का तथा मानवीयता का सवाल है इस बारे में राष्ट्रय स्तर पर ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय और आइ०एल०ओ० स्तर पर भी विचार किया गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक दुहरी नीति खत्म नहीं होगीं तब तक मजदूरों का भला नहीं हो सकता। सरकार को आमदनी नहीं होगी और न ही लोगों को मुआवजा मिलेगा। कम्पनसेशन

ऐक्ट के मुताबिक भी कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिल पायेगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसके लिए एक स्पेशल लेबर मिनिस्टर्स और माइन्स मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेंस बुलाई जाए। उसमें यह फैसला कर दिया जाए माइन्स एण्ड मिनेरल्स रूल्स का अधिकार आपके पास रहेगा या उनके पास रहेगा। आपने कहा है कि कॉसी जुडीशियल की कैपेसिटी में लेबर कमिश्नर या असिस्टेंट लेबर कमिश्नर को मुआवजा देने का अधिकार होगा लेकिन इसको देखने वाला नहीं है। इस लिए, मैं चाहता हूं कि यह दुहरी नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए जैसा कि केरोसीन की थी।

यह दोहरी नीति है, जैसे केरोसिन की है, इसको भी समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये और इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। यह मेरा मुख्य सुझाव है।

मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 15 प्रासीक्यूशन हुये हैं। आपके प्रासीक्यूशन बेमायने हो जाते हैं जब उनका रिजल्ट नहीं आता है।

Under which section were there prosecutions launched ? Whether they were launched under the Mines Safety Act or some other Act? Whether the Police was also allowed to prosecute them under some other section ?

अभी तक 9 मामले डिस्पोज आफ हुए हैं। 15 में क्या मिला, उसमें क्या सजा हुई ? यह बात आनी चाहिए। मगरी, आलमपुर, पाली की खानों के बारे में विस्तार पूर्वक बतायें कि किसको कितनी सजा हुई ?

Whether these mines were declared unsafe, if so, who started these mines subsequently ?

जैसे यहां अभी कहा गया था कि सेफ्टी मेजर्स में हैलमेट लगाना चाहिये, सीड़ियां बनानी चाहिये. हैलमेट के साथ जो लाइट लगती है वह रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन क्या यह रखी जाती है ? उसको क्या कोई देखता है ?

क्या कोई इन्सपैक्टर या आफिसर्स इसके लिये रखे हैं, क्या कभी कैजुअल विजिट की जाती है ? इन गंभीर प्रश्नों पर जब तक कोई विचार नहीं होगा, मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं तो हार्ट पेशेन्ट हूं, कल मर सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूं कि एक दिन ऐसा आने वाला है। क्योंकि पूंजीवादी लोग इन खानों के मालिक बने बैठे है, चाहे सोना हो, लोहा हो, अभ्रक हो, या कापर हो सारे इस दबे हुये धन के वे मालिक बन जाते हैं और गरीबों का शोषण होता है। इस प्रश्न को गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए।

यहां माननीय सदस्यों को चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार, उस पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि इन कामों में जो श्रमिक लगे हुये हैं, उनको सुरक्षा का प्रबंध होना चाहिये, उसमें उनकी हिस्सेदारी होनी चाहिये। श्रमिक अपने जीवन को हथेली पर रखकर अपने जीवन के साथ खेलता है और जमीन से धन निकालता है और उसमें उसका हिस्सा, साझेदारी न हो यह ठीक नहीं है हमारे बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन बाड़मेर से आते है। ये जानते हैं कि जोधपुर में कितनी माइंस चल रही हैं जो इसके मालिक बने हुये हैं क्या यह धरती उनकी है ? एक तरफ आफ जोत की जमीन दे रहे हैं, तो क्या आप इस जमीन का एलाटमैंट नहीं कर सकते। राजस्थान की सरकार ने एक कदम उठाया है लेकिन कमी यही है कि मिनरल कंसेशन रूल के अन्तर्गत है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है, और किस किस धारा के अन्तर्गत

दिया गया है ? किस-किस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत उनका चालान हुआ है और आगे के लिये किस तरह से सेफ्टी मेजर्स को स्ट्रीमलाइन करेंगे और स्ट्रेंदन करेंगे ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य यह मालूम करना चाहते थे कि लीज होल्डर्स के बारे में कोर्ट किस कानून और सेक्शन के तहत कार्यवाही हुई है ? फरीदावाद के कोर्ट में जो प्रासीक्यूशन हुए हैं, वह लीज होल्डर्स के खिलाफ सैक्शन 75 माइन्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हुए हैं। ये प्रासीक्यूशन्ज पुलिस नहीं करती, बल्कि डायरेक्टर जेनरल आफ़ माइन्ज सेफ्टी करते हैं - पार्टी और कम्पलेंटेंट वह होते हैं। जो लोग माइन्ज में मरते हैं, चाहे वह जोधपुर में हो, भट्टी में हो या हरियाणा की माइन्ज में हो, उनको वर्कमैन कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट के तहत मुआवजा देना पड़ता है। उसमें एक प्रोसीजर है कि कितना मुआवजा देना चाहिए। ये सब बातें उसमें हैं। उन सब लोगों को प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक क्लेम दाखिल करना पड़ता है और उन्हें मुआवजा मिलया है।

माननीय सदस्य जानना चाते हैं कि अब तक कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है। उसके बारे में मुझे इस समय जानकारी नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी खान के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, जहां इस तरह के एक्सीडेंट में लोग मरे हैं. कि वहां पर कितने लोगों को मुआवजा मिला है और कितना मिला है, तो वह एक स्पैसिफ़िक सवाल करें। मैं वह इन-फ़ार्मेशन कलेक्ट कर के देने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि अब तक जितने प्रासीक्यूशन्ज हुए हैं, उनका नतीजा क्या हुआ है। मांगर माइन के बारे में 4 प्रासीक्यूशन्ज हुए हैं जिनमें से दो कसिल में लोअर कोर्ट से एक्विटल हो गया है। हमने इस बारे में हाई कोर्ट में अपील की है, जो कि चल रही है। पाली बजरी माइन्ज में 7 प्रासी-क्यूशन हुए हैं, जिनमें 2 प्रासीक्यूशन्ज में एक्विटल हो गया है। हम लोगों ने हाई कोर्ट में अपील की है, और वह चल रही है। अनंग-पुर बजरी माइन्ज में 4 प्राजीक्यूशन हुए हैं, जिनमें से दो 2 में एक्विटल हुआ है, जिसके खिलाफ़ हाईकोर्ट में अपील की गई है। जितनी भी कार्यवाहियां हुई हैं, उनमें से कुछ पेंडिंग हैं और कुछ में एक्विटल हो गता है, जिनके खिलाफ़ हाई कोर्ट में हम लोगों ने अपील की है और वे अपीलें पैंडिंग हैं।

श्री भीखा भाई : अगर इस तरह की कोई दिक्कतें हैं, तो क्या सरकार वर्कमैन कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट को एमेंड करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : वर्कमैन कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि इस सम्बंध में कोई कठि-नाई है तो वह मुझे बताएं कि क्या कठिनाई है। मैं वह कठिनाई दूर करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

13.10 hrs.

Petition Re-ban on Cruelty to amimals

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में श्री राजमल जैन और अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

(i) Assistance to Rajasthan for relief works.

SHRI VIRDI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : In Madhya Pradesh, this year, 18 districts are affected by scarcity. The details are as below :—

No. of districts	Total number of villages in 18 districts	Number of villages affected	Total population of districts	Affected population of districts.
18	35,218	15,897	241 lakhs	88 lakhs

As against this, figures for Rajasthan are :—

26	36,069	23,372	324 lakhs	177 lakhs

However, for the period upto 31.3.1983, the money sanctioned for employment generation in the two States is as follows :—

Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan
27 crores	11.875 crores

Thus, whereas the affected population of Madhya Pradesh is half of Rajasthan, the money sanctioned for employment generation is 2.25 times compared to Rajasthan, The case of different yardsticks being applied to various States is very much apparent.

Rajasthan this year has been given money for a wage of Rs. 5/- per day and 1/4th of this amount as material component, whereas M.P. has been given a wage rate of Rs. 6/- per day and 1/3rd amount as material component.

The Central Team which visited the State had recommended a material component in the ratio of 60.40 which is being given in all NREP Works.

The Government of India should go into the matter and enhance the relief from October 1982 to March 1983 to Rs.50 crores, as demanded by the Government of Rajasthan. A study team from the Center should visit Rajasthan immediately for an on-the-spot study of the critical famine conditions in the State and make recommendations regarding relief to be provided for the period April 1983 to September 1983.

(ii) LINKING OF ALWAR WITH AHMEDABAD DELHI NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 8.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (ALWAR) : Sir, the central them of the National Capital Region plan is to link satel. lite towns directly to Delhi by road so that future uncontrolled population growth of Delhi city might be diffused. Alwar town is a district headquarters, situated on the Delhi Ahmedabad metre-gauge railway line. There is a military Brigade Headquarters of the Defence forces at Alwar. This region has got immense potential for industrial growth. It is rich in mineral wealth too.

The Mataya Industrial Area of Alwar is on the industrial map of the country. It has got important pretigeous industrial units. Almost all the industrial units have started

production. Alwar area is the granary of Rajasthan State.

The basic requirements of the industrial sector are transport facility and linkage with marking centres. Alwar is not linked with the broad-gauge railway line. Alwar town is not connected directly even with the Delhi-Ahmedadad National Highway No. 8.

With a view to providing transport facilities to Mataya Industrial Area, Alwar, Khairthal Industrial Area and other parts of the district of Alwar, there is a genuine need to link Alwar Town with Ahmedabad-Delhi National Highway No 8. I therefore, urge upon the Minister of Works and Housing, Government of India to approve and sanction the construction of a road from the point near village Roondh, district Mahendragarh, Haryana up to Alwar city with its alignment to the parallel of the railway truck, The amount for constructing the rbove road should be provided from the funds of the National Capital Region plan.

(iii) NEED FOR DIRECTION FROM CENTRE TO STATES NEIGHBOURING KARNATAKA TO SUPPLY ELECTRICITY TO THE STATE

SHRI B V DESAI (Raichur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House through you to the dangerous situation that has been prevailing in the State of Karnataka for the last 3-4 months in regard to the power position.

Sir, as against the demand of 28 million units a day, the generation was only 20 million units. With this situation, the Karnataka Elactricity Board had nothing but to introduce a power cut throughout the State, so much so the HT consumers, who were already under the power cut ranging from 10 to 33-1/3 percent, had to face this further cut. Not only this, the rural areas in the State at present face a six hour power cut daily, in while in the semi-urban areas it is three hours twice a week. In Bangalore city there is no power for four hours in a week and, according to official sources, the State's critical power position is likely to continue for two more years, by which time the Raichur Thermal Station and the Kali Hydel power project would be completed.

Sir, never had the situation arisen in the State so far and the State had been always depending on power from Kerala. But, from November last year, the Kerala State had stopped supplying power, following their own deficit. Failing to get any response from the neighbouring States like Maharashtra, Andhra and Kerala, the Karnataka Government had no option but to increase the power cut.

Sir, if this power shortage is allowed to continue further in the State, the State will be in a very bad shape industrially also. Hence, I appeal to the Minister through you that he may immediately intervene and direct the State Governments to help the States and release power to the State at an early date for which I shall be thankful.

(iv) INDUSTRIALISATION OF SAIDPUR (U.P.) TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF THAT AREA

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र सैदपुर की दयनीय दशा की ओर दिलाना चाहता। यह क्षेत्र धान एवं गेहूं उत्पादन का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। ट्रांसपोर्ट की भी सभी सुविधायें इस स्थान पर मौजूद हैं, फिर भी इस क्षेत्र में इन दिनों अपराध बहुत तेज गति पर हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, वहां अपराधों का एक मात्र कारण भुखमरी एवं बेरोज़गारी है। यहां के 90 प्रतिशय से अधिक लोग प्राय: खेती करते हैं। गाय भैंस पालते हैं। यहां की आबादी लगभग 30 लाख के करीब है। आबादी की तुलना में कृषि योग्य भूमि कम है। लोग शहरों में जाकर रिक्शा चलाते हैं। अपनी ज़रूरत की आवश्यक्ताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कर्ज लेते हैं। परिणामत: यहां बहुत ज्यादा आर्थिक अव्यवस्था है।

इस सदन में सैदपुर के संबंध में कई बार चर्चा हुई। उद्योग मंत्री एवं अन्त पूर्वी उत्तर-

प्रदेश के सांसदों ने भी इस बात को महसूस किया कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, आजमगढ़, बलिया जनपद से यदि अपराधों को कम करना है तो वहां निश्चय ही बहुत बड़ी कोई एक औद्योगिक इकाई लगानी चाहिए। कागज का कारखाना भी यहां चल सकता है। खाद का कारखाना लगाने की बात चल रही थी, एल्युमिनियम का भी कारखाना यहां बनाने की बात प्रकाश में आई, किन्तु केवल लोक सभा में और लोकसभा के बाहर चर्चा ही चली कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

ऐसी स्थिति में माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि वह कृपया मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सैदपुर की बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति को देखें। वहां अविलम्ब कोई बड़ा उद्योग केन्द्र सरकार के बजट से स्थापित कराने की व्यवस्था करें। यदि शीघ्र कोई उद्योग लग सकता है तो पढ़े लिखे एवं अनपढ़ हज़ारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। निश्चय ही लोग अपने यहां काम करेंगे बेकारी दूर होगी, अपराध खत्म होंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय पर अवश्य ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे।

(v) HISSAR TEXTILE MILL.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, more than 5000 workers of the Hissar Textile Mill, Haryana, have been rendered out of work as a result of the lockout declared by the management on 30th March, 1983, for an indefinite period. Sir, the owners, who are one of the biggest monopoly houses in the country have been following anti-labour policies for a long time, for which the workers were forced to go into a prolonged strike for 108 days in 1981, At that time the Chief Minister of Haryana brought about a settlement on May 8, 1981, in which it was decided that the quantum of D. A. entitlement of the workers will be finalised bilaterally within three months. The management, however, refused to settle the issue during the past two years. On the other hand, they dismissed 30 workers, suspended another 50 and issued charge sheets against hundreds of workers in order to terrorise them. The workers while agitating for a settlement approached the Labours Ministry of Haryana for intervention. The Ministry had fixed April 4 as the date for conciliation. The management instead of seeking a settlemeat has imposed this lockout violating various sections of Industrial Disputes Act.

Sir, indiscriminate flouting of labour laws by the owners of various Industries has become the order of the day. Therefore, I urge that the Government should immediately intervene for opening of the Mill and start immediate drosecution of the management if they refuse to do so.

(vi) FACILITES TO WORKERS ENGAGING IN BIDI MANUFACTURING IN MADHYA PRADESH

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अकेले मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग पांच लाख मजदूर बीड़ी बनाने का काम करते हैं तथा प्रमुख रूप से यह काम जबलपुर, दमोह तथा सागर ज़िलों में अधिक होता है। लगभग 25 लाख जनता की रोजी रोटी इस बीड़ी मज़दूरी से जुड़ी है।

इन मज़दूरों का शोषण लगातार; बहुत बड़े प्रमाण में बीड़ी कारखानों के मालिक करते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, बीड़ी बनवाई की दर प्रति हजार 7.8711 पैसा शासन द्वारा निर्धारित करने के पश्चात भी मज़दूरों को पांच रुपये से अधिक नहीं मिलती, परन्तु खातों में पूरा रेट बताया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय कानून बीड़ी वर्क्स वैलफेयर फण्ड 1978 के नियम 41 के अन्तर्गत घरखाता व कारखाना खाता, बीड़ी श्रमिक को परिचय पत्र (आइडैंटिटी कार्ड) देने का प्रावधान है, परन्तु बीड़ी कारखाना मालिक इस पर अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

प्रसूति लाभ अधिनियम 1961 के अन्तर्गत महिला बीड़ी श्रमिकों को प्रसूति लाभ न देने पड़ें, इस लिए महिला बीड़ी श्रमिकों के नाम बीड़ी कारखाने के मालिक नहीं लिखाते। लगभग 30 प्रतिशत महिलायें बीड़ी श्रमिक का काम करती हैं। लगातार कई वर्षों से बीड़ी बनाने के बाद भी इन श्रमिक महिलाओं के नाम खाते बदल दिये जाते हैं। जिसके द्वारा शासन द्वारा संचालित कल्याण कारी योजनाओं व अन्य कानूनी अधिकारों का लाभ उन्हें न मिज सके।

बीड़ी बनाने के लिए जो तम्बाकू श्रमिकों को दी जाती है, उस पर केन्द्रीय आबकारी विभाग की दखल रहती है। लगभग दस रुपये किलो वाली तम्बाकू इन श्रमिकों द्वारा यदि बीड़ी बनाने ज घटती है, तो 50 से 90 रु० किलो तक इसकी कीमत श्रमिकों से वसूल की की जाती है तथा यह राशि पूर्ण रूपेण बीड़ी कारखानेदार हड़प जाते हैं।

अतः केन्द्र शासन से मांग की जाती है कि बीड़ी कारखानेदारों से निम्नलिखित बातों पर बीड़ी श्रमिक को राहत दिलवाई जाए :

1. बीड़ी मजदूरों को प्रति हजार 7.811 रेट मिले।
2. बीड़ी मजदूर को परिचय पत्र (आई-डैंटिटी कार्ड) दिया जाए।
3. बीड़ी महिला श्रभिकों को प्रसूति लाभ अधिनियम का लाभ दिया जाए।
4. बीड़ी श्रमिकों से जो तम्बाकू की कीमत नाजायज ढंग से वसूल की जाती है, वह बन्द की जाए।

(vii) LINKING GANGA CAVERI FOR SOLVING IRRIGATION PROBLEMS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : I make the following statement under Rule 377 :

India is essentially an agricultural country depending on the annual seasonal rains. Unfortunately, we cannot resort to any permanent long-term projects to combat the vagaries of nature at times of floods and drought in the country. We know at present Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra-Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal are very badly hit by drought situation.

I thank the Prime Minister of India on this occasion for her surprise visit to Tamil Nadu for on the spot study of the drought conditions in Tamil Nadu and for her kind gesture in providing a sum of Rs. 10 crores and food-grains as an interm drought relief.

Even in the central Budget a sum of Rs. 750 crores hav been earmarked for this purpose. This is only a temporary relief measure most of which do as not fully reach the needy people. In order to provide a permanent relief from these annual calamities on long-term perspective plan, the linking of Ganga Kaveri rivers will be a proper solution. The Government of India can approach the world Bank for the resources for executing this massive project. The Government of India can deploy our defence forces also in this project.

Linking of Ganga Kaveri rivers will help to establish a bridge between the people of the North and the South by means of cultural ties and contacts, coexistence, trade and commerce trade links etc. by sweet and sanguine. Ganga waters and not of salt water,

This project will serve the purpose of irrigation, power generation and meeting the scarcities of drinking water at the national level. The surplus water will be stored and shortages will be met. If this project comes into force, the language and culture of North will fast move towards the South and VICE-VERSA along with the flow of sanguine Ganga waters from North to South.

Hence, I draw the attention of the Hon, ble Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation to examine the feasibilities of this project, giving top-priority and submit a comprehensive report to this august House. I wish the hon. Minister at least to accept this project in principle.

(viii) NEED TO SET UP PHOTO FILM UNIT OF MAJKBALI.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र जो ढ़ाई-दो हजार फुट से अधिक को ऊंचाई में पर्वतीय भू-भाग कहा जा सकता है, वहां बड़े एवं माध्यम और लघु मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग भी न होने से वहां लोगों को रोजगार की तलाश में मैदानों में बसे शहरों की ओर भागना पड़ता है और इस श्रेणी के उद्योग न होने के कारण यहां सरकार द्वारा घोषित अपेक्षित औद्योगिक वातावरण भी नहीं बन पा रहा हैं। स्थानीय लोगों को यह प्रतीत होता जा रहा है कि सरकार मात्र यहां के कच्चे माल का शोषण करतीं है, लेकिन उद्योग लगाने में कम दिलचस्पी लेती हैं।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार व उद्योग मंत्रालय का दायित्व है कि यहां औद्योगिक यूनिट्स की स्थापना करे। विशेषकर वे यूनिट्स जो यहां के पर्यावरण के अनुरूप हैं। रक्षा मंत्रालय की भी बीईएल तथा एचएएल को यूनिट्स यहां लगानी चाहिए।

विगत दिनों उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा यहां एक फोटो फिल्म यूनिट मजखाली नामक स्थान में लगाने की सभावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। इन स्थानों पर इस उद्योग हेतु पर्यावरण व अन्त आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं। यह यूनिट यहां शीघ्र स्थापित हो वे, इस हेतु उद्योग मंत्रालय को कदम उठाने चाहिए।

13.30 hrs

(Demands for Grants 1983-84—Contd)

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next item—Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Kusma Krishna Murthy was on his legs. He may continue.

SHRI KUSMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was speaking about the North Eastern Council. This was set up in 1972 and in the Sixth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 340 crores was made. I request that it must be enhanced in view of the existing backwardness in all the States which come under the North Eastern region. It is not only important to enhance the allocation but it is equally important to monitor the developmental plans by the Government. This is an important aspect because most of the problems which are cropping up there are oniy due to backwardness and consequent unemployment.

Coming to the important item, namely Assam issue, this has been discussed in this House on the various occasions. I would like to make one observation in this debate. During the last three and-a-half years, the Govenment have not spared any efiorts in finding out a solution to the Assam problem within the framework of the Constitution. We have a Constitution, the laws of the land, international obligation, humanitarian grounds and so many other matters, which have to be taken into consideration while offering a solution to a particular problem of a region or particular group of people. When you are offering a solution to one region, it should not create a problem to another region. This is an important point which our Government should bear in mind when they are trying to find out a solution to any problem in any region either Assam or Punjab.

In fact, there is a strange paradox you can find from the Opposition Parties that those who partipated in the discussion have also boycotted the elections, at the same time. Though some of them have encouraged the agitation, they have accused the Government at the game time. We are not able to understand their attitude. Due to the recent violence in Assam, all sections of the society suffered and even today there are 2,38,688 persons who are still under 187 relief camps. The Government is not

sparing any effort to provide relief to them. But the rehabilitation programme must be properly handled and it should be done before the monsoon sets in there, because all kinds of apprehensions are raised in this regard.

When the Government try to offer a solution with regard to the problems of Assam or Punjah, they should bear in mind that they should find a solution within the framework of our Constitution, the laws of the land, national commitment, international obligations and humanitarian considerations. Then only, the Government will be able to come up to the expectations of all the people of all sections and of all regions of the country.

Now, I come to the other important aspect of the Ministry i.e. the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their problems are too many and too complex and it is not possible to offer a single solution to a purticular problem. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was speaking with an accusing finger at the Government specifically about the continuing caste, system untouchability and lack of functional mobility in vocations. Some of the hon. Members from the other side and some of the leaders were also laughing as if this is the exclusive responsibility of a particular Party or Government or individual, Sir, we have to blame every Party equally for the caste system or for the untouchability or for the lack of functional mobility in vocation in this country.

I do not think Mr. Paswan is under an illusion to believe that the people who are laughing are innocent angels throw the blame entirely on one single party or an individual. How can they escape blame of being held responsible for the continued untouchability ? This is a problem not created by any party or any Government and it is of 2000 years old in this country and it is tell counishing, change in the attitude of the whole society is a must to remove untouchability.

I expected Mr. Paswan to ask the Government specially whether the Government has realised the urgent need to find a solution to this problem and, if so, what specific steps they have taken. In fact, for the first time, this Government have realised the urgent need to find a solution to problems of SC & ST in the country. They hava brought forward a specific programme under the special component plan. Under the special component plan, the Government has given guidelines to various states to bring out plans under specific sectors with specific allocations which would enable the SC & ST to develop economically. And the centre is committed to extend special central assistance under various sectors. In fact, this has become an important policy statement of the Government.

According to the report of the Ministry, it is clear that the formulation of useful schemes and effective implementation of schemes, under the special component plans and tribal plans with the help of special central assistance is the ultimate solution for the rapid progress of the SC ST.

Besides this, the emphasis laid by the Prime Minister time and again has been taken by which it has been made very clear that 50 per cent of Scheduled Castes families living below the poverty line should be assisted to bring them above the line during the Sixth Plan period. Therefore, the basic developmental schemes are brought under specific special component plans,

Above all, in the Prime Minister's new 20-point economic programme, the Government attaches high priority for the development and welfare of SCST. This aspect has been signified by the inclusion of point No. 7 in the new 20-point economic programme which specifically touches the programme of accelerated economic development of SCST. The Government has realised this need because, through the Plans we have spent thousands of crores under general sector but the fruits of development have not reached the as the SC&ST way in which they are expected. Therefore, same of use in the party in power have tried our best to impress upon the Government the urgent need to have a separate plan exclusively for the development of SCST. The Government has realised this need for SC & ST and the Prime Minister time and again has written to various States, to the Chief Ministers,

and made it expressly clear about the Govt's objective in this regard and she deserves commendations in this respect,

Very important aspect of this plan is the implementation. As regards the implementation, the Ministry in its report makes it quite clear that as against an allocation of Rs. 600 crores towards special component plan during the Sixth Plan period a provision of Rs. 100 crores was released during 1980-81; a provision of Rs. 110 crores during 1981-82 and a provision of Rs. 122 crores for 1982-83.

Actually, they have appointed a working group. They have submitted the report in September, 1980 in which it has been stated that the outlays earmarked by States under special component plans with special Central assistance should be used only for income generating schemes for SCST, but not to spend on infrastructure. Therefore, Rs. 600 crores under the Sixth Plan towards Special Central Assistanee to States for their Special Component Plans would not be sufficient because if you work out Rs, 600 crores to the families to be lifted above poverty line which are 1.5 crores, it comes to about Rs. 400 per family during this period and if the States add up about double the amount, it may come to about Rs. 1000/-. The objective is to bring out schemes which would generate income. With this meagre amount, it is absolutely impossible and it becomes a mockery virtually, unless we make realistlc allocations compared with the magnitude of the problem to be tackled under the declared policy.

When the working Group was appointed, it was made very clear that the practicalility of the Special Component Plan was to be worked. It is necessary to make a note of the observation made by the working Group. I not;

> "The question of practicability of enabling 50% to the Scheduled Caste families in the country to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period was considered in detail. It was noted that a decision is being taken to expand the Integrated Rural Development Project to all blocks of the country from now on and to assist the development of 600 families per block per year. This works out to 1.5 crores families during the Plan period".

And I quote again from the same document to supplement my point;

> "In order to make this possible, it will be necessary to strengthen the Special Component Plans of the States and the Central Ministries to provide adequate special Central assistance and reorient the State Plans and Central sector Plans in a manner detailed in the various parts of the report.'

Therefore, the object is quite laudable but the allocations made are quite meagre and the guidelines given in the Working Group clearly indicate that it requires a constant monitoring to evaluate the programme. Unless we monitor the programme, regularly, we will not be able to assess the performance. And for that, we should not entrust it to the routine Departments. There should be a separate organisation to evaluate the programmes, Then they will be able to offer solutions which would enable us to change our programmes to suit the requirements of the targets set in.

Similarly, the tribal sub-plan should also be provided with adequate funds to make it really workable and beneficial to the tribals.

Coming to the crimes on Scheduled Castes in this report, the Home Minister, in his G. O. letter dt. 10th March, 1980 issued various guidelines to prevent the crimes on the vulnerable sections of the society.

The Home Minister has offered various precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures and apart from this, he has also offered in the same letter, an important guideline as a solution to this problem, that is about recruitment of SC&ST and surprising by that has not been mentioned here. In that letter the Home Minister made it explicitly clear that at the cutting edge level recruitment should be made to provide more and more jobs to SC & ST Communities. The posts at the level of station House Officers, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are

termed as posts at the Cutting edge level. If the opportunities are given to the persons from these classes at that level they will be able to prevent the atrocities and if that happens, they can take proper steps to see that justice is done to them. This is an important aspect of the whole issue.

Yesterday Mr. Mohsin was mentioning this same point in a different way and we have seen a number of instances where, if an officer belonging to Scheduled Caste happens to be working in an area where atrocities are committed, he would be immediately shifted, When we visited Meenakshipuram. I came to know that the Superintendent of Police there who incidentally happened to be a close friend of mine was immediately shifted because he happens to be a Scheduled Caste. This kind of acts would never create a sense of security or a sense of confidence which is required more. Only by creating a sense of security and a sense of confidence in them, we will be able to solve this problem in a better way.

The Home Minister has written to various Chief Ministers on this point but I do not know what has happened actually and how far his guidelines have been implemented,

Coming to anothar important aspect which has been discussed here time and again, we have been requesting the Government to have a separate Ministry to administer the problems of SC & STs exclusively, and once it was assured on the floor of the House that they were going to create a separate Department. This will definitely go a long way in exclusively looking after the interests of these people and in finding proper and immediate solutions to their problems, then only the problems of SC & STs can be tackled in an effective way.

Another important aspect connected with the problems of SC & STs is recruitment. I had asked for some information regarding the opportunities given to the meritorious candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedulcd Tribes; I had asked for the information on May 4, 1981 and I received the reply on September 30, 1982. The information I had sought was :

"How many candidates belonging to SC and ST have been selected and appointed by the UPSC during the last five years for the posts other than those reserved for SC and ST ? (i) in All India Services as well as in other Central Services; and (ii) in Class I and some of the Class II Services in Indian Railways ?"

The reply is quite interesting to note, The reply given was :

"The imformation has now been collected. In IAS, IPS, Central Services and Indian Forest Services, no candidete belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been selected and appointed during the last five years for the post other than those reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Similarly, in Class II of Central Secretariat Service also, no Scheduled Caste/Tribe officer has been nominated against a general vacancy during the period 1975 to 1979.

"As regards services in Indian Railways, it has been ascertained from Ministry of Railways that no Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates had been appointed against a post other than those reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Indian Railways Services of Engineering. , . . However. "

This is quite interesting to note.

". . . However, one Scheduled Caste candidate is reported to have been appointed against an unreserved vaeancy in 1977 due to some oversight and not on the basis of merit." The information with regard to Class II services in Indian Railways is also nil."

Article 16 (4) of our Constitution makes a positive discrimination. This positive discrimination has been created in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of recruitment, But that does not mean that we should suppress merit. Wherever there is merit, it should not be ignored. During the Gujarat agitation, we have seen various statements that, even though reservation will be implemented, merit can never be ignored. If that is the

case, merit ameng the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should not be ignored. The Constitutional provision also makes it very clear that it should not be ignored. You should not make a mochery of the Constitution where our safeguards are enshrined. Apart from merit, you must make positive discrimination to enable them. . . (*Interruptions*).

13:50 Hrs

At this stage some leaflets where thrown into the House from the Visitors, Gallery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please carry on.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: This positive discrimination is made to enable SC & ST . , . to go hand in hand with the rest of the society. But the way in which these provisions and safeguards are implemented do not reflect either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution.

Besides this, the way in which the UPSC conducts the interviews is quite disheartening for the students specially coming from the south. There is no sanctity in holding the interviews for the All India Services in Delhi alone because the handicaps must be properly distributed all the candidates from all parts of our country. The candidates coming from the south have to suffer for various handicaps live language, food and the climate which are absolutely different in Delhi and they have also to come a long way and they have to face various other problems, too. Time and again I have represented that the interviews for the All India Services—I am not talking about the Central Services only—should be held at various centres. They can make the Board to sit for these interviews at various centres say in Delhi, in the north-eastern region and western region and also in southern region thereby the handicaps can be evenly and properly distributed among all the competing condidates from all points of the Country. Many candidates from North Eastern States and Southern States have expressed their disheartening attitude towards holding these interviews always in Delhi alone.

Apart from this when a few candidates are selected from a particular State, if the representation of that State is quite meagre in all India services, the total candidates can be allotted to that particular State. We should adopt this procedure because there is no quota system in the selection of All India Services. At least if the candidates from a particular State, when they are quite a few in number, they must be totally allotted to that particular State so that they can have a sense of involvement in the matter of administration in then own state and also in regard to the developmental works of their own State. This is an imperative neccesity, I am requesting the Minister to take this matter into serious consideration and see that it is properly implemented.

Before concluding, I would like to emphasise on the problems of freedom fighters. We talk about freedom fighters very frequently but do little for them. I myself have written a number of letters to the Ministry time and again and if we are not able to quicken the process and evolve a system to help them in time, they do not stand to benefit. Therefore, it is better to evolve a system to process the applications of the freedom fighters and see that they are helped in time,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : At the outset I would like to thank all those hon. Members who have participated in this debate. In fact many of my friends, mostly sitting on this side, have given their valuable suggestions. In fact the previous speaker, Shri Krishna Murthy has also given us very valuable suggestions. I can only assure that all those have been taken note of and definitely we will be benefited out of these suggestions.

I am really very sorry and it pained me very much that some of the Opposition Members sitting on the other side are trying to give a picture of the country as a whole as if this government is anti-Scheduled Castes, anti-Scheduled Tribes, anti Muslims and antiweaker sections.

This is not the way of tackling this problem - by just blaming the Government

alone. My friend Mr. Krishnamurthi has just pointed this out. In fact, what they are telling us is an entirely wrong approach to this problem.

The whole thrust of the Government activities and more particularly the 20-point programme annouced by the Prime Minister is designed to ensure maximum benefits to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the minorities and other weaker sections of society.

This Government is futlly committed to the task of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society.

So, to say that nothing is done is taking a wrong approach altogether. But we also don't say that eyerything has been done. Much remains to be done. We have just started the vigorous programmes. It will take a littie time to fructify. This is a huge prob. lem. I want the Opposition Members to take this important point into consideration. In these two fieldsviz Economic Upliftment and Educational advancement of the schedulcd castes and scheduled tribes, we are making all attempts to see that these people are uplifted economically and in education, education should be imparted to them so that they can take care of themselves.

This concern and this commitment has been part of the national policy of Independent India.

We have given maximum emphasis to the Educational programmes of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

A telling of this is the scheme of post metric scholarship for Schduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

At the time of inception, there only about 114 S.C. Scholarship holders and evenless of S.Ts. both adding up to less than 200 only. The Government of India ensured continuity of policy in this regard and persisted with this important instrument as an open-ended scheme. As a result, the number of scholarships to S.Cs. and S.Ts. increased to as much as 6.55 lakhs in 1981-82 and is estimated to increase to about 7.5 lakhs in 1982-83. This has also helped to vastly increase the representation of S.Cs and STs in the public services. These points will be dealt with in detail by my colleague Mr Venkatasubbaiah.

In earlier starges Government expected that lhe Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be able to benefit from the total development efforts under the various general sectors of development. However, in praetice, the flow to them of developmental outlays and benefits from development schemes was much lower than envisaged. That is why we have now recently instituted certain integrated and accelerated socio-economic development schemes for Scheduled Castes, economic, educational and provision of essential living needs in their *bustis* etc. Three instruments have been devised :-

(a) Special Component Plans (SCP) of the States and Central Ministries.

(b) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Special Component Plans of the States; and

(c) Scheduled Castes' Development Corporations in the States for investment in which the Centre provides assistance to the States in the ratio of 49 (Centre) and 51 (State).

Thus, we are trying to achieve some of our goals. Hon. Members may notice the Government of India's versatile and consistent approach in introducing various schemes and instruments of development, maintaining continuity of policy and bringing about innovativeness of policy and continuous sharpening and improvement of the instruments of development for the S.Cs. and S.Ts.

14.00 hrs.

Now, I come to another aspect, that is, untouchability. Whatever we may say, it still exists in some parts of our country. It is really a matter of shame for all of us. The only way to banish this obnoxious thing from our society is the strengthening of the econ-

omlc base of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population; mostly the scheduled castes people. The integrated scheme of SCP is aimed at that. An even greater evil is scavanging. This is a most obnoxious thing in our country and this must go at the earliest. We are trying to tackle this problem and we have made a beginning. We are trying to help the State Government to put an end to this practice by converting the dry latrines into water-borne latrines. This is one way by which we can put an end to scavanging. The evil is wide-spread and we are applying our mind for evolving the right solutions.

In so far as the scheduled tribes are concerned, with the adoption of Tribal sub-Plan strategy in the beginning of the Fifth Plan period, there has been a distinct change now. Flow of earmarked funds to tribal areas, project approach emphsising balanced and integrated rather than lopsided emphasis, the right type of administrative structure and the right personnel policies are the features of this strategy. In our country, so far 181 integrated Tribal Development Projects have been established in 17 States and 2 Union Territories. In each of these Tribal Development Projects, we have a very senior officer for coordinating various things.

Adoption of the Tribal sub-Plan strategy resulted in a significant increase in financial investments in tribal areas. In the 4th Plan period, before the adoption of that strategy, the total investment was Rs. 75 crores only. In rose to nearly a thousand crores of rupees in the 5th Plan period inclusive of Rs. 190 crores of special Central assistance. For the Sixth Plan period 1980-85, we expect the outlay to go beyond Rs. 4000 crores, composed of flows from the State Plans, a special Central assistance of Rs.470 crores and institutional finances. This assures us that we are on the right track. With the new strategy and financial investments, we have been able to cover the bulk of scheduled tribe population of the country, that is, to the extent of 75 per cent. But what we are doing is not enough, much has still to be done. The Government of India feel that mere financial investment is not enough. The real test of a programme or strategy lies in whether the benefits have accrued to the members of the targeted group. Towards that end we have re-oriented that planning process in the tribals ub-Plan areas.

In the 5th Plan period, the tribal sub-Plan was geared mainly to the development of infrastructure; we were engaged in creating more infrastructure in these areas. In the 6th Plan period, it has been oriented towards development of individual family. In other words, the tribal sub-plan strategy is now balanced between infrastructure and development of an individual tribal family. I would like to assure the House that the Government is keen to see that the benefits reach the people for whom they are meant.

14.05 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI *in the Chair*.]

All of us should see that whatever attempts we are making, they should be made available to the people for whom we are doing all this.

The Government are fully aware that evolving of strategies, creation of instrumets and earmarking of outlays do not automatically deliver benefits to the target groups. We are acutely conscious that while formulation of plans and concepts are the essential first step, implementation is crucial. The Primc Minister emphased it in March 1980. The working Group on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lald stress on formulation, implementation, monitoring and evolution. Sir, we are giving more importance to the monitoring factor also. Not only that sometimes in my level I am going to certain areas and personally talking to the officers and MInisters of different States. Recently I went to one place in Andhra Pradesh, where land had been developed, well had been bored, but there was no electricity to take out water from the well So, it was an infructuous affair. It was not going to the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But after discussions, we immediately arranged electrification of those wells, As a result the benefits are now flowing to the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Rajasthan also we find

that there is the same difficulty. If the same norms are followed there, the benefit will not reach the people. Therefore, the things have to be changed to meet the situation.

The 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982, contains Point 7 calling for acceleration of the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This came as a big boost to the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and tribal sub-Plan programmes. The 20-point programme contains some of the most essential and basic ingredients of development, particularly relating to the weaker sections, as well as production. Many of the points pertain to and support scheduled castes and tribal development programmes. Systematic monitoring having been started in the financial year which has just gone by, it is now possible to make a somewhat clearer view.

As I mentioned earlier, the Planning orientation has shifted in the Sixth Plan period towards those progrmmes and schemes which add immediate economic strength to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes families. This shift complemented by the 20-point programme has enabled focus on monitoring results in terms of the number of families assisted during a particular period leading ultimately to their crossing the poverty line. Reports received from the State Governments during 1982-83 indicate that about 19 lakh SC families and ahout 20 lakh Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted so far. I mention this number with some hesitation as I feel that 1982-83 being the first year of monitoring of the 20-point programme, it could contain a little bit of inaccuracy and even multiple counting, We are trying our best to overcome this also.

There are also difficulties in other ways. In the effort to raise the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the involvement of participants themselves is vital. While to some extent this may be forthcoming in the case of the Scheduled Castes, it is our experience that the involvement of tribals is be set with some problems. At any rate. in committees and Councils at various levels that have been constituted, there is an attempt to involve them. Their whole-hearted participation in formulation and implementation of the programme is the best guarantee of success of developmental effort. We have also been seeking the good offices of voluntary organisations so that they can become a bridge between the tribals and the developmental agencies. I appeal to the Members to help us in this process.

I also share the general feelings of the Hon. Mcmbers that the implementation of programmes has to be upgraded qualitatively and quantitatively.

It will, however, be appreciated that the states are in different stages of gearing up of their administrative machinery, and that a comprehensive planning strategy covering several lakhs of SC and ST families in thousands of villages spread throughout this vast country of ours is really a very difficult task. It takes time for the entire State machinery at various levels to fully comprehand the objectives and the means in letter and spirit, and execute them effectively. I am saying all this because it is my own experience in some of the States that I have visited They are finding it a little bit difficult to understand this.

But the Government of India is committed to it, and has been engaged in enlisting the help and support of all concerned.

We are aware of some degree of dissatisfaction among the SCs and STs in this country; and to a degree, I feel that dissatisfaction is not an unhealthy symptom, but is a sign of growth, of rising aspirations. However, the expression of dissatisfaction should not find vent through vandalism. It should find expression through democratic channels. That is may appeal. Violence has no place in a democratic society. In this unparalleled task of unprecedented magnitude, Government seeks the help of everyone, including the Members sitting here. We should ensure that each section of this great society gets its equitable from the fruits of development.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : What is the meaning of each section

of society' ? There cannot be eqnality among unequals.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We shall have to continue the effort not only in this Plan period, but also in ihe 7th Plan period and in the succeeding Plan periods, if necessary. We are convinced that advancement of the weaker sections will substantially contribute towards the building up of a strong and united India. It is a national endeavour in which all sections of the society and all the political parties should contribute whole heartedly.

With this appeal, I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I thlnk that today, the national scene is very disturbing, and causing serious concern to the patriotic people all over the country. After 35 years of our independence, people to-day are seriously worried whether our national unity is going to be in greater danger. It is a matter of great concern to-day that after 35 years of our independence, we see that large number of communal riots are taking place. The number of people killed, property destroyed and the periods of communal riots all over the country are increasing. It is a matter of national shame, agony and great concern.

Government must try to find out the reasons for this. Lawlessness and crimes in the society are increasing in all parts of the country. To-day, the extremists a activities are also growing. It is again a new phenomenon in our society which causes concern. Mass killing and violence are also on the increase. We very often hear in this House that families after families have been killed, and criminals and culprits were not punished.

Particularly, this is happening with those sections of our society who remain still unfortunately most backward socially, economically the SC&ST minorities and other backward classes of our society.

The growth of regionalism is another new phenomenon. Now we must give a serious thought why, after 3 1/2 decades of our Independence, regional forces have become, all of a sudden, popular and they are getting mass support. There is no use of condemning regional forces. One must try to find out the causes for the growth of regional forces. Shear condemnation will take us nowhere. Over and above, the secessionist forces in this country are also raising their ugly heads. All patriotic people will feel highly concerned why it is that this kind of forces have found ground in the country, fartile ground. To blame opposition for all these things, to put blame on certain people will be a great mistake. I am not denying the fact that in this country there are communal forces, there are reactionary forces, there are parochial forces and they are out to take advantage of a difficult situation. But why that difficult situation has been allowed to develop ?

The world history shows that whenever there is a mass resentment, whenever there is a mass dissatisfaction, whenever there is a feeling that the common people are not getting justice, and resentment and dissatisfaction grow, out of that, only reactionary forces grow and the vested interests take advantage of that situation,

India has a great history. Indian national leaders have raised their voice against injustice, against slavery, against socio-economic and political exploitation in the whole world. Therefore, India still plays a major role. It is not only that our people are dissatisfied, it is not only that internal forces will take advantage of a difficult situation, but even the external forces do not want India to grow as a strong nation. India is playing a leading role against imperialism, against colonial forces fo the establishment of the new international Socio-economic order. Therefore, those forces are also against India who do not cherish this idca.

I do not know whether all the facts have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister, what has happened in Assam. We are all feeling a great sense of sorrow. Assam is one part of our country where very innocent, honest and very patriotic people live. But out of that situation, today, they are in a mood of revolt. Mass killing is taking place which is being

used in international forums as a question of human rights. Last week, I am told, Kuwait Parliament passed a resolution expressing their sympathy for the Muslims killings in Assam. They stood in silence for two minutes. What was our Embassy doing ? It was not that only our Muslim brothers and sisters were killed, but others were also killed. But certain forces are intererted in distorting our picture abroad, giving a wrong picture. Kuwait is not an inimical country; it is a friendly country, as far as India is concerned. But I think that the Kuwait Parliament was not given a proper picture.

Therefore, this things had happened. These things are bringing bad name to India. Many agencies of the United States of America have become, all of a sudden, active. They are working in different parts of our country; they are trying to raise the question of human rights they are instigating our people. Sometimes, they are raising this question directly; very often, they are working indirectly.

In this Parliament, I raised this question. I wanted to know what our Government did when BBC invited Jagjit Singh Chauhan and gave forty minutes on TV on the issue of Khalistan, Khatistan map was shown, Khalistan philosophy was shown, and Khalistan was shown as a republic. But I do not know what... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Khalistan passport also was shown !

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, and Khalistan passport also was shown! This is causing serious concern. It is not that the Home Ministry should sit in isolation, and say that it is the Foreign Ministry's job, or that it is somebody else's job. What is the Home Ministry doing ? I would like to know what the ministry has to say ? The Home Ministry should be highly political Ministry. Its job is to maintain political stability in the country. Its job is to strengthen the national unity. Its job is to guide the States to guide the Chief Ministers, not dictate to them, but to sit with them, understand their problems and see that whatever is being done, the Acts, rules, policies, programmes all of them should strengthen our national unity and they help our people. Otherwise, why are land reforms being reviewed to the Home Ministry ? Why should the Home Ministry take care of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? Why should the Home Ministry appoint the Mandal Commission ? Why does the Home Ministry take up the work of National Integration Council and other things ? Because, the Home Ministry is supposed to be a major political Ministry, having a national outlook and guiding the country in a proper direction. I am sorry to say that the Home Ministry has lost its importance. Today, the Home Ministry is not being given that importance. I am saying this with great anguish. I have seen certain letters. I did not want to bring them and quote here, But, the Home Ministers of this country, during the last three years, have written letters to Chief Ministers of different States for taking action in some cases. In one case a young woman was burnt in a dowry case, A letter was written to the Chief Minister to take action, But nothing has been done even though more than a year has lapsed. Tne Home Minister had also gone there but no action hss been taken. This is how this ministry is treated now.

I know the present Home Minister, who happens to be one of the senior Ministers of our Govenment and one of the senior persons of our national life. I do not know how much his words now weigh with the Chief Ministers of his own Party. I do not know, because the whole system is being run in such a manner that there seems to be on direction at all, Who is directing ? Who is giving guidance in all these matters ? And the main factor is that the Home Ministry does not act on time, and therefore, many things got aggravated in this country.

I would like to mention about Punjab situation. I am giving a warning. I am sorry to say that the Punjab situation is worsening, and people feel highly concerned, It has been mishandled. Had a little political wisdom things could have been sorted out. I was one of those who was associated with the talks and 1 was very hopeful that things would be sorted out, but for a pureaucratic approaeh. Certain bureaucratic approach has

spoiled the whole thing. And you want to take political advantage out of everything. There is a country. There is a nation. The Prime Minister has herself been saying that the country is greater than the Party. But I am sorry that in Punjab situation politics is now predominent factor for the government. It is getting politically motivated. Why, things were announced in parts? Why certain sections of people were being instigated to raise their voice against it.

Anybody can find different Congress Chief Ministers campaigning and giving just contrary statements, contrary to each other. How does this Party function ? How does the Government function ? How does the Home Ministry agree to this ? How do the Congress Chief Ministers make contrary statements on major issues--issues which are concerning our nation, issues which are concerning our national problems ? I have not seen such things. But these things are happening today and therefore I am saying that these things have to be taken very serious note of, and such things must stop. The draft must stop. There should be a policy, a direction, discipline and a sense of justice.

About Mandal Commission Report, the Home Minister said : Had this Government not been sympathetic, they would have quashed the Mandal Commission. What is the use of constituting that ? Your Ministry had appointed the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953. And your Ministry failed even to bring that Report before this House for discussion. The Janata Government had appointed this Commission. More than two years have passed since the presentation of the Report. 52 percent of the population have a sense of grievance. They feel that they do not have any share in the administration of the country. And you are sitting tight on that Report. You are saying that you are doing something. For what have you appointed a Secretaries Committee ? What is this Committee going to do ? The Cabinet could not take a decision in two years. The cabinet could not appoint a Cabinet sub-committee in two years. And the Home Minister says that the Chief Ministers are not sending reports. Under Article 340 the report should have been presented before this House along with the action taken report and the memorandum. It was presented without the memorandum and the action taken report, because the Chief Ministers are not bothering about the Home Minister or the Government of India. Is it a good state of affair? Today, bureaucracy has become the instrument of oppression. Bureaucracy in this country is dominated by the upper caste people, who do not have the sympathetic understanding of the new era, new changes, new transformation, new urges and aspirations of the poor people. If you say, no reservation then democracy will lose its significance. The whole thing is drifting in the hands of bureaucrats dominated by the upper caste people and dominant communities, who care nothing for the weaker sections of the society. Therefore this grievance is increasing in the country today.

My friend, Mr. Laskar, was saying about the policy and strategy. What is your policy and strategy? The constitution said that reservations would be only for ten years. The founding fathers thought that an effective and dynamic Government would take effective steps within 10 years and these sections of the people would get their due share. But after 35 years of independence, what is their share? It is 1 percent, 2 percent, You are saying that you are spending this much money. Give up your Brahminical approach. It was the Brahminical approach which used to say that one caste is head, another is chest and another are feet. Now, you want to say that weaker sections are getting something. Government are giving some reservations, some jobs for them Rs. 5000/- as loan for them and therefore, let others enjoy their rights and weaker sections should be satisfied with that merciful acts. You are helping the capitalist society to be built in this country. The real problem today is, whether it is Assam or Punjab, that people have a sense of grievance. They are not getting their economic share or they are the victims of oppression. Or they have a feeling, a growing feeling that they are not getting their religious demands fulfilled or they have a feeling that the Government is giving them step-motherly treatment. These are the factors. Therefore, these grievances are growing today in the whole country.

I hope, the Home Minister will some time place a list before the House of our top officers, who are, today, in the most dominant positions. You are handing over them the most important things to decide. How many top officials after their retirements have joined multinational corporations? The sons and daughters and relations of how many of the top officials are working in the multinational corporations ? How many of them after retirement, have joined the private sector ? How many of them have become their consultants ?

This is how many of then are sabotaging our policies. Before 3-4 years of their retirement, they establish their links with multinational corporations, with business houses in this country, they establish their links in private sector and they go on sabotaging the public sector. Therefore, I am demanding total restructuring of bureaucracy, at all levels, from village panchayat level to national level. People's popular committees should be formed and they should be given full right to implement programmes. Mr. Ranga is sitting here. Why the land reforms are being sabotaged today? Nobody talks of land reforms today. Is there any justification that in this country 50 million children within the age group of 6-14 years, are not going to school ? Forget the removal of illiteracy. Our Constitution says free education, compulsory education, but because of poverty 50 million children within the age group of 6-14 years, who are entitled to go to schools, are not going.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now kindly conclude.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, I am concluding. I am saying that I still feel that the Home Minister should take an initiatve. The agitators in Assam have also suspended or called off their movement. Please take initiative, find a man like, may be, Professor Ranga or anybody, any senior person, let them talk to those boys, let them come again to a negotiating table, talk to them, try to understand their problems and see that certain effective measures are taken. Because certain agitators raise certain questions, we should not close our eyes. It is a great danger that infiltration is taking place in this country. We have to safeguard our independence, our freedom and, therefore, something should be done. So far as Punjab is concerned, please again invite them. If they are not coming, find some people who can approach them and find a solution. I am sure that the solution can be found.

The last thing I would say about the National integration Council. I think National Integration Council is a very important national forum. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru formed this. This was allowed to be idle. I think it needs to be reorganised and it should be more broad-based.

Lastly, when I say that the Government should act on time, then I have one thing also in mind, for example, the Centre-State relations. Government was sleeping over this question unnecessarily for a very very long time, but because the news came that the Chief Ministers of Southern States met, therefore, the Government was in a panic. May be that is not the fact I know, the Government's position had earlier been that but I would say that some Congress leaders at least should also be advised not to create panic. The meeting of the Southern Chief Ministers is not an issue which should have been unnecessarily given so much importance. Some one said that it is a secessionist move, it is going to be a North-South question, this danger that danger. I think, a very wrong atmosphere was being created. Now the Government has appointed the Sarkaria Commission. This was announced about 10 or 12 days ago. But the terms of reference have not yet been announced. Why this kind of delay ? Why was it not possible to announce the terms of reference also at the same time ? I say, please give serious thought. Times are changing, the situation is changing. State Governments are like two hands of the body. If they are paralysed, your mind and heart may be very good, but you will not be able to work. With that approach it should be looked into and I hope that necessary steps will be taken.

Those who commit communal riots, or those who conspire for communal riots, if necessary, the Government should even think of amending the law so that capital punishment could be provided to those who

conspire and indulge in communal killing, Only then you will be able to stop communal rioting; otherwise not.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Mr. Chairman, before I say a few words on the Demands of the Home Ministry, I would like to state that if you look at the working of the Lok Sabha, you will notice that 90 per cent of the time is taken by the opposition in raising questions of law and order, which concern the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry have been going on for the last two days and it will continue for another day or two. But the so-called leaders of the opposition, like Shri Vajpayee, Shri Charan Singh, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Chandrasekhar have not bothered to come here and take part in this discussion . . . (*Interruptions*). I am mentioning exactly what has been happening. You are the people who are taking the time of the House and raising this issue for most of the time. But when an important debate is going on, your leaders are not here. Last year also they were not here . . . (*Interruptions*). Shri Charan Singh was not here . . . (*Interruptions*). The suggestions should come from you. I just want to point out that these leaders do not care even to be present here. I am not going into details.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : What about the other side ? Even Ministers are not present . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : As for as this side is concerned, it is for you to point it out, because it is the responsibility of the opposition; it is not our responsibility . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request Shri Tytler to address the Chair.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I want to say a few words on Assam, certain families who have come from Assam, who are known to us, . . . have narrated vividly the blood-shed which took place in Assam, which started the day the election was announced. It started exactly on the day Shrimati Indira Gandhi announced the elections. I would like you to take note of this fact that the day the election was announced, the BJP leader, Shri Vajpayee, flew to Assam, to Gauhati, and he met the underground student leaders. It has been reported in a magazine, in *Sunday*, that the way the bridges have been damaged, the railway lines have been destroyed. . . (*Interruptions*) it does not look like the work of a layman, a common man, who is showing his anger, it more looked like the calculated sabotage work of an expert. Who are the people who are supporting this ? (*Interruptions*). You have to punish them. I want the Government to come out with a white paper, giving all the details, including the speeches of the opposition leaders, who said that the Brahmaputra river will be full of blood if their demands are not conceded. It is very strange that while they accepted the very same electoral rolls in 1977, they are not prepared to accept them now.

Hundreds of children have lost their parents during the disturbances. If they are really concerned about these children and these incidents, then each Member of Parliament should adopt at least one child and bring up that child so that they will remember all their life that because of their speeches, anti-national actions, these children have lost their parents. But they will never do this. But if they have real love for these people. . . .

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : I am ready to adopt one.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would not like to say more on this issue, because much has been said before.

As our Prime Minister has said, in Assam now economic development has to take place. More money should be spent in Assam for its economic development, particularly for a better system of transport and communications in the north-eastern region as a whole so that they can feel part and parcel of this country.

The second thing which I would like to point out is about national integration. Coming back to Assam, when Mr. Vajpayee

had gone and given speeches, there is one particular instance which I would like to bring to your notice.

Sir, who are the people who bring out this kind of anti-national feeling in the people ? I would say, the Home Ministry should bring out a certain rule or law to punish any man, any relation of his——I am talking of pre-1947—— who had been giving false witness against those people who fought against the Britishers for the country's independence. I think they have no right to be part and parcel of this House, they have no right to be part and parcel of anything which concerns the country. I am referring here to ** There is an incident where on his witness there were two young people who were sentenced to five years, imprisonment because he gave evidence against them because they raised a slogan against the British people at that time. And I think this kind of people were anti at that time when we were fighting with the Britishers. I do not know how they can be accepted today as Members of Parliament. And then, on the top of it, going back to Assam and what they have been saying there——the tapes were produced, the pamphlets by the BJP were produced I think this should be taken into consideration and the whole opposition will support me. . . (*Interruptions*). If you are nationalist, you would support me that ** has no right to be a member of this House. He gave evidence and on his evidence two young people were sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You go through Mr. Ghani Khan's statements. (*Interruptions*). Let him bring four witnesses.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAG DISH TYTLER : When we were fighting the Britishers, you were helping the Britishers.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You were not even born at that time.

(*Interruptions*).

** Not Recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Suraj Bhan, I will call you next, then you will reply.

(*Interruptions*),

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I would like to say one sentance about Punjab. Every person loves his religion, we all love our religion, but our nation is equally important.

AN HON. MEMBER : More important.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes, more important. I would like to appeal to the leaders of Punjab that until and unless our country gets strength, nobody can strengthen his own religion. So, if you want to strengthen your religion, if you have your demands. I think this is not at the cost of the country's independence and country's strength. This is a request which I would like to make.

AN HON. MEMBER : Unity.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes, unity.

Sir, I would like to agree 100 per cent with Mr. Chandrajit Yadav on what he said on bureaucracy and my personal feeling is that there is a very urgent need for a bureaucracy which is equally committed to the implementation of the policies put forth by the Government. In my opinion, half the policies of the Government and more are lying unimplemented because of strict and inexhaustilble demands made by the bureaucracy. For clearing this up, I would suggest administrative reforms, creation of responsible responsiveness to the changes planned by the policy-makers and creation of an awareness in the bureaucracy of the aspirations of the people.

There should be also a Standing Commission on the administrative reforms which would study the present set up, suggest measures to remove obstacles in problem solving, and erase the inherited colonical system which we are still practising.

There was a gentleman, a politician, from Britain who had come. He said ; 'If you want to see our old colonical system which is being practised fully and in spirit, you go to India, and if you want to see a modern system in practice, you come to our country'. And I think we should get rid of it; we must have our own system where our policies can be implemented so that the people can get the benefit.

Every time certain communal riot or some such thing happens in the country. It is the easiest thing that we find fault with the police and their methods. It is also easy to say that they are bad, they are ruthless and are not at all helpful. But this is only one side of the picture. One should realise that they are handicapped in so far as transportation and sophisticated machinery to detect crime are concerned. Criminals are having all modern facilities to commit crime, but police has outdated arms, ammunition, transport and communication. Government should concentrate on this.

Last year also I had said that the Government should pin-point sensitive areas where communal riots take place and work force should be created from those areas which should include members from all the communities so that we are always prepared whenever incidents of this kind take place.

Delhi is expanding. God knows where it will end. The way it is expanding, proportionately the grants are not being given to the Delhi police. We have in Delhi 72 lakhs of people. But Delhi police force and equipments are the same when the population of Delhi was 42 lakhs. The police force, the equipments, the instruments, the arms the vehicles have not increased. Therefore, with the limited things at their command whatever they are doing is creditable. The way they are controlling the situation is very creditable. Credit goes to the Delhi police that right from 1980 we have had no communal riots. This has been possible because Delhi police and the people of Delhi are more responsible to the cause of the nation.

In this regard I would like to make a few suggestions :

1. Jail Reforms : It may kindly be ensured that proper amenities are made available to prisoners and undertrials.

2. Jail modernisation : It may please be ensured that the jails are modernised.

3. Last year I had also said and this year too I would like to make a request that there should be Police Welfare Fund which should take care of the police personnel and their families of the suffering endured including disability and death in the performance of their duty.

4. There should be educational facilities for the childern of the police personnel.

5. Most of the Delhi people are suffering from lack of residential accommodation including police people. This should be put an end to.

6. Specialised training and Systematic intensive training in the forensic education, legal and other aspects of the police work must be given to the police personnel.

With these few words, I support the demands for grants.

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला) : सभापति जी, मेरे पास समय बहुत थोड़ा है और मेरी पार्टी के नेता श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी इस मंत्रालय की बहस में मेन-स्पीकर होंगे, इस लिए मैं चन्द मिनट ही बोलूंगा और अपनी बातों का केवल शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स तक ही लिमिटैड रखूंगा।

अभी श्री लास्कर जी ने कहा कि सरकार पर एलीगेशन लगाया गया है कि यह सरकार एन्टी-हरिजन और एन्टी-आदिवासी है, मैं इस बात को उन अलफाज में तो नहीं रख रहा हूं, लेकिन श्री लस्कर जी और श्री सेठी जी से यह कहूंगा-अगर वे यह साबित करना चाहें कि यह

सरकार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए है तो मैं चन्द सुझाव देता हूं, जिन को यदि वे पूरा कर लें तो ऐसा कहा जा सकता है।

1947 में देश आजाद हुआ - लाखों शरणार्थी भाई बंगाल और पंजाब से आये, उन को बसाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में एक सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई गई - रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री। लेकिन जो हज़ारों सालों से करोड़ों की संख्या में इस देश में रिफयूजी हैं, क्या उन के लिए कोई सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत नहीं है? मैं मांग करता हूं - अगर आप इस बात को साबित करना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम प्रो-हरिजन हैं, प्रो-आदिवासी हैं तो फौरन एक सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री उनके लिए बना दीजिए ताकि हम उनको पिन-प्वाइन्ट कर सकें कि तुम ने यह काम क्यों नहीं किया।

दूसरा सुझाव - 35 सालों की आजादी के बाद और कांस्टीच्यूशनल प्रावीज़न के बाद भी क्या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई मिनिस्ट्री कह सकती है कि सर्विसिज़ में इनके कोटे को पूरा कर दिया है? क्लास 1 और 2 को छोड़ दीजिये, क्लास 4 में भी आज पोस्टें डी-रिज़र्व हो रही हैं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मैं आंकड़े देता। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप प्रो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं तो सैन्ट्रल एक्ट बनाइये ताकि कांस्टीच्यूशन के प्रोविजन को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा सके। वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट एक्ट बना चुकी है, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एक्ट बना चुकी हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट क्यों नहीं बनाती है? बी०जे०पी० इज द ओनली पार्टी जिसने दो साल पहले रिजोल्यूशन पास किया था कि सेन्ट्रल सर्विसिज़ में रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए केन्द्र एक्ट बनाये। नो अदर पौलिटिक पार्टी हैज डन दिस। मैं आप से मांग करता हूं कि इसे आप बताएं। लेकिन आप करते नहीं हैं।

मैं तीसरा सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूं। सेन्ट्रल शैडयुल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की एक यूनियन बनी है। दूसरी यूनियन जो मान्यता प्राप्त है, वह यूनियन उनके केसिज को टेक अप करने के बजाए उनके खिलाफ केसिज टेक-अप करती है। इस लिए मैं आप से मांग करता हूं कि आप इसको रिक्गनाइज कीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमने यह कहा है।

श्री सूरजभान : अच्छी बात है कि आपने यह कहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसीज़न है। 'Scheduled Caste is not a caste, it is a combination of castes'. यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला पढ़ लीजिए। अगर यह फैसला आपके सामने आता है तो आप उनकी यूनियन को रिक्गनाइज कीजिए। आप इसको एग्जामिन कर लीजिए।

मैं आपको चौथा सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आपके स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब प्लान बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं। पार्लियामेंट में मेरे क्वेश्चन के आन्सर में कहा गया था कि केन्द्र की केवल चार मिनिस्ट्रियों ने इस प्लान को इम्प्लीमेंट किया है। बाकी औरों को तो पता ही नहीं है कि कोई स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान है। जब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में यह हालत हो तो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में क्या हालत होगी। इसका आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं। मैं आपको सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आपने Cooperative एक्ट के लिए माडल by law बना रखा है उसी तरह से इस स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान का एक माडल बना लीजिये जिसे अपनी मिनिस्ट्रियों को भी दीजिए और स्टेट्स को भी दीजिए ताकि इसमें कुछ हो सके।

हमारे आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर श्री सेठी जी, पिछले अपने साथियों के नक्शे के कदम पर चलते हुए कम से कम शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के मेंम्बरों की एक मीटिंग तो बुला लीजिए। आज तक नहीं बुलाई है। अगर एक नहीं तो अलग अलग बुला लीजिए। शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की अलहिदा प्राब्लम्स हैं, शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की अलहिदा प्राब्लम्स हैं। आप उनकी कोई तो मीटिंग बुला लीजिए।

मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आपके बैंक टैक्सी के लिए कर्ज़ा देते हैं और टैक्सी को अपने पास गिरवी रख लेते हैं। आप शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स को ज़मीन खरीदने के लिए कर्जा दिलवाइये और वही उनकी ज़मीन अपने पास गिरवी रख लीजिए। उनके पास और तो कोई जायदाद है नहीं। आप इसको इम्पलीमैंट कीजिये। पहले यह पंजाब में था, लेकिन पंजाब ने भी यह छोड़ दिया है। यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू किया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि आज कम से कम एक करोड़ हरिजन और आदिबासी ऐसे हैं जो कि जेन्यून हैं लेकिन शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में नहीं हैं। अण्डेमान में मेरे भाई लेट्रीन साफ करते हैं, झाड़ू लगाते हैं, सड़कें साफ करते हैं। देश में ऐसे एक करोड़ आदमी हैं जो कि Scheduled Tribe और शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की सूची में नहीं हैं। जनता शासन के समय में एक कमेटी बनी थी लेकिन उस पार्टी के टूटने और उस हुकूमत के टूटने के बाद वह कमेटी भी गई। उसके बाद कमेटी बनती। लेकिन वह तो हुआ नहीं, आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिख दिया। अब पता नहीं वह कब जवाब देगी। यह टालने वाली बात है। मैं आप से मांग करता हूं कि अगर आप कमेटी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं तो स्टेट से जल्दी जवाब लेकर इस को जल्दी से जल्दी तय कीजिये।

मैं आखिरी बात कहता हूं। हम माँग करते आये हैं कि स्वर्गीय बाबा डा० अम्बेदकर, महर्षि बाल्मीकि और गुरू रविदास के जन्मदिनों की छुट्टी की जाएं। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि हम छुट्टियां नही बढ़ा सकते। अगर आप छुट्टियां नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो छुट्टियां घटा दीजिए। 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त की छुट्टियां रखिये, बाकी सब कैंसिल कर दीजिए। अगर औरों के धर्मगुरुओं की छुट्टियां रहती हैं तो शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के गुरुओं की छुट्टियां क्यों न हों? इनके लिए सौतेली मां का व्यवहार मत कीजिए।

मैं 1967 से यह मांग कर रहा हूं कि बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर का पोर्ट्रेट सेन्ट्रल हाल में होना चाहिये। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि सेन्ट्रल हाल में जगह नहीं है। मेरी इस मांग के बाद दो और फोटो वहां लगाए जा चुके हैं जो कि लगाए जाने चाहिये थे। एक आदरणीय सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का और दूसरा राज गोपालाचार्य का लगाया गया है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जब वहां दो फोटो रखे जा चुके हैं तो बाबा साहब का फोटो क्यों नही रखा जा सकता। अब भी वहां Central Hall में जगह है लेकिन दिल में जगह नहीं है। इसके बारे में एक आर्गुमेंट यह दिया जाता है कि बाबा साहब का स्टेच्यू बाहर है। लेकिन पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू का स्टेच्यू भी बाहर है फिर उनका पोर्ट्रेट सेन्ट्रल हाल में भी क्यों हो? यह सौतेली मां का सा सुलूक नहीं होना चाहिये। इसको आपको मानना चाहिए। बल्कि बाबा साहब जिस मकान में रहे हैं, जो कलम और कुर्सी वे इस्तेमाल करते थे, वे सभी देश

के मोन्युमेंट होने चाहिएं। सपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाइये, सेन्ट्रल एक्ट बनाइए। अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट तो न होने के बराबर रह गया है। अब समय नहीं है बाकी बातें फिर कभी कहूंगा।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट तीन साल से पड़ी है। उस पर डिसकशन नहीं हुआ है। उस पर डिसकशन करवाइये ताकि हम खुल कर अपनी बात कह सकें।

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the time.

I rise to support the Demand for grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs with special reference to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have listened to the speech of Shri Suraj Bhan. He said, the Government is not caring for the Scheduled Castes. I remind him...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : These are not actual and exact words. If you feel so, you prove by your doings that you are caring for the Scheduled Castes.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Mr. Chairman, when this Government came to power in 1980, the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had written letters to the Chief Ministers and all the Ministers at the Centre. In her letter addressed to the Central Ministers, she said :

> "The Scheduled Castes suffer from the dual diabilities of severe economic exploitation and social discrimination. While they consitute 15 per cent of the total population of the country, their proportion is much larger in the poverty groups of the country; most of the Scheduled Castes are below the poverty-line".

She further adds :

> "The approach is to reach the flow of benefits to the Scheduled Castes through individual; family and group-oriented programmes. For this, new need-based programmes require to be taken up and existing programmes re-oriented to suit the specific developmental requirements and handicaps of the Scheduled Castes in different occupational groups. This can be achieved only if all Departments and Ministries take initiatives within their respective sectors for the development of these communities...".

Sir, we should appreciate how the Prime Minister is very keen to implement the special component Plan which was introduced by her, for the first time, in the planning process of the country. I would request Shri Suraj Bhan to appreciate that the persons who are at the helm of affairs to implement the schemes are bureaucrats and the implementation is mostly in the hands of bureaucrats.

I fully agree with,,.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I agree with you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.VENKATASUBBIAH) : Both of them agree.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT ; I agree with Shri Chandrajit Yadav when he says that the bureaucrats who are implementing this programme are playing havoc. I am coming from a thickly populated of Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra. I am telling my own experience. In my area, we have formed a cooperative spinning mill entirely of Scheduled Caste people. The project has been prepared by the National Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills. It has been recommended by the State Government. It is now with the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Planning have to deal with it and provide funds for this project.

15.00 hrs.

The policy of the Government is that the funds should be provided for this project. But the bureaucrats are playing with the project. When the Planning Ministry provides amounts, the Agriculture Ministry says, "We are not getting the money." That is why the project is delayed by one year. I am giving this concrete example. If the bureaucrats take the initiative and find out a solution, then the policy of the Government can be implemented very well. It is not the fault of the policy makers. It is the fault with the policy executors. So I fully support Mr. Chandrajit Yadav in that.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You sack those bureaucrats.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Who are those bureaucrats ? Those bureaucrats are from your own party. The element of RSS is from your own party. You have to tell them and guide them that they should work properly.

So far as the special component plan is concerned, I want to tell you that the amount for the special component plan is to be given according to the ratio of the population. I am coming from Maharashtra. The Maharashtra State has a peculiar problem so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned. I put question regarding the ratio of population and the ratio of money supplied to the Maharashtra Government.

The question was like this :

"(a) whether it is a fact that in the annual plans the amounts under special component plans in the States are provided according to the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes.

(b) the amount for the year 1982-83 meant under this plan for the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether it tallies with the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State of Maharashtra."

The Answer given to this question was :

> "The approach of Special Component Plans envisages that every Department/Sector should provide flows to the Scheduled Castes from schemes which are of benefit to them. An important objective of the Special Component Plans is to enable Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line. Other objectives include provision of essential living needs of Scheduled Castes bastis, like, drinking water, etc.."

It further says :

> "...to the ratio of the Scheduled Caste Population in the States, Scheduled Castes, including Neo-Buddhists, comprise 12.78 per cent of the population in Maharashtra. The Special Component Plan of Maharashtra for 1982-83, after discussion in the Planning Commission has been finalised at Rs. 31.01 crores; this is 2.35 percent of the State Plan."

The total population of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra is about 12.78 per cent whereas the quantum provided for this sector population is 2.35 per cent, a very meagre amount. I would like the Home Minister to increase this amount and allot much more money according to the ratio of population.

Another most important problem that we are facing there is that Scheduled Caste persons in Maharashtra have been converted to Buddhism. There were three Members from the Parliament and 18 Members from the Maharashtra State Assembly.

15.05 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*:)

There were 18 Members from Maharashtra State Assembly.

I would draw your attention to a very important problem we are facing in Maha-

rashtra. We have lost three seats from Parliament and 18 seats from the Assembly in Maharashtra due to conversion from Scheduled Castes to Buddhism. In Parliament and in the Assembly, these seats remain unrepresented. So I request that the Central Government should do something to fill up the seats.

The Home Ministry is the Controlling Body of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and each Department has its own schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, there are NREP and IRDP. But these Schemes are not properly implemented. There is no proper coordination regarding the Nationalised banks because the banks do not finance the agricultural formers. Government have to approach the other Bodies so that IRDP can be implemented.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that my constituency is a reserved constituency and in my constituency there is a proposal pending with the ministry of Agriculture. Regarding the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, we submitted one proposal and Maharashtra Government has given priority to that Krishi Vigyan Kendra. That Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated in thickly populated Scheduled Caste area. It has been already started. But the recognition from the Central Government is yet to be given. We are requesting time and again for giving sanction to this Krishi Vigyan Kendra. This Krishi Vigyan Kendra will benefit mostly Scheduled Caste people and Scheduled Caste students. I would appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs that he should use his good offices to impress upon the Minister of Agriculture to sanction this Krishi Vigyan Kendra to the Sholapur district in my constituency.

Regarding the spinning mill, I would like to say that the cooperative sector is very good instrument to develop and benefit the people individually and collectively. As I said that I have formed one cooperative spinning mill in my constituency. That spinning mill will benefit 4,000 members of the Scheduled Castes in Sholapur district. My district is mostly drought-prone area. Most of the area is in drought. The sanction of the spinning mills is necessary. The Maharashtra Government has given already Rs. 10 lakhs as its share capital contribution.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation should be asked to participate with their participation shares in this Mill.

A question had been asked and the answer was given by the Agricultural Minister. With your permission I would like to read it. The question was put by Mr. V. N. Gadgil, now a Minister :

"Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of proposals of Cooperative Spinning Mills sent by the Government of Maharastra to the Union Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed Jagdamba Anusuchit Jati Sahkari Soot Girin, Madhe, District Solapur, is the only Cooperative spinning mill in the country whose entire shares are subscribed by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) if so, whether it will be given high priority while sanctioning the proposals of Government of Maharashtra ?"

The answer given was as follows:=

"(a) The Government of Maharashtra sent to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) 24 proposals, — 20 for setting up of new Cooperative Spinning Mills and 4 for expansion of the existing mills.

"(b) According to the information available, this is the only society whose entire shares are subscribed by persons belonging to scheduled castes.

"(c) NCDC accords priority to societies organised for weaker sections-"

With your permission, I will take some more time because this is a very important problem . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much more time do you require ?

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : The Annual Report for 1980-81 of the National Coorperative Development Corporation mentions this ; I will read out one para. They have special programme for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am reading from page 49, para (e). This is about Scheduled Caste Coorperatives:

"In December 1976, the NCDC introduced a scheme to axtend assistance to cooperatives having a minimum of 50 percent membership from the Scheduled Caste community. The scheme provides financial assistance for share capital participation, purchase of transport vehicles, construction of godowns, establishment of processing units, establishment of T & P Cells is State level federations, etc, In order to attract more Scheduled caste cooperatives to take advantage of this scheme, the NCDC liberalised its pattern of assistance in December 1980 which provides for a hundred percent assistance."

When the NCDC has a scheme to provide for a hundred percent assistance to cooperatives belonging to Scheduled Castes, I do not know what objection can there be in providing assistance which is required according to general pattern and for which I have been asking for the last one year. I hope that the Home Minister, who is the God-father of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country, will apprise the Agriculture Minister and insist that this spinning mill should be sanctioned immediately.

So far as the aspect of reservation is concerned, I will finish after citing only one instance.

It is an open fact that the reservations and constitutional guarantees are not being implemented for obvious reasons I have just mentioned. Mr. Suraj Bhan also said it...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Bureaucracy.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : I am bringing to your notice a very important matter regarding the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corporation is a big employer in this country and big amount for their employees. I will give read. I as giving the details. In Class I Services—the total number of posts is 4487. Posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—1010 and posts actually filled are 35. ...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : A very good show !

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : The total backlog is 975. The percentage of backlog is 96.54. In Class-II total number of posts is 6382, posts reserved—1436, posts filled—only 42. Total backlog 1394 and percentage of backlog is 97.08. In class III—total number of posts is 36,775, posts reserved—8270, posts filled—1869, total backlog—6401 and percentage of backlog is 77.44%.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Have a Central Act.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : In Class IV—total number of posts-7719, posts reserved-1753, posts filled-1585 and total backlog-168. This is the only one in which we have some good representation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : But they will not allow you to go to the real place.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : I appeal to the Home Minister. Unless there is a high-power committee under the chairmanship of...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Home Minister.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : ... The Prime Minister and stock of the situation is taken periodically with strict instructions

to punish the officers who are guilty of not implementing these instructions, nothing will happen.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Very good.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : We are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry in a situation which, according to me, is very grim. The situation as I visualise is marked by a growing strain between the Centre and the States, a menacing increase in the activities of the divisive and separatist forces in different parts of the country as is evident in Assam and Punjab particularly, and is marked by the increase in communal tension all over the country and increasing police atrocities on the common and innocent man and the growing attack on the democratic rights and civil liberties.

All these taken together constitute the profile of the national situation as we are faced today. As has been rightly pointed out, the Ministry of Home Affairs is not taken to be an apex body of trigger happy BSF or CRP force. It has got immense political content and this immense political content is to be understood because of the fact that the policy stance of this Ministry the national unity and integration of the country rests. It is on the basis of the policy stances and policy framework of this Ministry that there can be stability both political and otherwise which can ensure the democratic advancement of our people.

I am really sorry that this political role of the Ministry has not been performed and the Annual Reports can amply demonstrate the serious lapses on the part of this Ministry in regard to providing a direction to the policies and stances. So far as the question of Centre State relation is concerned, I think, nobody in the House should say or deny the fact that the relations are continuously being strained between the Centre and the States. Of course, at this stage I admit that there is some policy changes in the Government's attitude very recently which is marked by announcement of the decision of setting up a commission for examining the existing arrangement within the para-meters of the Constitutional provisions of the country. So far as the setting up of the commission is concerned it is welcome but it is welcome to a limited extent, limited extant in the sense that it is being hamstrung by certain considerations which cannot cope with the situation as is obtaining today. I am glad to find that the Prime Minister on the day while she announced the setting up of the Sarkaria commission was pleased to remark that it was always with her that Centre should be strong and also the States should be strong. Earlier this was not her stand. All the while we have been hearing that Centre is to be made strong. Of course, however, it is for the first time that we have heard that along with making the Centre strong the States are also to be made strong. Just only to be on record I want to know from the Home Minister or anybody of the Cabinet as to whether can they give a single instance to show that during the regime of Mrs. Gandhi she had taken any steps towards strengthening of the States by extending powers of the States by taking measures including fiscal, constitutional and political ? Can they give a single instance ? On the contrary efforts and attempts had been made to constantly crede into the powers enjoyed by the States under the Constitution of the country. I will be glad if they can give a single instance. Rajamanar Committee made elaborate recommendations and it is not the time for me to discuss those recommendations but I would like to go on record to say that during these years the rights of the States have been constantly eroded and even the limited federal spirit of the Constitution has also been given a goodbye and virtually the constitution is being worked upon as though it is a unitary constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. You can continue, if you want, on Monday.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will not be available on Monday. I am going out of Delhi.

Sir, even the idea of the ruling party members has not changed even to this day. I would only mention one or two remarks made by the Members opposite including certain important Members of this House.

When the Council of the four States—I would not say the geography of it—was announced there were reactions and from the reactions you can understand whether there has been any change in their mind. I find Prof. K.K. Tewari is not here. I wish he were here. He observed that this conclave was a movement for "dis-memberment of India." Now, I would like to quote what Mr. Stephen has said. He described it highly dangerous and extra-constitutional' and he further threatened that if the Chief Ministers of these four States cannot clarify that they did meet at Bangalore and only discussed the taste of coffee then the Central Government would be forced to conclude that the meeting was political. Now, Mr. Karunakuran—he happens to be the Chief Minister of a State—to him the conference was seditious, and against the concept of national unity and integration" I would only ask whether the Home Minister advise issue of warrant of arrest under NSA or any other provision of the penal code against these four gentlemen ?

Therefore, Sir, the question of Centre-State relation is hundred percent a political question. It cannot be dealt with in terms of law or of judicial judgement alone. It is a question which is hundred per cent political. Therefore, the matter has to be dealt with politically and with political acumen and astuteness. Therefore, this political acumen and astuteness is possible if the ruling party can understand the writings on the wall. I would only suggest that they should make the Sarkaria commission a broad-based one and also frame the terms of reference in such a manner that they can also the feasibility and desirability of the Constitutional changes for strengthening the Centre-State relations and bringing a new set-up on the basis of true federalism.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, this is the only one point that I could discuss and as you do not allow me to speak on other points. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; There is a very important statement to be made by the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If I can cover some more points. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, please. Now there is an important announcement to be made by the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then on Monday I will resume.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes; I will allow you to continue on Monday. Mr. Chitta Basu, you will be the first speaker to speak on Monday. Now, the Finance Minister.

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE - DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND RELIEF TO PENSIONERS

MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under the existing scheme of Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees, sanction of an instalment of Dearness Allowance is considered after every 8 points increase in the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers with 1960 as the base year. The last Dearness Allowance instalment on this basis was sanctioned to the employees with effect from 1.6.1982 when the average index was 456.08. At the end of August, 1982, the average index reached 464.07 thus registering an eight points increase. Subsequently at the end of November, 1982, the average index also reached 472.23 registering a farther increase of 8 points. Consequently, two more instalments of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees from 1.9.1982 and 1.12.1982 became due for consideration. Government have decided to pay these two instalments to the employees in cash. Payment of these instalments from the dates they became due will cost the

exchequer Rs. 192.50 crores during the current financial year, the estimated cost of an instalment during a full year being Rs 70.00 crores. Orders for the payment of these instalments will be issued shortly.

2. The instalment which will be paid from 1.9.1982 will also cover employees drawing pay above Rs 1600/- per month. Hon. Members will recall that on 15.3.1982, I had announced in the House that in view of the sharp erosion in the emoluments of senior officers, Government had decided to raise the level of neutralisation to about 45% upto the level of Joint Secretary and equivalent. The same level of neutralisation in respect of similar categories of officers is being maintained. Officers drawing pay of Rs. 2750/- per month and above will also be allowed an increase of Rs. 150/- per month in the *ad hoc* Dearness Allowance.

3. Under the existing arrangement, an instalment of dearness relief to the Central Governmant pensioners including family pensioners also becomes due for consideration after every increase of 8 points in the average index. The last instalment of relief was sanctioned on this basis with effect from 1.6.1982. Government have now decided to pay two instalments of dearness relief to the pensioners including family pensioners, from 1.9.1982 and 1.12.1982 respectively. These will cost the exchequer Rs. 22.00 crores during the current financial year, the estimated cost of an instalment of relief in a full year being Rs. 8.00 crores. Orders for the payment of these instalments will be issued soon.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next item.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, on one point of information :

I demand that the Government should always announce the Dearness Allowance when the index points have gone to a particular level about which the Government has made a promise. Why did they not do it ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : May I know whether the Central Government will provide the money for the State Governments ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I have passed on to the next item-Private Members' Business.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. (FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT)

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj) : I beg to move.

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th April, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th April, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL.* (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 25, ETC.)

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

* Published in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 8-4-1183

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL.*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

HINDU SCRIPTURES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS LETERATURE (REVIEW AND AMENDMENT) BILL.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि हिन्दू धर्मग्रन्थों तथा अन्य धार्मिक साहित्य से ऐसे शब्दों, वाक्यों, कंडिकाओं, पद्यखंडों, अध्यायों आदि का, जिनसे भारत के संविधान में अन्तर्विष्ट सिद्धांतों और संविधान की प्रस्तावना में अन्तर्विष्ट भारत की जनता के पुनीत संकल्प के विपरीत, धर्म, मूलवंश, जाति, लिंग, व्यवसाय या जन्म-स्थान के आधार पर नागरिकों के प्रति घृणा, भेदभाव, असमानता या अस्पृश्यता को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है या प्रचार होता है, पता लगाने और उनका लोप करने या उनमें संशोधन करने की दृष्टि से हिन्दू धर्मग्रन्थों तथा अन्य धार्मिक साहित्य का पुनरीक्षण करने और इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक आयोग की स्थापना करने तथा इससे संबंधित बातों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a review of Hindu scriptures and other religious literature and for that purpose establish a Commission and for matters connected there with, with a view to identify and omit or amend such words, sentences, paragraphs, stanzas, chapters, etc. from the scriptures and other reigious literature which tend to encourage or propagate hatred, discrimination, inequality or untouchability among citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, vocation or place of birth, in violation of the principles enshrined in the Constitution of India and the solemn resolution of the people of India contained in the Preamble to the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं।

15.36 hrs.

BORROWING (FIXATION OF LIMIT) BILL *

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for fixing the limit on borrowing by the Government of India under Article 292 of the constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : . . . The question is.

* Pubished in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part II Section 2 dated. 8.4. 1983.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill, because by this the power of the central Government to borrow money will be seriously crippled. And this goes agsinst the very conception of the Central Government being the authority to raise money for governmental purposes, both for the States as well as for the Centre. I, therefore oppose the Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, Article 292 of the constitution provides that the Government by an Act of Parliament can fix a limit on the borrowing by the Government. During all these years after the enforcement of the Constitution in our country, Article 292 of the Constitution has not been acted upon. The Government did not enact any Act to limit the power of borrowings of the Government. And I have sought to introduce a Bill on that subject. Moreover, the Public Accounts Committee in various reports have recommended that these kinds of Bills or enactments should be made by the Government in order to ensure accountability of the Government to Parliament. I have raised a fundamental point.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not given any notice to oppose it : I allowed him just because of his age. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for fixing the limit on borrowing by the Government of India under Article 292 of the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill.

15-37 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 19A)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be grarted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHTTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 ETC.)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 244, ETC.)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 88A ETC.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 ETC.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I introduce the Bill.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 ETC.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I introduce the Bill.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2, ETC.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

DEVDASI AND MURLI PRACTICE (ABOLITION) BILL - (*CONTD*)

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of

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the following motion moved by Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari on 5th November, 1982, namely :

"That the Bill to abolish the practice of Devdasi and Murli *in* India, be taken into consideration".

Prof. Satya Dev Sinha to continue his speech.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : पिछले अवसर पर इस विधेयक पर बोलते हुए श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ने यह कहा था कि विधवा के साथ समाज का व्यवहार बड़ा निष्ठुर है। विधवा रंगीन साड़ी नहीं पहन सकती और उसको मांस मछली खाने की अनुमति नहीं है। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि हमारे आचार-विचार पर हमारे खान पान का असर पड़ता है। जहां तक मांस-मछली के सेवन का प्रश्न है, इससे हमारे मन में उत्तेजना आती है। भारतीय समाज में नारी पतिव्रता रही है और उसने अपने नारीत्व की गरिमा और मर्यादा को अक्षुण रखने का जीवन में संकल्प लिया है। पिछले दिनों ऊर्जा राज्य मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह जी के यहां रात्रि भोज का आयोजन था। उस मौके पर श्रीमती कृष्णा साही के साथ मुझे भी सम्मिलित होने का मौका मिला था। वे हमारे जिले से आती हैं, हमारे प्रदेश से आती हैं और एक संभ्रान्त परिवार से आती हैं। वे विधवा हैं। उन्होंने तर्क दिया था कि विधवा के प्रति समाज बड़ा निष्ठुर है।

समाज का ऐसा अंकुश नहीं है कि विधवा को रंगीन साड़ी पहनने के लिये और मांस-मछली खाने के लिए अनुमति नहीं दें। लेकिन भोज के अवसर पर मैंने उनसे आग्रह किया कि आप शाकाहारी हैं या मांसाहारी। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं शाकाहारी हूं। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि वे शाकाहारी नहीं मांसाहारी होतीं, मछली का सेवन करतीं। लेकिन कहने में और करने में भिन्नता और समाज पर आरोप लगाना, यह अवांछनीय है।

श्री हरीश रावत : बिहार में ऐसा ही चलता है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश हमें प्रेरणा देता है जहां तीर्थराज, प्रयाग और काशी जैसी पवित्र नगरी हैं। हमारे समाज में जिस तरह की मुरली प्रथा है वह एक कलंक है और घोर अपमानजनक बात है। एक तरफ तो हम सभ्य और सुसंस्कृत कहे जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ नारी का इतना अपमानमय और निंदनीय स्थान हो। मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी ने अपनी कविता में नारी का बड़ा ही मार्मिक चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है।

"अबला जीवन हाय तेरी यही कहानी
आंचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी"।

आज हमारे सुसभ्य और सुसंस्कृत समाज का यह आग्रह है कि नारी के मर्यादित जीवन को हम और ऊंचा उठाएं। अनादिकाल से ही हम नारी को अर्धांगिनी कहते हैं और उसका एक विशिष्ट स्थान है। जब तक नारी को किसी पवित्र यज्ञ में हिस्सेदार नहीं बनाया जाता था तब तक वह यज्ञ सफल नहीं होता था। नारी की कितनी मर्यादा और महिमा हमारे समाज में है। स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद भी हमने देखा कि सरकार में चाहे राजकुमारी अमृत कौर हों या श्रीमती सरोजिनी नायडू, उनका एक विशिष्ट स्थान रहा है। अपना मूर्धन्य स्थान ग्रहण करने वाली हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रधान मंत्री ने गुटनिरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में अपनी एक भूमिका अदा की है। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि अतीत से लेकर और आज तक हमारे समाज में नारी का कितना महिमामय और गौरवपूर्ण स्थान है। जब समाज में ऐसी अमा-

नवीय स्थिति है तो इसका अविलम्ब अन्त होना चाहिए । अवचेतन, अर्धचेतन या परम्परा से वशीभूत होकर इस प्रकार की प्रथा को अपने बीच देखते हैं तो यह प्रथा हमारे लिए सर्वथा अग्राह्य है । इस की हम निन्दा और भर्त्सना करते हैं । सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाकर समाज में नारी का ओजपूर्ण और गौरवपूर्ण स्थान अक्षुण रखें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी के विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सही मायने में यह समाज और धर्म के नाम पर एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है । आदिवासी और मुरली प्रथा को तमिलनाडु में कानूनी तौर पर अवैध करार दे दिया गया है । लेकिन कानून का इम्पलीमेन्टेशन आज तक नहीं हुआ । किसी माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा था कि यह प्रथा कुछ प्रान्तों में चली आ रही है । मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि यह प्रथा कुछ प्रान्तों में है । उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र में हैं, लेकिन वहां इस पर कोई कानून नहीं है । कर्नाटक में तो कानून बना दिया गया लेकिन व्यवहारिक रूप में कहीं भी यह कानून लागू नहीं है । इम्मारल ट्रैफ़िक एक्ट बना फिर भी देश में वैश्यावृत्ति हो रही है और कितनी अभिशाप से व्याप्त महिलायें अपना नरकीय जीवन मजबूरी में व्यतीत कर रही हैं । कानून बेकार पड़ा हुआ है और उसको बेकार बनाने के लिए तरह तरह के गलत तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं । उस इम्मारल ट्रैफ़िक एक्ट के मातहत जिन महिलाओं का उद्धार किया जाता है, उनको जब रैस्क्यू करके रेस्क्यू होम्स में भेजा जाता है । तो वहां उनकी हालत और भी खराब होती है आपको याद होगा आगरा का एक मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया जिस पर कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि रैस्क्यू होम की हालत की जांच की जाय । पता लगा कि वहां की हालत तो बहुत ही दयनीय है, अच्छी भली महिलाएं वहां रहने के बाद पागल हो गयीं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से सहमत हूं कि कानून बनना चाहिए क्योंकि यह कुप्रथा देश के लिए एक अभिषाप और कलंक है, जहां धर्म के नाम पर ऐसी स्थिति हो सरकार और समाज उसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करे जो कि कारगर हो । अगर समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती तो यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है । इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसा कानून लाये, इम्मारल ट्रैफ़िक ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत ही लाया जाय और उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था निहित हो कि प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से वैश्यावृत्ति के लिये जो काम किया जाता है उसको सक्षम तरीके से रोका जाय । अंधविश्वास के वशीभूत होकर देवदासी के नाम पर कुछ लोग अपनी बच्चियों को दे देते हैं और फिर धर्म के तथाकथित ठेकेदार उसका गलत इस्तेमाल करते हैं और बाद में ऐसी महिलाओं को बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि बड़े शहरों में पहुंचा दिया जाता है, ऐसी स्थिति को रोका जाय । इसमें एक प्रश्न और आ जाता है इम्मारल ट्रैफ़िक ऐक्ट में इतनी खामियां हैं कि लोग पकड़े जाते हैं और उनको जेल मिल जाती है और रैस्क्यू होम में उस महिला की बदतर हालत हो जाती है, और आखिर में आ कर वह महिला कोई ऐवीडेंस कोर्ट में नहीं दे पाती है । इसलिए सामाजिक और सरकारी, दो प्रश्न उठते हैं और सरकार को चाहिए कि इनके पुनरुद्धार के लिए ऐसी योजना बनाये, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय, समाज में उनको पुनःस्थापित करने की व्यवस्था हो तभी इस कुप्रथा को रोका जा सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं । यदि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो केवल कानून बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, और उनका उद्धार नहीं होगा, और जो इस तरह की गन्दगी फैलाना चाहते हैं वह फैलाते रहेंगे । इसलिये एक सूक्षम कानून इस-

मारल ट्रैफ़िक ऐक्ट को संशोधित करके भी लाया जा सकता है जिसको सारे देश पर लागू किया जाय ।

वैसे मैं माननीया सदस्या के बिल का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन सरकार को चाहिये वह संशोधन कर के कोई ऐसा सक्षम बिल लाये जिससे यह देश के अन्दर जो बदनाम धन्धा लगा हुआ है यह समाज से मिट सके और धर्म के नाम पर जो बीभत्स रूप में महिलाओं का शोषण हो रहा है यह रुक सके । सरकार को ऐसा कोई सक्षम कानून लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए जिसमें उनके बच्चों के रिहैबिलिटेशन की व्यवस्था हो, सरकार को ऐसी कोई योजना बनानी चहिये । जिन्हें समाज स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहता उन्हें पुनः प्रतिष्ठित कराने के लिए सरकार और समाज को अगुवाई करनी चहिए ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देवदासी और मुरली प्रथा को समाप्त करने से सम्बन्धित जो विधेयक श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी ने प्रस्तुत किया है इसके लिये मैं उनको कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद देता हूं और स्वागत करता हूं कि इतने ग्रहम् विषय पर इस सदन के सामने अपने विचार रखे हैं । देवदासी और मुरली प्रथा हमारे देश में प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही है, जिसे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि यह हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के नाम पर कलंक है तो शायद बुरी बात नहीं होगी, धर्म की आड़ में यह प्रथा पनपती चली आ रही है ।

पूरे देश में ऐसा कोई सूबा, प्रान्त या जगह नहीं है, जहां इस तरह की प्रथा किसी न किसी रूप में विराजमान न हो लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र, गोवा और उड़ीसा में खासतौर से यह प्रथा बुरी तरह से प्रचलित है । अगर यह कहा जाये कि आज़ादी के बाद भी इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है तो यह बात अपनी जगह पर सही है ।

एक जमाना था, जब हम गुलाम थे, लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता के बाद जब हमे आभास हुआ कि हम भी संसार में कुछ हैं तो इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये कम-से-कम कुछ प्रभावी कदम हमें उठाने चाहियें थे । कुछ लोगों का इरादा कानून बनाकर इसको सांविधानिक रूप से समाप्त करने का है तो मैं समझता हूं कि संविधान में कानून की ही पूरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध जनता से और जनता की भावना से है । सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से अगर हम इसे कुप्रथा और कलंक मानते हैं तो समाज-सेवी संस्थाओं को स्वयं ही जनता की राय लेकर इसे समाप्त करने के लिये आगे आना चाहिये ।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALLCAR *in the Chair*]

देवदासी प्रथा की एक मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूं । कर्नाटक के बेलगांव ज़िले में एक स्थान पर येलम्मा का मन्दिर है । वहां हर पूर्णमासी को बहुत-सी गरीब लड़कियों को देवदासी बनाकर लाया जाता है, लेकिन माघ मास की पूर्णमासी को 5, 6 हज़ार लड़कियों को वहां देवदासी बनाया जाता है । आज़ादी के बाद अब तक दो, ढाई लाख देवदासियां वहां बनाई जा चुकी हैं । इस तरह का रिवाज दूसरे स्थानों पर भी है ।

धर्म के नाम पर इस तरह की प्रथा पनपाने के लिये मैं उन लोगों को दोषी ठहराऊंगा । जो मन्दिरों की व्यवस्था करते हैं, चाहे वे वहां

के पंडे-पुजारी हों चाहे उनके दलाल हों, चाहे गांव के बड़े जमींदार हों - वे लोग देवदासियों को अपने भोग की व्यवस्था समझकर उनका प्रयोग करते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जवानी में वह बाजार-हाट में अपना समय व्यतीत करती हैं और जब उनकी उम्र ज्यादा हो जाती है तो उनका जीवन नरकीय और तरस खाने लायक हो जाता है।

हमारे देश में वैश्यावृत्ति भी एक ज्वलन्त समस्या है। जो लड़कियां, स्त्रियां वैश्यावृत्ति में चली जाती हैं वह उसे अपना पेशा बना लेती हैं और वह तो कुछ धन अर्जित कर लेती हैं जो कि उनके बुढ़ापे या संकट के समय काम आता है, लेकिन ये देवदासियां इस लायक भी नहीं रहतीं क्योंकि उनका सामाजिक और धार्मिक दृष्टि से शोषण किया जाता है जिससे उनका जीवन स्पायल हो जाता है और वह किसी दीन की नहीं रहतीं।

16.00 hrs.

मेरा अनुरोध है कि पूरा सदन इस गंभीर समस्या पर गहराई से विचार करे, मनन करे और इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये जहां एक तरफ कानून बनाया जाये वहां सामाजिक संगठनों को भी इस कुरीति को दूर करने के लिये आगे आना चाहिये। बहुत से देशों में वैश्यावृत्ति को कानूनी रूप दे दिया गया है। वहां प्रास्टीट्यूट्स को लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन यह व्यवस्था भारत में नहीं है, और है भी, तो बहुत कम जगह पर। इस तरह की सामाजिक बुराइयों का असर अच्छे खानदान की बहन-बेटियों पर भी पड़ता है। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह स्वयं इस प्रकार का बिल लाए और उसको पास कराए, जिससे यह कुप्रथा खत्म हो।

मैं समझता हूं कि हम सब लोगों को पार्टी-पालिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर, जात-बिरादरी और धर्म से ऊपर उठ कर, इस बारे में एकान्त हो कर आगे आना चाहिए और इस तरह का कानून बनाने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए। चाहे हम किसी भी धर्म, जाति या सम्प्रदाय के हों, हमें सामाजिक संगठनों के रूप में इस कुरीति के खिलाफ़ प्रचार करना चाहिए, जिससे उन महिलाओं की जिन्दगी बर्बाद होने से बच जाये, जो इस देश की अच्छी नागरिक बन सकती हैं और इस देश का नाम रोशन कर सकती हैं, और प्राचीन काल से चला आ रहा यह कलंक का टीका हमारे देश और समाज के माथे पर से मिट जाए।

यह बिल लाने के लिये मैं माननीय सदस्या को धन्यवाद देता हूं। मुझे मालुम है कि एक प्राईवेट मेम्बर्ज़ बिल होने की वजह से यह पास नहीं होगा। लेकिन इसके द्वारा इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाएं प्रकट हुई हैं। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य पूरे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। इस तरह पूरे देश की भावनाएं यहां पर ज़ाहिर हो रहीं हैं। इस लिये मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार स्वयं इस तरह का बिल लाये और इसको सर्व-सम्मति से पास कराए, जिससे इस कुप्रथा को मिटाने के लिये एक प्रभावी कदम उठाया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): On behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to extend my warm-hearted support to the Devdasi and Murli Practice (Abolition) Bill, which has been introduced by hon. lady Member, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari.

* The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, the system of Devdasi was introduced in the days of Kings and Princes who ruled different States in our country. The Devdasis were not instruments of pleasure. They were respected citizens of the Kingdom. They were also experts in dancing and music. Besides entertaining the Kings and Princes in the Palaces, they were singing and dancing in the Temples also since they were dedicated to the Gods. They had no financial problems. The Devdasis were not subjected to poverty.

As the years rolled by, when they started facing destitution, they were compelled to take to prostitution. I have no hesitation in saying that the Temples became the spring-board for castism and other social evils like prostitution. Realising that this social evil must be combated with legislative force also, in 1939 the Rajaji Government in the State of Madras accepted the Bill seeking the abolition of devdasis which piloted by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, the Member of Legislative Council, Madras.

The social circumstances reduced the legislative impact also after Independence. Prostitution became the escape route from the clutches of poverty. Unfortunately, even today the religious superstitution rules supreme in some parts of our country. In Shimoga district in Karnataka, there is a temple dedicated to the Goddess Yellamma. The devotees of this Goddess dedicate the eldest daughter of the family to the Goddess. In the Annual Festival of Yellamma, the virgin girls are taken naked in a procession to the Temple and after the dedication ceremony they are introduced to the preliminaries of prostitution. There is no moral binding on the man who takes the girl. The girl has also no legal claims on him for the children he produces through her. But, when her charm disappears the man absconds leaving her to the wolf of prostitution. In metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi there are red-light areas. In Delhi there is an Association of Dancing and Singing Girls in the G.B. Road. This Association is registered also. In big hotels of these cities, there are Cabaret dancers, another kind of sophisticated prostitution. The crushing poverty in the rural areas drives young girls to these centres of social evil in the country.

In addition, the women who commit petty crimes are sent to prison. There is no protection for them in the prisons. The male co-prisoners subject them to all kinds of atrocities. When they come out, the Police force also subjects them to their fancies. After that they take the naked colour photos of these women and send them to Arab countries. Some of them are shipped to Arbian countries also. The Government should ensure that proper protection is given to the women prisoners. They should be saved from the anti-social forces.

I would like to narrate here the legaey of Tamil Nadu. The Kings, Kanakan and Vijayan, were compelled to flee to Himalayas after insulting the women. But they were chased and caught there. They were made to carry huge stones to Tamil Nadu where they were used to carve the statue of Kannagi, commonly known as the Symbol of Purity of Womanhood in our country. In this country 40 crores of people are living below poverty line with an average daily income of 75 paise. This has been accepted by the Planning Commission. Naturally the women are compelled to eke their livelihood through other means. The misery of poverty drives them to prostitution. I refer to this because I want to emphasise the urgency for the economic upllftment of these downtrodden people. We cannot solve this only through social pressure and legislative pressure. The economic upliftment of our poor people should be given the top priority. No doubt the Immoral traffic Act should be suitably amended for eradicating this evil.

Before I conclude, I would also stress the need for having a programme of rehabilitation for the children of such women, born outside the wed-lock. They should not become the victims of neglect and callousness of the society.

I support the Bill of Mrs. Usha Prakash Choudhary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill will be over by 16.17 hrs. What is the opinion of the House ? The Minister has to intervene in the debate and the Mover has to reply. By how much time shall we extend it?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : By 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both Shri Virdhi Chander Jain and Shri Kawat want to speak on this. The Minister would also take some time. We will conclude this by 17.00 hrs. That would be proper.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी ने इस विधेयक को यहां पर प्रस्तुत करके समाज में फैली इस कुप्रथा की ओर सारे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । हमारे देश में सामाजिक कुरीतियां हैं । इन सामाजिक कुरीतियों को मिटाने के लिये हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े नेता पैदा हुए और उन्होंने इनको मिटाने का प्रयास किया । पहले हमारे देश में सती प्रथा विद्यमान थी । उस प्रथा को मिटाने में राजा राममोहन राय ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भाग अदा किया । आर्य समाज ने भी समाज सेवा का कार्य किया है । स्वामी दयानन्द जी ने इस देश में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करके राष्ट्र के समाक्ष सेवा का एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम लोगों का आकर्षण राजनीतिक की तरफ है, समाज सेवा की ओर हमारा आकर्षण नहीं है । निष्ठावान सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है । जब तक निष्ठावान सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता कार्य नहीं करते हैं, मैदान में नहीं आते हैं, तब तक ये कुरीतियां बन्द नहीं हो सकती हैं । हमारे इस देश में अन्ध विश्वास है । हमारे देश में धर्म का उपयोग इस प्रकार से किया जा रहा है, जिससे लगता है कि वह वास्तव में सही धर्म नहीं है । देवदासी की कुप्रथा एक प्रकार से सामाजिक कुप्रथा है । जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे लोग हैं, अनूसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं, उन्हीं में ही यह कुप्रथा है । प्रश्न यह है कि यह कुप्रथा इनमें क्यों है ? पहले हमारे समाज का ढांचा इस प्रकार का था कि राजा, पुजारी अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों का शोषण करते थे । उनको दबा कर रखते थे । मन्दिर में कन्या को देव और देवता के नाम से समर्पित कर दिया और उस कन्या का किस प्रकार से भोग की वस्तु मानकर उपयोग किया जाए, यह हमारे समाज के लिए कलंक की बात है । इसके बारे में पहले ध्यान मैसूर के राजा का गया था, कर्नाटक की सरकार का गया, महाराष्ट्र की सरकार का गया । उन्होने कानून बनाए हैं और यहां भी विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है । इन कानूनों के बनाने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है । जब तक समाज में निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ता सामने नहीं आयेंगे, तब तक इस कुप्रथा की समाप्ति नहीं होगी ।

हमारे इस देश में जो महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर रहे हैं, वे हैं सिनेमा । उससे हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति को बल मिलता है । उससे सैक्स की कुप्रवृत्ति को बल मिलता है । मैं यह समझता हूं कि सिनेमा समाज में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकता है, लेकिन वह हम प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं । कोई भी प्रयास नहीं कर रहा है । गवर्नमेंट को समाज की सुरक्षा के लिए इस प्रकार की फ़िल्में बनानी चाहियें, ताकि इन कुरीतियों को निपटाया जा सके । यदि इस संबंध में सरकार प्रयास करती है, तो वह बहुत ही बड़ी सेवा होगी । इस देव-दासी कुप्रथा के लिये भी फिल्में बनाई जा सकती हैं । सती-प्रथा के बारे में भी फिल्में बनाई जा सकती हैं । दहेज कुप्रथा के बारे में भी फिल्में बनाई जा सकती हैं और फ़िल्में बहुत अच्छी भूमिका अदा कर सकती हैं । हमें हमारी

जनता को प्रशिक्षित करना होगा और उन्हें रूढ़िवाद से निकालना होगा और उन्हें वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करना होगा। तभी जाकर हम इस कुप्रथा को बन्द कर सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक ने कानून बनाया, तो कितने लोगों ने मुकदमें किये? बहुत ही कम मुकद्में किये गए हैं। मेरे ख्याल से एक भी मुकद्मा सामने नहीं आया है। इस प्रकार की कुप्रथा जिसमें कि हज़ारों आदमी माह की पूर्णिमा के दिन देवी को समर्पित करते हैं और हज़ारों लोग देखते रहते हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करता है। यह समाज की बड़ी भारी कमज़ोरी है। इस प्रकार की कुप्रथाओं को मिटाने के लिये हमें प्रयास करनी चाहिए। मैं राजनीतिज्ञों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वे राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में तो काम करें ही, लेकिन उस के साथ उनको सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी काम करना चाहिए तथा इन सामाजिक कार्यों को कर के उन्हें समाज की रचना में अपनी विशेष भूमिका अदा करनी चाहिये।

हम इतने स्वार्थी बन गये हैं कि हमारा कोई भी कार्य स्वार्थ से अछूता नहीं होता है। हममें निःस्वार्थ की भावना समाप्त हो गई है। हमने पहले भी नारी को सत्कार नहीं दिया, सम्मान नहीं दिया, इज्जत नहीं दी। हमने अपने संविधान के अन्दर नारी को बराबर का स्थान दिया है, परन्तु इसका कार्यान्वियन करना एक महत्व का कार्य है और इस के लिए आवश्यकता है कि हम इस प्रथा को मिटाने के लिये, इस कुरीति को मिटाने के लिये समाज की अधिक से अधिक सेवा करें तथा इस प्रकार की समाजिक सेवा की टीम गांव-गांव में बने, नगरों में बने, और वे टीमें इस समाज के कार्य को अपने हाथ में लें तभी इस प्रकार कुरीति बन्द हो सकती है।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं बहन ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी जी को साधुवाद देता हूं, उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी सामाजिक समस्या के सन्दर्भ में इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। वास्तव में हमारे देश के अन्दर जहां वर्षों से गरीबी का आधिपत्य रहा है। गरीबी के साथ-साथ अन्ध-विश्वास और अशिक्षा इसके मुख्य कारण हैं। आज हमारी सरकार का ध्यान गरीबी और अशिक्षा को दूर करने में लगा हुआ है और हम आशा करते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे जो सामाजिक अन्धविश्वास हमारे अन्दर व्याप्त हैं, समाज के अन्दर व्याप्त हैं, वे भी दूर होंगे। मगर इसके लिए ज़रूरत है कि हम राजनीतिक आन्दोलन के साथ-साथ अपने देश के अन्दर सामाजिक आन्दोलन भी संगठित करें। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई में जहां राजनीतिक पक्ष उजागर किया, वहां सामाजिक कुरीतियों के खिलाफ़ भी उन्होंने मुहिम प्रारम्भ की। लेकिन आज़ादी के बाद इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया। हम ने अपने राजनीतिक और आर्थिक दर्शन पर बहुत काम करने की कोशिश की, मगर जो सामाजिक कुरीतियों का पहलू था उसको नकार दिया। आज कोई राजनीतिक दल ऐसा नहीं है जो सामाजिक कुरीतियों के खिलाफ़ कुछ भी कहने का साहस करता है। हम बहुधा अपने स्वार्थ के कारण सामाजिक कुरीतियों पर हमला करने से कतराते हैं। यदि किसी मन्दिर का कोई मठाधीश अपने यहां किसी कुरीति को चलाता है, जैसे देवदासी प्रथा को चलाता है कि या इस तरह की कोई अन्य कुरीति या प्रथा को बढ़ावा देता है, तो ऐसे स्थानीय लोगों के खिलाफ़ हम कोई आन्दोलन संगठित नहीं करते हैं, या यह कहें कि राजनीतिक नेता संगठित नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें डर लगता है कि कहीं वह मठाधीश उस क्षेत्र में उनका

राजनोतिक प्रभाव कम न कर दें। इस लिये, सभापति महदोय, मैं आप के माध्यम से सभी राजनीतिक दलों से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि अपने राजनीतिक कार्यों के साथ-साथ हम को सामाजिक कुरीतियों के खिलाफ़ भी प्रहार करना चाहिए। इस दौरान हमारी पार्टी ने इस पक्ष की ओर ध्यान दिया है - चाहे दहेज प्रथा के खिलाफ़ संघर्ष की बात हो या अन्य सामाजिक कुरीति के खिलाफ़ संघर्ष की बात हो, हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी और युवक कांग्रेस इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ कर काम कर रही हैं। इस प्रकार और पार्टियों के भी युवा संगठन हैं। वे पार्टियां भी और उनके युवा संगठन भी इस मामले में सहयोग करें। अगर सभी सहयोग करते हैं तो निश्चित तौर पर इन सामाजिक कुरीतियों का उन्मूलन किया जा सकता है। हम इस मामले में सरकार के साथ सहयोग कर सकते हैं।

हमारी सरकार ने सामाजिक कुरीतियों को दूर करने के लिए बहुत से कानून बना रखे हैं। इनमें एक सप्रेशन आफ इम्मोरल ट्रेफिक एक्ट भी है। इस एक्ट का इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्ट्स के हाथों में है। इस कानून को लागू करने में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है। इस एक्ट के तहत यदि कोई पकड़-धकड़ होती भी है तो बाद में छोड़ दिया जाता है। वे लड़कियां फिर वही काम शुरू कर देती हैं जिसको कि वे पहले करती थीं जहां इस एक्ट का इफेक्टिवली इम्प्लीमेंन्टेशन होना चाहिये वहीं सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन लड़कियों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये जो कि इस इम्मोरल एक्ट में फ़स गई हैं।

मान्यवर, केवल कानून बना देने से भी इस समस्या को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। देवदासी लड़कियों या वेश्यावृत्ति करने वाली लड़कियों को वहां से ला करके और कुछ दिनों तक सुधार घरों में रखने के बाद फिर उनको छोड़ देंगे तो क्या समाज उनको अपनाने को तैयार होगा ? इस काम के लिए बहुत कुछ बजट भी रखा जाता है। लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। जितने भी आपके डेस्टीच्यूट्स होम हैं उनमें पहले से ही मठाधीशों का प्रभाव है। कुछ लोगों का उन पर आधिपत्य है। जो लड़कियां वहां आती हैं, वे उनसे और भी इम्मोरल काम कराते हैं। अपने स्वार्थ के लिए उन लड़कियों का प्रयोग करते हैं। जितना बजट इस काम के लिए रखा जाता है, उसका उपयोग ऐसी लड़कियों के सुधार के लिए न हो कर के चंद व्यक्तियों के सुधार के लिए होता है। सरकार इस कार्य के लिए जितनी भी राशि रखती है, जितनी भी मदद करती है, उस राशि के उपयोग में और मदद के संचालन में राजनौतिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं की भी मदद ली जानी चाहिए।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि जितना रुपया सरकार इस काम के लिए अब खर्च कर रही है वह ना काफी है। इस राशि को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत पुण्य का काम है। इस कार्य के लिए देश की राज्य सरकारों को भी मदद दी जानी चाहिए। अगर यह कार्य आप राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देंगे तो वे इस कार्य को करने के लिए आगे नहीं आयेंगी। वे पैसे की कमी का वहाना बना कर पीछे हट जाएंगी। इसलिए में माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा जो राशि इस कार्य के लिए दी जा रही है वह बहुत कम है। इसको तत्काल बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है।

इस संकल्प को प्रस्तुत करते समय ऊषा जी ने एक सुझाव बहुत अच्छा दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा समाज पुरुष प्रधान है। इसमें

पुरुष की ज्यादा अहमियत है, नारी की उतनी अहमियत नहीं है। इसको हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में देखते हैं। हमारे समाज में पुत्र या पुत्री के नाम के साथ पिता का नाम तो होता है लेकिन माता का नहीं होता। हम यह व्यवस्था कर दें कि अगर कोई लड़का या लड़की अपने नाम के साथ अपनी माता का नाम भी लेना चाहे तो वह ले सकती है।

दूसरे जो लोग ऐसी महिलाओं के साथ शादी-विवाह करते हैं उनको सरकार द्वारा विशेष प्रोत्साहन या पुरस्कार दिये जा सकते हैं। आजकल जो पुरस्कार की राशि है वह बहुत कम है। आप किसी को पांच सौ या एक हजार रुपये की राशि देते हैं वह बहुत कम है। फिर जो इन्सेन्टिव आपने घोषित किये हुए हैं वे ऐसे लोगों को नहीं दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से और मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे लोगों को दिये जाने वाले इन्सेन्टिव की राशि को बढ़ाया जाए और ऐसी महिलाओं के साथ शादी-विवाह करने वालों को और भी इन्सेन्टिव दिये जाएं, जैसे सरकारी नौकरी वगैरह में तरजीह आदि।

एक बार फिर मैं ऊषा जी को ऐसा विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : चैअरमेन साहब, यह जो देवदासी प्रथा के विरुद्ध बिल आया है, यह बड़ा अच्छा बिल है। मैं तो बड़ा हैरान हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में 36 साल हो गये हैं फिर भी ऐसी चीजें चल रही हैं। जिन स्टेटों में यह चीजें चल रही हैं उन स्टेटों के लिये यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह हिन्दुओं में हर जगह नहीं है। जिन जगहों में यह है वहां वे लोग लड़कियों के साथ बदसुलूक करते हैं। लड़कियों के साथ इस तरह की बदसुलूकी का होना उन स्टेटों के लिए कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। बहुत बुरी बात है।

मुझे कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। जब आप लोग अपना घर साफ नहीं कर सकते तो दूसरों का क्या भला करेंगे। हमारे चौधरी दलबीर सिंह जी मिनिस्टर हैं। क्या वे अपनी औरत को ले जाकर हरियाणा में किसी कुएं पर पानी भर सकते हैं। मैं 36 साल से जीतता रहा हूं। मेरा पूरा परिवार पढ़ा हुआ है। लेकिन आज भी मैं अपनी औरत को ले जाकर हरियाणा के किसी कुएं से पानी नहीं भर सकता हूं। यह हालत हिन्दू सोसायटी की है। लड़कियों को मारते हैं और हरिजनों के साथ इस तरह का सुलूक करते हैं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान इसीलिये आजाद हुआ है?

आज आप सिक्खों को कहते हैं कि तुम अपने आपको हिन्दू कहो। लेकिन 15 करोड़ आदमी जो कहते हैं कि हमें हिन्दू मानो उनको आप हिन्दू नहीं मानते हैं। जिनके दम पर आपको वोट मिलते हैं और आप जिनके दम पर कायम हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं उस दिन भारत को आजाद समझूंगा जिस दिन को हरिजन लड़की प्रेसीडेंट होगी। आज उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। आप भी हिन्दू हैं। आप देखिए कि गुरुद्वारों और मंदिरों में क्या हो रहा है। वहां पर राजनीति होती है और कोई बात नहीं होती।

ये लोग सिगरेट बीड़ियां पीते रहते हैं इसलिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते। महात्मा गांधी ने सिगरेट के मुतल्लिक कहा है मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। आप महात्मा गांधी की बात भी नहीं मानते हैं जिसने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराया है। सिगरेट पीते हैं इसलिए मारे हुए हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है—

"I have a horror of smoking as of wines. Smoking I consider to be a vice. It deadens one's conscience and is often worse than drink in that it acts imperceptibly. It is a habit which is difficult to get rid of once it seizes hold of a person. It is an expensive vice. It fouls the breath; it discolours teeth and, sometimes, even causes cancer. It is an unclean habit.

Smoking is in a way greater curse than drink in as much as the victim does not realise its evil in time. It is not regarded as a sign of barbarism; it is even acclaimed by the civilised people. I can only say, lot those who can, give it up and set the example."

ये सिगरेट भी नहीं छोड़ सकते। आज समाज में औरतों की बुरी हालत है। अपने समाज को ठीक नहीं कर सकते तो औरों को क्या ठीक करेंगे। हरिजनों का रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं होता है। इनकी तो बुरी हालत है लेकिन अगर कोई और आगे आना चाहता है तो उसको भी नहीं आने देते हैं। वाजपेयी जी हैं, डा० कर्ण सिंह तो हिन्दुओं के ठेकेदार बने हुए हैं। बड़ा प्रचार करते हैं। शंकराचार्य भगवान बने हुए हैं। भगवान मत बनो। आदमी बनो। भगवान हो तो कोई भगवान वाला काम तो करो।

मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कैसा कानून बनेगा ? हमें शर्म आती है कि आप हिन्दुओं के कानून बना रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स हैं उन्हें पता ही नहीं कि क्या कानून बन रहा है। यह बिल पास हो जायेगा लेकिन किसी की समझ में नहीं आयेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपका टाईम हो गया है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं असल में होम-अफेयर्स पर बोलना चाहता था, टाईम नहीं मिला। सोमवार को टाईम मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपको दो मिनट की बजाय पांच मिनट टाईम दिया है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : ठीक है, अब मैं बैठता हूं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : I am thankful to the hon.Members who have taken part in this debate.

In all 19 Members have taken part in this debate including Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari. I must congratulate Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari for a very laudable objective behind the Bill.

Before I give my comments, I would like to recapitulate what the various Members have said as that would enable me to frame my comments.

Out of these 19 Members, the first Member was Shri Amal Datta who expressed optimism that the discussion of this Bill in this august House will create an atmosphere of protection to the helpless, particularly the helpless women of the country.

Shrimati Krishna Sahi also spoke and she expressed that this system was prevalent only in some parts of the country and she stressed what social reformers like Shri Raja Ram Mohan Roy had done to do away with such evils.

Shri R.L.P. Verma was of the opinion that the root-cause of this evils was based superstition, illiteracy and poverty.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, who is not here, spoke in his own stout manner and pleaded strongly for opposing such a system and he cited example of how the society in Rajasthan opposed the Bandi system which has now been rooted out from the society of Rajasthan.

Shri Satyanarayan Rao has, as usual as very mature parliamentarian, very rightly pointed out that since the evil is prevelent

in some parts of the country only, those States which are affected mostly, if they enact, Acts and implement effectively, that will solve the problem in a very meaningful way than having a Central Bill.

Shri Satyanarayan Jatia spoke also about this Bill and was of the view that this was a social evil no doubt and that it should be rooted out.

Shri S. B. Sidnal said that the problem should be viewed from the angle of social backwardness, illiteracy and poor economic conditions.

Shrimati Pramila Dandavate who spoke very eloquently of course—she is not here-was slightly lenient in saying that such evils were the logical corollary of monogamy but at the same time, she deplored the inefficacy of the Acts which are already in the States and also the Central Acts.

Thereafter Mr. A.T. Patil spoke. He was of the opinion that the economic and moral problems should be eradicated because this evil was based on those. Then came Mr. B.D. Singh, he stated that it was a problem of superstition and that this superstition should be removed.

Another experienced social worker, Mrs. Brar, she is not also here—spoke at length and said in her own way that such a discussion in this august House itself would help in forming public opinion in the country, inside the House and outside the House, and would help this cause and that the womenfolk living in remote parts of the country and in very poor conditions should be safeguarded by the Government properly.

Then Mr. Satya Deo Singh stated that the evil was not prevalent in Bihar and added that it was not a national phenomenon. These hon. Members took part on 25th February.

About today, the hon. Members will recollect themselves. Shri Rajesh Singh spoke about the inefficacy of the existing law. Shri Chandra Pal Shailani said that the evil was prevalent in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc. that it was a social evil and that it should be rooted out,

Shri Palaniappan spoke in detail about the position in Tamil Nadu and said that it was a social evil and that it should be rooted out.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, who has now gone out, also said in his own way that such evil should be removed and he cited the examples of social reformers like Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, etc.

The speaker who spoke last but one, Mr. Harish Rawat, has very forcefully said that the State Governments are not implementing the Acts properly and that they should tone up their machinery and try to improve implementation.

The last speaker was Shri Sunder Singh who spoke, in his own way of course, about the misuse of the religious places and the religious sentiments to exploit the womenfolk, not only the womenfolk but the weaker sections of the society, and he pleaded for rooting out this evil.

Coming to my own comments and conclusions, it is quite clear from the above statements of the hon. Members, that are of the main reasons for this evil is the poor economic condition of the people; this is a socio-economic and socio-religious problem, based on superstition.

Here I would like to mention that Mrs. Usha Prakash Choudhari herself has said that there are some girls who cannot have even oil to use for their hair and when their hair gets dirty, people start saying that she should be made a devadasi because Goddess Yellamma has made her hair dirty. This shows very clearly that economic backwardness is one of the main reasons for this evil system.

I would also like to mention at this stage that the Committee on Status of women in India in 1974-75 conducted a survey and they also came to the conclusion that the devadasi system existed because of economic reasons and this was confirmed

by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay in one of their surveys.

Secondly, as many of the hon. Members have stated, this is not a nation-wide phenomenon. It is mostly prevalent in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, some parts of Orissa and Karnataka etc. Therefore, I do not think that at this stage, we need such a Bill at the central level. There are already laws to deal with this problem in some of the States. To cite examples-hon. Members have also cited examples - there is an Act known as the Bombay Devadasi Protection Act in 1934 in Maharashtra. There is another Act - Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act 1947. Karnataka Government has also enacted an Act in 1982.

Then, besides these, to give a wider umbrella to cover the evil of prostitution which can cover devadasis also there is the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in Women and Girls, 1957 which was amended in 1978 to make it more effective. Therefore, my point is that at this stage, we have these specific and special laws in States and I do not think that a central Bill as brought forward by the hon. Member is required. At the same time, I would certainly stress that in those States where we have these special laws existing, they should implement them effectively so that this social and age-old evil is rooted out very soon.

Lastly, with these words, I am rather constrained to request our good sister. Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari to kindly withdraw her Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you enlighten this House whether after 1974-75 any survey has been made ?

SHRI P K THUNGON : I am not aware of any surveys after that. But the Committee on Status of Women in 1974-75 carried out a detailed survey particularly in those areas affected by devdasi and Murli practices and they have stated that economic condition was the main reason for which girls were dedicated to the Goddess. After that the Tata Institute of Social Sciences have carried out a survey which also confirmed this.

What I mean is that we shall need for this, as many of the hon. Members have stated, the co-operation of all sections of people and more so from the Hon. Members and particularly from the lady Members who shall have to be more active in reforming the society and also we shall have to take steps for education and employment so that the condition of these sections of people improves.

श्री वी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : मंदिरों का अधिग्रहण कर के क्या सरकार खुद उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं चला सकती है ? उसमें क्या दिक्कत है ? वह पुजारियों को निकाल बाहर करे ।

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : There are so many mandirs-Yellamma and other mandirs. For instance, from the speech of Shrimati Usha Choudhari herself I would like to cite that in Thanjavur there were 400 Devdasis many years back and in Somnathpuram 500 Devdasis.

श्री वी० डी० सिंह : उसी का अधिग्रहण कीजिए ।

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Yellamma is the name of the temple but it is the name of the goddess.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि इस सदन में सभी पक्षों और दलों के सदस्यों ने मेरे इस बिल का बड़ा हार्दिक समर्थन किया है और इसके लिए मैं उनकी बहुत आभारी हूं । एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और महिलाओं की मूवमेंट में काम करने के नाते, और साहित्य में रूचि होने के कारण, देवदासियों का विषय बहुत समय से मेरे दिल में बसा हुआ था । जब यह बिल आया, तो हर कोई पूछता था कि यह प्रथा कहां है, क्या यह बहुत पुरानी प्रथा है, आदि । तो मैं खोज को निकली । आज मैं बड़े गर्व के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि कई पत्रकारों और लेखकों ने

समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं में देववासी के विषय को बड़े जोरदार ढंग से उठाया है, जिससे उनका जीवन और उनकी व्यथा समाज के सामने आई है। उनका भी आभार मानना मैं अपना फ़र्ज़ समझती हूं।

देवदासियों की कहानियां बहुत पुरानी हैं, जो अब तक मंदिरों और बड़े बड़े महलों की दीवारों के बीच दबी हुई थीं, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के साहित्यकारों की किताबों में छिपी हुई थीं। बरसों के बाद वे इस सदन में गूंज उठी हैं। दीवारों से दबी हुई उनकी चीखें आज इस सदन में सुनाई दी हैं। जो आंसू उन्होंने बरसों तक पाले थे, वे हमारी आंखों में आंसू ले आए हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वह उन आंसुओं को ऐसे ही न गंवाएं। उन्हें इस बारे में भी कुछ जिक्र करना चाहिए था।

हर एक समस्या और हर एक प्रश्न कारण हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था बतायी जाती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह सब कुछ केवल आर्थिक कारणों से ही हो रहा है। समाज की व्यवस्था को कोई और बिगाड़े, समाज के माननीय नेता और राजनीतिज्ञ उसकी तरफ़ ध्यान न दें, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए कानून न बनाए, बरसों तक उसको इस समस्या के बारे में मालूम भी न हो, बड़े बड़े धर्मगुरु उन लड़कियों का बाज़ार बनाएं, मगर महिलाएं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता अपना परिवार छोड़ कर अपना व्यवसाथ छोड़ कर इस स्थिति को सुधारें और सामाजिक संस्थाओं को इसका ठेका लेना चाहिए। क्यों? क्या वे उसके लिए पैदा हुए हैं? क्या हमारा कोई फ़र्ज नहीं है?

मैं मन्त्री महोदय और सदन को बताना चाहती हूं कि इन स्त्रियों के आंसू किसी दिन तूखान बन सकते हैं। बूंद सागर बनती है और सागर में तूफान उठते हैं। आज हरिजनों और दलितों की आवाज हमें जीने नहीं दे रही है। इसी तरह देवदासियों की समस्या भी कुछ दिनों बाद एक बड़ी राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन जाती है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्र की मर्यादा डाली है। मैं उसमें विश्वास नहीं करती हूं। स्वतन्त्र भारत में कोई भी विषय रिजनल या स्टेट का नहीं बन सकता है। बरसों तक हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह रहा है कि अमुक प्रश्न प्राप्त का है, अमुक जगह लड़ाई, दंगा-फसाद हो रहा है, सेंटर से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ समय बाद हम देखते रहे हैं कि उनसे राष्ट्र-व्यापी समस्याएं खड़ी हो जाती हैं। इस लिए इस प्रश्न को प्रान्त तक सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए। उसके लिए हमारे पास एक बहुत बड़ा आधार है।

हमारे संविधान के अनुसार यह विषय समवर्ती सूची में आता है। कुछ विषय केन्द्रीय सूची में आते हैं, कुछ राज्य सूची में आते हैं और कुछ विषय समवर्ती सूची में आ सकते हैं। यदि समाज में कोई शोषण है उससे संरक्षण देने का विषय समवर्ती सूची में आप ले सकते हैं और उसके लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कानून बना सकती है। आपने स्टेट्स के लिये कुछ कानूनों की बात बताई लेकिन हरएक स्टेट की स्थिति अलग है और स्टेट के कानून में लूपहोल्स होने की भी सम्भावना है। आपने बताया कि इतने कानून बनाए गए लेकिन एक भी केस दर्ज नहीं हुआ। अगर महाराष्ट्र में कानून बन जाए तो हो सकता है महाराष्ट्र की सीमा के पार मध्य प्रदेश में देवदासियों को बनाना आरम्भ कर दिया जाए और फिर हम उनके पीछे पीछे कहां तक भागते रहेंगे?

इसलिए मैं समझती हूं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए।

मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रान्तो से पत्र भी प्राप्त हुए हैं। जो लोग देवदासी संस्थाओं में काम करते हैं उन्होंने भेजे हैं। एक है श्री डी० वेंकटेश्वरा राव जो कि प्रेसीडेन्ट हैं ईस्ट गोदावरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में। आंध्र में इनको कलावंथुला संगम कहा जाता है। वे देवदासी के ही लड़के हैं। उन्होंने इसका इतिहास दिया है। उनके लेटर से मैं कुछ लाइनें उद्धत करना चाहती हूं। वे कहते हैं :

This community of Devadasi alias Kalavathuly community has been appealing to the Government to make the offonce cognisable, for the total eradication of this practice.

आगे चल कर उन्होंने कहा है :

According to the proposed Bill; any attempt to convert innocence women into Devadasis should be made a cognisable offence. Imprisonment for a period of 5 years and heavy fine must be awarded. If this Bill becomes an Act, it is bound to abolish Bogum Melams (Natch Parties) and prostitution. This Act will certainly improve the image of the community.

ऐसे काफी लेटर्स हमारे पास आए हैं। अगर समय हो तो मैं यहां पर उद्धत कर सकती हूं।

समवर्ती सूची के आधार पर आपने जो कानून बनाए हैं उनके कुछ उदाहरण मैं यहां पर देना चाहती हूं। 1955 में आपने अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून लागू किया। हमें ऐसा लगा कि वह कानून कुछ कमजोर हैं तो 1977-78 में प्रोटेक्शन आफ सिविल राइट्स ऐक्ट बनाया गया। हमारी यह भावना थी कि जो अछूत हैं उनका शोषण रोकने के लिए कड़ा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये। यह देवदासी भी कौन हैं? देवदासी के बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं, उनके साथ कोई शादी नही करता है और वे कुयें से पानी नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। उनकों रखेल का बच्चा बोला जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में उनका क्या भविष्य हो सकता है? एक तरफ तो आप अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए कानून बना रहे हैं, रिजर्वेशन रख रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक अछूत वर्ग को पुरःस्थापित कर रहे हैं। क्या इसको लेकर जब कोई पोलिटिकल समस्या खड़ी हो जायेगी तभी हम इसकी ओर ध्यान देंगे? जबतक कोई समस्या राष्ट्रीय रूप धारण न कर ले तब तक हम उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मुझे माफ़ करेंगे, मैं कुछ गुस्से में बोल गई हूं। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद दो-तीन लाख देवदासियां बनाई गई हैं और उनसे कई लाख बच्चे पैदा हुए हैं।

मन्त्री जी को कानून बनाने में कुछ दिक्कत आ रही है। मैं यहां पर कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बेगार प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए संविधान के आर्टिकल (23) के अधीन कानून बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या भगवान को इन देवदासीओं को अर्पित करके, उनसे इस प्रकार का धन्धा कराना चाहिए? यह एक नमूना है, आपके सामने। हम आपसे महिलाओं की शोषण मुक्ति का अधिकार मांगते हैं। आज़ादी के बाद हम ने महिलाओं और उनके बच्चों की संरक्षण की अपेक्षा की है। उनके लिए कानून बनाने पर हम लोग सहमत भी हैं कि उनके लिए कानून बनाना चाहिये। फिर भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि मन्त्री महोदय को इस बिल को पास

करने में कठिनाई क्यों है। आपने बड़ी सावधानी से माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा रखी बातों का जबाब दिया है। सच्चाई यह है कि यह समस्या छः प्रान्तों में है। आपने सदस्यों की आधी बातों को सुना और आधी बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। धन्धा बनाने के लिए कुछ दलाल लोग दूसरे प्रान्तों के इसको ले जाना चाहते हैं। यह समस्या बढ़ रही है, इसलिए आपको पूरे देश के लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप को इस पर दोबारा विचार करना चाहिए।

इन लोगों के सामने पुर्नवास की समस्या भी है। कानून बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्पलीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है, कमज़ोर रह जाता है। जैसा कि मैंने अपने पिछले भाषण पर भी कहा था कि हमें उन लोगों की रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। देवदासी और उनके बच्चों के लिये आप कानून नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट का मामला है। आप इस बिल को पास नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई ऐसा सैल बनाना चाहिए, जो इनकी समस्याओं का निदान कर सके।

सदन में यदि किसी एक महिला के साथ बलात्कार होता है घण्टों सदन में चर्चा होती है। पूरी राज्य सरकार उसके पीछे काम करती है, पुलिस काम में लगती है और अखबार वाले बड़े-बड़े आर्टिकल्स निकालते हैं। महिलाओं के अपहरण और बलात्कार हम लोग कितना ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन इस समस्या की ओर, जो कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है, हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। ऐसा लगता है कि इन्होंने कोई शार्ट-कट ढूंढ लिया है कि महिला को भगवान को अर्पित करो और बाद में उसका वैश्या के रूप में उसका उपयोग किया जाए। देश के बाहर भी उसकी बिक्री हो रही है। इस नरम सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है और इस बिल को पास करने की इच्छा नहीं रखती है या उसको कमजोर महसूस करती है। उधर कानून बना होने के बावजूद भी कोर्ट में एक केस भी पेश नहीं होता है।

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 956.

इस एक्ट के तहत भी एक को भी सजा नहीं हुई है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि आप इस समस्या के निदान के लिए कानून नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, महिलाओं को वैश्य बनाना चाहते हैं, तो बात अलग है। यदि आप उनका संरक्षण करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको कानून बनाना चाहिए। 1956 का कानून तो अब मिटाने के लायक हो गया है।

अभी-अभी एक सदस्य ने कहा कि इस में संशोधन होना ज़रूरी है, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार की ओर से एक प्रभावी कानून ला कर उस में देवदासियों के लिये भी आप अलग से प्रावीज़न कर सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ में आप से निवेदन करती हूं कि काफ़ी वर्षों के बाद देवदासियों के इस उपेक्षित वर्ग की आवाज यहां पहुंची है, इस लिये सरकार की ओर से कुछ न कुछ आश्वासन दिया जाना आवश्यक है, कम से कम इतना ही कह दें कि महिलाओं की खरीद-विक्री के काम को बन्द करने के लिये तथा इस तरह की प्रथा को बन्द करने के लिये हम कोई नया प्रभावी कानून बनाने की आशा करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the light of what she has said, would you like to say something Hon. Minister?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Nothing, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, may I ask the Hon. Member, who has moved this Bill whether she wants to withdraw the Bill or she wants to press it?

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : पहले इन को बोलने दीजिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not want to say anything.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Let me say, Sir. I have listened with attention to the Mover and whatever points she has made in her concluding speech, the Government will certainly keep them in mind and the Government will consider all the valuable suggestions which she has made in respect of economic conditions of Devdasis, in respect of social reforms, in respect of religious reforms etc.

It is very rightly said by many of the Hon. Members' that it is not only the law which will solve such problems, but the social awareness of the whole society and full cooperation of the society is necessary. Not only cooperation, but a stout opposition to such an evil system of the society, is necessary.

With these words I would like to thank the Hon. Member and also would like to request once again my good sister and courageous sister to agree to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Sir, I had mentioned in my speech whether the Government is considering to appoint a Commission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything is over now.

Madam, what do you want? Do you want to withdraw the Bill?

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय के विचारों में काफ़ी परिवर्तन होने लगा है और वह हमारी समस्या को समझ गये हैं । उन्होंने बहन शब्द बोला है, इस देश में बहन देती आई है, इस लिये भाई को भी सोचना चाहिये । उन्होंने बहन बोल कर इस काम की ज़िम्मेदारी ली है । मुझे मालूम है – आप अपने से यहां कुछ डिक्लेअर नहीं कर पायेंगे, लेकिन जो आपकी कुलीग हैं, कैबिनेट है और हमारी नेता हैं, उन के साथ इस बारे में ज़रूर बात कीजिये । इस संघर्ष में आप को हमारा साथ देना चाहिये, अन्यथा यह संघर्ष दूसरे ढंग से उठ सकता है, और वे देवदासियां आप के पास आ सकती हैं ।

इस लिये मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इस के बारे में पूरा कानून सरकार के ज़रिये यहां लाने की कोशिश करेंगे । इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल को वापस लेना चाहती हूं ।

MR.CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask the Hon. Member whether she would like to withdraw the Bill?

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Yes, Sir; I would like to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to abolish the practice of Devdasi and Murli in India."

The motion was adopted
The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.05 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3. ETC.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Mundackal may move* for his Bill being taken into consideration.

*Move with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, I beg to move.*

> "That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I have introduced this Bill, in order to solve the difficulties of MPs. I will not take much time, because a few months back, my colleague Mr. Mool Chand Daga had moved a similar Bill. I am bringing only some points to the notice of this august House.

The Daily Allowance of Rs.51/- was fixed in 1969. The standard of living and the cost of living have increased very much since then. Railways were then giving a lunch for Rs. 4/-; now they have increased it to Rs. 10/-. For the last 14 years, we are getting the same DA. A few minutes back, our Finance Minister has increased the D.A. of the Government employees. The cost of living in Delhi has also gone up. We have to maintain two houses, one in Delhi and another in our constituency.

Then we have the washing charges. The cost of all these things are going up. So, I request Parliament to increase the daily allowance to Rs. 101/-.

The second point is about travel allowance. When we go to airport or railway station, we have to pay extra money from our pockets. We are getting only half the amount of what we are spending. So, I request Government to increase the mileage to Rs. 2/- per km.

The next point is if a Member expires, and if is a poor man, his family has to suffer heavily. So, I request Parliament to provide for insurance facilities to MPs, so that the Central Government may formulate a scheme for life insurance for us. Govt. should make the required contribution.

The fourth point is that the salaries and allowances received by Member under the provisions of this Act should be exempted from Income tax liability.

The fifth point is that—railway concession should be given to the dependents of MPs. You know that Government employees, and even bank staff, are getting railway concession for their family members. Once a year or at least once in two years they can travel anywhere in India—not only their children, but even the dependent father and mother can travel with the Government employee. Here, if I have two children, for one child I have to pay from my pocket, for bringing him to Delhi. So, I request that at least once a year the dependents of the MPs may be allowed to travel any where in India.

The sixth point is, now, the spouse can travel only once a session to Delhi or back, to her house. So, I have suggested :

> "3. In section 6B of the Principal Act—
>
> (i) for clause (iii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—
>
> "(iii) to one free non-transferable first class railway pass for the spouse, if any, of the member, which shall entitle the spouse to travel at any time by any railway in India."

so that she can come once or twice to Delhi, if there is any urgent need.

For ex-MPs., once free railway pass may be given. After the expiry of his term, if he wants to do some liaison work or to work for his former voters, he has now to pay from his pocket. Apart from pension and all that, I am only asking for a free railway pass.

In most of the Parliamentary constituencies, there are no STD facilities available for Members of Parliament. I request the government to make some arrangement for some trunk calls or some allowances may be given to the MPs for this purpose. In 1956, 15,000 free local calls were allowed to the MPs. Now that the telephone position has improved, I request the

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

government to increase free local calls from 15,000 to 25,000.

Members of Parliament have to do a lot of correspondence with their constituents at their native places; they have to write so many letters when they are in their native places. For posting those letters, they have to pay from their pockets for stamps. I request the government to give some allowance for postage or to give some stamps for posting letters so that they can do their correspondence effectively in their constituencies.

When a Member of Parliament retries, he has to take all his luggage, books, Parliamentary papers and so many other things to his native place at his own expense. If a government employee retires, he is given free transport for carrying his things to his native place. I request the government to make some arrangement for carrying a Member of Parliament's luggage and other things to his native place free of cost.

Many Members of Parliament are coming from rural areas. They have to travel to lot in their constituencies for meeting people and finding out their grievances. Now the cost of petrol is very high and the price of a vehicle is also very high. I request the government either to give a free vehicle and put the limit on kms. per year or give some allowances so that they can travel in their constituencies effectively and contact people, their voters and represent their grievances in the Parliament also. The government can put a limit of 10,000 kms per year.

In foreign countries, Private Secretaries and secretariat staff are allowed for MPs. in Delhi, I am staying in North Avenue. For drafting and typing my letters, it is very difficult to get some typist at night. We should be provided some typing facilities or some secretariat arrangement should be made where MPs are living now just like you are giving medical facilities in all the dispensaries in different places in Delhi. Already this Bill was discussed a few months back. I have only tried to point out some of the difficulties which we are facing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved;

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernaklimp) : I support the suggestion made by the hon. member regarding insurance for a sitting Member of Parliament in the event of his death. There should be some financial assistance given to him in the event of his death--when she is a Member of Parliament-because his life is more risky being a Member of Parliament. I request the government to take note of that suggestion.

17.13 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: *In the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For that, you can have a group insurance scheme.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Yes, some sort of a group insurance scheme can be introduced.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी संसद सदस्यों के वेतन भत्ते और पेंशन से संबंधित संशोधन विधेयक कुछ महीने पहले इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री मूलचन्द डागा जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उस पर बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार किया गया था। उसी आधार पर माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया है। यह सही है कि मौजूदा समय में महंगाई इतनी बढ़ रही है, परिस्थितियां इतनी बदल रही हैं कि पार्लियामेंट से संसद सदस्य को जो कुछ मिलता है उससे उसका खर्चा नहीं चल सकता। वैसे भी मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि संसद सदस्य बनना कोई ऐश-आराम की जिन्दगी जीना नहीं है। हम एक ऐसे मुल्क में पैदा हुए हैं जो गरीब मुल्क है। संसद सदस्य को जो तन्ख्वाह और सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं उसके कंपेरीजन में अगर हम देश

की जनता को देखें तो उससे कहीं वह ज्यादा दुखी हैं। जो लोग ज्यादा सहूलियतों की मांग करते हैं उनको मेरा सुझाव है कि बजाए संसद सदस्य बनने के वे कोई व्यापार करें या अपनी खेती-बाड़ी संभालें और अच्छी तरह से आराम का जीवन व्यतीत करें। यह तो जनसेवा है। इसमें जितना मिलता है उतने में ही गुजर-बसर करना चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो वास्तव में अपनी जगह पर सही हैं।

यह बात सही है कि जनता की सेवा करना, देश की सेवा करना संसद सदस्य का परम कर्त्तव्य है। इसके लिए उसको जो सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

1952 में जब पार्लियामेंट के पहले चुनाव हुए थे उस समय जो वेतन और भत्ता संसद सदस्य को मिलता था उसमें काफ़ी बढ़ौतरी हुई है। सदस्य को सीधे जनता से संपर्क करना होता है। अपने क्षेत्र में जाना होता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है अधिकतर सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो गरीब परिवार से या मध्यम वर्ग के परिवार से आते हैं। उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में जाकर जन संपर्क कर सकें और जनता की तकलीफों को अधिकारियों तक या सरकार तक पहुंचा सकें। इसी प्रकार हमको बहुत सी चिट्ठियां भी लिखनी होती हैं। अपने वोटरों को, फरियादियों को, शुभचिंतकों को पत्र लिखने होते हैं। लोगों के पत्रों का जवाब देना होता है। इसलिए तन्खवाह और भत्ते बढ़ाए जाएं इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

विभिन्न राज्यों में एम० एल० एज़० की स्थिति हमसे अच्छी है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ही बात बताता हूं। वहां पर मकान का किराया, पानी, बिजली का किराया, फर्नीचर का किराया नहीं देना पड़ता। उनको जो पैसा मिलता है वह नैट पैसा मिलता है। यहां पर मकान, बिजली, पानी, टेलीफोन, पर्दा, फर्नीचर सब का पैसा देना होता है। इनका सीधा असर पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर पर पड़ता है। मैं बहुत ही स्पष्ट बात रख रहा हूं। अगर कोई संसद सदस्य बेइमान नहीं है, हेराफेरी नहीं करता है तो जो उसको पैसा मिलता है उससे उसका काम नहीं चल सकता। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है . . .।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If a Member of Parliament has no other source of income, he is not able to manage himself. I correct him like that.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोज़ाबाद) : ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। इनका कहना यह है कि जब तक हेराफेरी नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। मतलब यह है कि हेराफेरी से चल रहा होगा। जो नहीं कर सकते हैं वे नहीं चला पा रहे होंगे। उनका कहना यह है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मुझे - तरस आ रहा है माननीय सदस्य की समझदारी पर। क्या कहा जा रहा है और वे क्या समझ रहे हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप मुझे भाषा के बारे में ज्ञान न दें। जहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं वहीं के आप रहने वाले हैं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आप सुनने की क्षमता तो रखिए कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : फिर हेरा-फेरी में ले जा रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मुझे गलत समझा जा रहा है। मैंने कहा है कि जब दूसरे सोर्स हों तब कोई मेम्बर गलत रास्ते पर उतारू न हो जाए। मैंने कहा था कि जन-सेवा करना या राजनीति में आना कोई पेशा नहीं है। जो लोग इसको पेशा समझते हैं उनको ऐसा नहीं समझना चाहिए। यदि समझते हैं तो बिजनैस, खेती-बाड़ी या कोई और धन्धा करें और ऐशो-आराम की जिन्दगी बिताएं। पार्लियामेंट जितना देती है उसी से गुजर-बसर करनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि तन्ख्वाह या भत्ते बढ़ाए जाएं लेकिन जो फैसिलीटीज मैम्बर्स को दी जाती है, वह पूरी मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसा कोई दिन नहीं है जब मेरे क्षेत्र अलीगढ़ से 50-100 आदमी न आते हों। उनको यहां आने पर ठहराना और खिलाना पड़ता है। इसलिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि मकान, पानी, बिजली और फर्नीचर का किराया समाप्त किया जाए और कांस्टीच्युऐंसी में घूमने के लिए ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन की सुविधा दी जाए। टाइपिंग या डाक-तार का खर्चा देने के लिए सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। मूलचन्द डागा जी ने कुछ दिन पहले जो बिल पेश किया था, उस समय भी सांसदों ने अपने उद्गार ज़ाहिर किए थे। उसके बाद ही सरकार ने सेकण्ड क्लास में जो अटेन्डेन्ट चलता था उसको फर्स्ट क्लास के लिए अलाऊ कर दिया। इसके अलावा और भी सहूलियतें दी हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि डाक-तार और टाइपिंग आदि की सुविधाएं देने पर भी सरकार गम्भीरता से विचार करे ताकि संसद सदस्य ईमानदारी, वफादारी और लगन से काम कर सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोज़ाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जब इस बिल के उद्देश्य, कारणों और कथन को देखता हूं तो मुझे कुछ अजीब सा लगता है क्योंकि आज का निर्वाह व्यय बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी जो कुछ कहा उनकी शुरुआत की बातों से मैं सहमत हूं लेकिन अन्त में वे घूमाकर फिर वहीं ले आए। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। लेकिन क्या यह महंगाई सिर्फ सांसदों के लिए बढ़ रही है या पूरे देश में महंगाई है। ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट की पद्धति को देखेंगे तो आपको मुझसे ज्यादा जानकारी होगी। उन्होंने अलाउन्स मुकर्रर किया था, सेलरी वाली बात नहीं थी। हमारे यहां वेतन भी है। उनका मकसद था कि लोग जन-सेवा, समाज सेवा या राष्ट्रीय सेवा के लिए आगे आएं। डेमोक्रेसी का भी मतलब यही है कि जो लोगों के नुमाइन्दे बनकर आते हैं, जिन लोगो के द्वारा उन्हें भेजा जा रहा है उनकी खिदमत करने के लिए आये हैं किसी की नौकरी के लिए नहीं। पिछली बार भी एक माननीय सदस्य इसी प्रकार का बिल लाए थे और सरकार ने अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी। जब इस बिल की चर्चा हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों में और कर्मचारियों में होती है, तब वे क्या सोचते हैं ? · · · (व्यवधान) मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं पहले बोल लूं, उसके बाद आप बोल सकते हैं, इससे इन्कार करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि अगर आपने वेतन और भत्ते बढ़ाने की बात है तो साथ साथ कर्मचारियों के भी बढ़ने चाहियें और सदस्यों से ज्यादा बढ़ने चाहियें। लेकिन वह नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, देरी में बढ़ाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य अभी मकान, बिजली, पानी और फर्नीचर की बात कह रहे थे। मैं तो देहात से आता हूं। मुझे मालूम है हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब मुल्क में

यह कतई आवश्यक नहीं है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से माननीय सदस्यों को अपने क्षेत्र में जाने के वक्त कार दी जाय। पार्लियामेंट ने और विधान मंडलों ने जो सुविधायें रेल और बसों के चलने की दे रखी है यह कम नहीं है। हमें इस मुल्क की गरीबी को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। यदि अपने लिये हम महंगाई की बात करते हैं तो पहले जनता की गरीबी की बात करनी होगी।

इस बिल में जो कहा गया कि कुटुम्ब के लोगों के लिये पास होना चाहिये, इससे में सहमत नहीं हूं। क्यों यह सहूलियत होनी चाहिए? आपको लोगों ने नुमाइन्दा बनाया है, आप ही सेवा कर रहे हैं, सारा कुटुम्ब नहीं, और आपने खुद अपने आपको समर्पित किया है सेवा के लिए। इसलिए अपने कुटुम्ब या फैमिली की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। फिर तो एक तरह की जागीरदारी प्रथा शुरू हो जायगी। अतः देश की गरीबी की हालत को देखते हुए माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें क्योंकि यह जनभावनाओं के विपरीत है। देश का नुमाइंदा नुमाइन्दा ही रहना चाहिये। अपने लिए सुविधायें पहले लोगों को उपलब्ध करा कर तब मांगनी चाहियें।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल माननीय सदस्य लाते हैं इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करना तो मुश्किल है। लेकिन एक चीज़ से मैं सहमत हूं कि जितने भी सदस्य के बच्चे या माता पिता हैं, आप भी तमिलनाडु से आते हैं जो कि बहुत दूर है, अगर उनको दिल्ली लाना है तो अपने खर्चे से लाना पड़ता है जिस में काफ़ी दिक्कत पड़ती है। इसलिये यह सहूलियत जरुर मिलनी चाहिये। माननीय सदस्यों की कुछ आदत हो गई है यह कहने की ऐसा बिल लाने से लोग हमारे खिलाफ़ हो जायेंगे, वह हमारे बारे में क्या सोचेंगे। एक बात तो है जब हम यहां आते हैं तो सदस्य जितने भी हैं ईमानदारी से उनको अपना काम अन्जाम करना चाहिये। और अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो फिर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये ईमानदार सदस्य को ईमानदारी से अपना अन्जाम करने के लिए यह सहूलियत दी जाय। मैं डेली अलाउन्स और सैलरी बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं। लेकिन जब बच्चों को लाना होता है तो अपनी जेब से खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसमें बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। हमेशा तो वह आते नहीं। जैसे स्पाउज़ के लिये सहुलियत है वैसे ही बच्चों और माता पिता के लिये भी सहुलियत होनी चाहिये।

दूसरे मैं उनकी यह बात भी जानता हूं कि जब हम अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएसी में जाते हैं तो ज्यादातर लोगों को मुसीबत होती है क्योंकि उनके पास अपनी कोई सवारी नहीं होती है। यह माना कि कुछ के पास कार है, लेकिन अधिक्तर सदस्यों के पास नहीं है। इसलिये जब कोई सदस्य अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएसी में जाना चाहता है, खासकर इंटीरियर में जैसे कि मेरा इलाका है जहां कि रेल भी नहीं है तो हम वह पास रखकर क्या करेंगे? अगर ऐसी जगह आप इस तरह की फैसिलिटी दें तो अच्छा रहेगा ताकि अपनी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में फिरा जा सके। शादी या विवाह या और कामों के लिये मैं नहीं कहता। अगर मेम्बर कांस्टीटुएन्सी में फंक्शन करता है तो वह सहूलियत देना मैं कोई गलत नहीं समझता। वह सुविधा बराबर होनी चाहिये।

इन्श्योरेंस की बात कही गई है। उसे पूरी तरह से मैंने एग्ज़ामिन नहीं किया इसलिये मैं कुछ अपनी बात ज़ाहिर नहीं कर सकता।

अभी हमारे अरकान साहब फरमा रहे थे कि इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिये। वह पीछे बीमार हो गये थे। वह एडवोकेट हैं और बहुत अच्छा कमा रहे थे लेकिन एम० पी० बनने के बाद प्रैक्टिस खत्म हो गई। बीमार होने के बाद इतनी मुसीबत में पड़े कि पार्टी की तरफ से मदद देनी पड़ी और बहुत से दूसरे लोगों ने मदद देकर उनको बचाया। वह मरने वाले थे। उनके बीवी-बच्चों की क्या हालत थी, मैंने देखी है। इसलिये उनका तजुर्बा है, तभी उन्होंने इंश्योरेंस की बात कही है। ऐसे लोगों को इन्श्योरेंस देने मैं कोई दुश्वारी नहीं है।

पोस्टल वगैरह की फैसिलिटी तो जरुरी है ही, वह तो लोगों की खिदमत के वास्ते है। डिपैंडेंट्स को यहां आने की सुविधा और रेलवे की सहूलियत और कांस्टीटुएन्सी में फिरने की सुविधा देना जरुरी है।

मेम्बर्स के अलावा मंत्रियों की हालत भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं मंत्री लोगों को भी फीड कर रहा हूं। उनकी सैलरी काफी नहीं है। ईमानदारी से अगर रहना हो तो मुश्किल हो जाता है। जितनेविज़ीटर्स आते हैं तो चाय पिलाना पड़ता है, मर्यादा रखनी पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके लिये भी कुछ करना चाहिये। लेकिन जहां तक मैम्बर्स का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि ये दो चीजें बहुत जरुरी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Sudhir Kumar Giri. We will complete it today. We have had a thorough discussion. Therefore, we want to complete this Bill today.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : (Garhwal) In fact, on this matter your view will be relevant. The House should constitute a Committee under your Chairmanship to finalise everything.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : A few months back, hon, Member. Mr.Mool Chand Daga, brought a Bill and almost all the Members supported it except myself. On behalf of our Party I opposed the Bill and when 1 opposed it. , . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would appose the Bill. But when the arrears are given, you go and take them.

(*Interruptions*),

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, you oppose the Bill now, but when a concession is given, you should not accept it.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : No.

MR. DEAPUTY-SPEAKER: Is there any occasion when you hsve not accepted it?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: This should not be the principle. We opposed the Bill, and I still oppose the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may oppose the Bill. What I say is, supposing some concession is given, you don't refuse to take that concession.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: We may refuse if you want so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. Please go on.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : If you so want, we may refuse.

I oppose the Bill vigorously. (*Interruptions*). I oppose this Bill not on the ground that the M.Ps. who have been elected are to serve the people, but only on the ground that what facilities and salaries etc. We get are sufficient for performing our duties. That is why I oppose the Bill. I want to make one thing very clear—that we are representing the people. A vast majority of the people are living below the poverty line. The burden of increase in prices of the commodities has not only fallen on the Members of Parliament but on all the people of the country. Those people are dump and mute. They are groaning under heavy burden. They are hungry. Inspite of all this we have not turned our heart towards their hungry faces. We have been elected to Parliament. We have been making Parliament as an instrument for

increasing the facilities for the Members. This is not fair and proper. So long as the people remain hungry, we should not ask for more. I think the facilities now including the financial benefits are sufficient for us. These should not be increased.

In the eyes of the people, the image of the representatives of the people has gone down. This is mainly because of the fact that many representatives on being elected on a particular ticket of the party, sometime thereafter change their party and join some other party. This is called defection. This is against the principle of justice. This should not be allowed to continue. So, I say that the image of the people's representative has gone down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not defection. It is affection for some other party.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : The Members who defect should be asked to offer their explanation to the people who elected them.

To enable the Members of Parliament to discharge their duties efficiently, some secretarial service or assistance may be necessary. He may require the services of a stenographer or a typist. Government should make such assistance available to them.

I oppose the suggestion that the income of Member of Parliament should be free from income tax.

Facility for spouse to travel along with Members has already been granted. When they are travelling, she/he should be treated as a companion.

With these words I oppose the Bill.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : I welcome the Bill on the following grounds.

Now-a-days there is lot of inflation. After a Member of Parliament gets elected, he cannot switch on to his original profession or business. He has to lose that if he wants to become a serious Member of Parliament. He may have been originally an advocate, a doctor or a businessman. To compensate the lose, facilities are to be provided to him. It may be the facility of transport, travel concession, increase in D.A. At least, when we are absent—away from the Session to our constituency—at least, B. A. and the minimum facilities should be continued. If facilities are not there, we cannot work and generally any-body cannot work. The Opposition Parties always tell one thing-oppose the Bill—and as you said they receive all facilities and comforts. Let them not be hypocrites in these things. Straight-away, every Member of Parliament should get minimum facilities to enable him to discharge his duties in a real way to the people. Philosophy has been taught from the other side that the country is poor and the people are sacrificing so much and all these things. I do understand that it is only the Congress-I which has been implementing all the programmes for the benefit of the poor than those people.

Now, for salary purposes, they want to oppose. But all the people who opposed last time have been the first to receive the comforts.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Certainly not. I oppose it.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Of course, if you oppose receiving and if you do not receive it, I welcome your step. We know that you have been opposing and receiving simultaneously. That is the good thing that you have been doing.

We get a D. A. of Rs. 51. This is the minimum facility. For the last 30 to 35 years, inflation has gone up thousand times up and to our counterparts—either he may be a Central Government servant or a State Government servant—every year, they get an increased allowance. In L.I.C. and in many of the banks, an ordinary Class IV employee gets more pay than a Member of Parliament gets. I know that the political party is an instrument of service rather than an ornament of decoration. In my opinion, it is not a luxury thing also. But one who is serving the people seriously and sincerely should be given minimum comforts. In Maharashtra Legislature, they have done it, In Karnataka. they have done it. In U.P., they have done it, I do not want to compare

with other countries like England and U.S.A. were rich people are there and where our counterparts are provided with so many facilities. Even in the local station when we want to see a Minister in his residence, we have to spend a minimum of Rs. 25 for taxi. If the Minister does not permit us to see immediately, then we have to pay a waiting charge of Rs. 10. The rent is always mounting up and the pressure simultaneously adds on us for work and money. We pay the taxi so much amount. At least, in the local station when we go and come, there should be some facilities. We do not want any monetary benefits. We do not want cash in hand.

Sir, one P.A. or steno on Sundays and every day for 2 hours in the morning must be provided, so that we can serve the people much better. Many times, we have to stand in queue in the 'typing pool' for getting a letter typed. Drafting or personal writing by an M.P. himself consumes a lot of time and when there is a steno by your side, you can go on dictating your notes to the steno.

As Members of Parliament, we receive representations from various institutions including religious and educational institution. If we do not have the courtesy to reply what will they think of us ? They will totally say that these people have no courtesy to give a line of reply. And if we reply, what is the postage ? What are the facilities we get to maintain and to enhance the status of the Members of Parliament and the Legislature ? There should be very good facilities. Otherwise, he will not be happy to serve.

Whenever we get salaries, there will be cut for electricity bill, telephone bill etc. Moreover, many times, wrong billing is done. As you know and everybody knows, it is a hard fact in the life of the Member of Parliament that whenever we are out of station, the rent of the telephone is mounting without our knowledge. Of course, many times, explanations are given that it might be due to some mechanical mistake or calculation mistake etc. Whatever it may be, these are the minimum difficulties. These are the difficulties. We have to maintain an establishment here and another establishment in the constituency also.

We have to tour our constituency. Unless we keep a pace with the public in knowing their grievances, we cannot be educated. Unless we receive representations from the people, we cannot be educated. If we do not place all their represention before the Parliament or before the Ministers concerned, we cannot do justice to the people. We have been sent here by the people to enable ourselves to help them.

What is the concept of a Member of Parliament or of a legislator? He has to be provided with minimum facilities in a decent way. A tolerable decency has to be maintained. Many guests come to us. At least a glass of water or half a cup of tea has to be given to them. There are many things. Sir, you know better than what I know. This is a genuine difficulty. We want more facilities. We do not want additional monetary benefit. We do not want to live any luxurious life. At least, minimum facilities should be given to Members of Parliament. If we are not given minimum facilties, the people will look down upon us. My hon. friend there was saying that ours is a poor country. Can we walk from house to house in a Parliamentary constituency? Is it an MIA's segment that we can cover it, say, 10 to 20 villages? My constituency covers around 100 miles. If we are to tour the whole constituency, God alone knows how difficult it is. But we have to tour our constituency. It is a very difficult task.

Proper transport facilities must be given-A Deputy Commissioner has at his disposal two or three cars. A Member of Parliament has sometimes to share it with him. When the officers and ourselves are compared, they themselves look down upon us. I honestly tell you from my experience. I am expressing the opinion from the personal experience that I have. Wherever you go to meet the Chief Minister or a Minister, we have to take a shelter either with some officer or somebody. This is how we cut a sorry figure before the officers.

How can we serve the interests of the people well ? We do not develop our personality because of this reason. Unless proper facilities are given, unless comforts are given, we cannot serve the people in a real way. That is why my request to the House is that there should be at least proper transport

facilities to be given to Members. About Rs. 100 every day should be given to meet the transport expenses or transport be provided for at least 2 hours a day. We do not want it all the time. We do not say that it should be at our disposal all the time and we go for a holiday or something like that. We require it at least for 2 hours a day to meet Ministers and to bring our guests. For all the 24 hours, we have to serve the people. Whenever a guest comes from the constituency, we do not know when he comes. We have been representing illiterate people. They do not write to us; they do not communicate; they do not phone. They come suddenly and we have to receive them. These are our genuine difficulties.

This has to be taken in a sporting manner. It is not that we want so many things. It is not that we are blowing hot and cold at the same time. Let us go into the hard facts. We have to maintain a status in the public and we have to maintain minimum decency, a tolerable decency, in the public life. Otherwise, we are looked down upon by the public as well as the officers. When we are looked down, with what face can we serve them? How can we impress upon them? All of us are not rich. If we have a poor salary, if we have poor comforts, the intellectual people will not be attracted to become Members of Parliament. If we are not able to attract the intellectual people, we cannot serve the country. We will be putting back the clock by not attracting the intellectual people to become Members of Parliament or of legislatures. Therefore, to attract the intellectual people, meritorious people, honest and good people, the best way is to provide all facilities to them.

Even the executive and the officers are given all the facilities. We do not mind. This is a country of Gandhi. We do not feel insulted also. But that should not be done in a way that the officers will look down upon us. We do not look down upon them; we do not say that they should be put below us. But the question is: What should they co nceive of us? What is the respect they should have for a Member of Parliament ? My hon. friends on the other side said that we are look upon because we are crossing the floor, by going from one party to another party. Of course, this is not relevant here. I leave it to them. As you said, Sir, it may be a defection from one party or affection for another party. I leave it to my friends to do that regularly. I do not want to comment on that also. It is an irony of fact that the Members who oppose the Bill, also get the higher salary when the Bill is passed. I request the House that the minimum facilities should be given to the Members of Parliament.

With these words, I support the Bill. I thank you very much for kindly having afforded me the opportunity to speak.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य ने सांसदों के वेतन भत्ते तथा सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल पेश किया है, इस से पहले भी हमारे डांगा साहब ने इस बिल को पेश किया था। उस पर बहस भी हुई थी और आज फिर इस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है। एक सम्मानित सदस्य यहां बोल रहे थे, मुझे उनका नाम भूल गया है, उनका एक वाक्य मुझे बहुत पसन्द आया—वेतन भत्ते तथा सुविधाओं के बारे में भी हम अपने को पक्ष और विपक्ष का समझ कर बहस में शामिल होते हैं और औचित्य को ध्यान में नहीं रखते हैं। मैं भी उन लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—जो इस के विरोध में बोले हैं। उन्होंने एक बात कही है कि इस से सदस्यों का सम्मान घट जाता है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं कि सदस्यों का सम्मान वेतन भत्ता लेने से या सुविधायें प्राप्त करने से घटता है। सदस्यों का सम्मान तो उनके कार्यों से घटता है, वे जो काम करते हैं जो अपने चरित्र को सम्भाल कर नहीं चलते हैं उससे घटता है। गांधी जी जिस ज़माने में थे और जब आज़ादी की लड़ाई के लिये उन्होंने पार्टी का गठन किया था, आज़ादी की लड़ाई के लिये लोगों को

जुटाया था, उस ज़माने में जो लोग राजनीति में आगे थे, उनको छोड़ कर कितने सदस्य साफ़-सुथरे थे। क्या हम इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि उन के ज़माने का चरित्र आज रह गया है। अगर आज हमारी साख गिरी है तो उस का कारण यह नहीं है कि हम को वेतन भत्ता मिलने लगा है, उसका कारण यह है कि जगह-जगह पर हम अनैतिक कार्यों में शामिल होते हैं। *

मैं तो आप को बतलाना चाहूंगा—मैंने विधायकों को देखा है, संसदों को देखा है– "इस तरह से चरित्र गिर रहा है। इस के कारण राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों को मर्यादा नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं वेतन भत्तों और सुविधाओं के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं—टेलीफोन की सुविधा है, मैंने अपना पिछला टेलीफोन का बिल देखा—ता० 16-8-1982 से 16-10-1982 तक का बिल 3634 रुपये का आया, यह दो महीने का मेरे घर का बिल है। मालूम होता है कि बिरला या टाटा का कोई कारखाना चल रहा है, जिस में कलकत्ता, लन्दन और दुनिया भर से बात करनी पड़ती है। कहां से इतना बिल आयेगा ? मैं जानता हूं फर्जी बिल बना है, लेकिन अब बना है तो देना पड़ेगा। इस के बाद घर का टेलीफोन का एक पैसा अदा नहीं किया है। यदि मैं हिसाब लगाऊं तो 15 हज़ार रुपये से ऊपर तो घर का टेलीफोन का बिल हो जाता है। यह क्या सुविधा है, कैसी सुविधा है ? आप जरा हिसाब लगायें हम को कितनी तनख्वाह मिलती है—डेढ़ हज़ार रुपया भत्ता और एलाउन्स मिला कर दिया जाता है, जिसमें 400-500 रुपया पानी, बिजली, मकान का कट जाता है, किसी को 800, किसी को 900 या किसी को 1100 से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता है। अब अगर दो महीने में चार हजार रुपया टेलीफोन का देगा तो फिर कैसे हम कार्य कर सकेंगे ?

एक ज़माना था, जब रजवाड़े यहां आ कर बैठते थे, लेकिन अब डेमोक्रेसी है, लोकतन्त्र है। यहां एक किसान का बेटा, जिस के पास दो बीघा ज़मीन है वह भी चुन कर आता है और एक छोटा दुकानदार भी आता है। जब दुकानदार आता है तो उसे दुकान बन्द करनी पड़ती है। उसे राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने का शौक है, तो क्या इस के मायने यह है कि इस शौक के पीछे वह अपने बच्चों को मार दे ? अपने बच्चे को कुछ न दे। इसके लिए तो उसे सोचना ही पड़ेगा। अगर उसे सेवा के बदले में गलत तरीके से काम करना पड़े तो मैं इसे अच्छा नहीं मानता। मैं तो समाज में काम करता हूं, मैं जानता हूं कि कितनी कठिनाई होती है।

अब मुझे टाइपिंग पूल में जाना पड़ता है। मैं वहां गया था। मैंने वहां पांच लेटर लिखवाये और मुझे बार बार वहां से लौटना पड़ा। आज तीसरे दिन 12 बजे मुझे वे मिल पाये। मैं आपको ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि करीब डेढ़ महीने की चिट्ठियां मेरे पास पड़ी हैं। पांच सौ चिट्ठियां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनका जवाब भी नहीं दे सका हूं। यह कठिनाई है। अगर इनके लिए एक बाबू की मांग की जाती है, टाइपिस्ट की मांग की जाती है तो इसमें क्या बुराई है ? क्या यह मेरे लिये जरूरी नहीं है। क्या यह जनता की सेवा के लिए जरूरी नहीं है ? हम कैसे अपना रोजाना का काम कर पायेंगे ? कैसे

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हम अपनी चिट्ठी-पत्रियों का निबटारा कर पायेंगे ? इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमें टाइपिस्ट या स्टेनो दिया जाए । यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी ।

भाई साहब ठीक कह रहे थे । मैं तो पहले से यह महसूस करता था । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अपने राज्य में जाते हैं, अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं । क्षेत्र में बी० डी० ओ० साहब कार में बैठे चले जा रहे हैं, हम खरामा-खरामा पैदल चले जा रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास कोई साधन नहीं है । हमको इतना वेतन नहीं मिलता कि हम अपना साधन रख सकें । अब हमारे क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ा है, कोई उत्पीड़न है, कहीं साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो गया है, उसके लिए संसद् सदस्य अगर चाहे कि वह अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा करे और उनके लिए उसको वाहन न दिया जाए तो वह कैसे जनता का काम कर सकेगा । अगर हमारा परिवार उस पर घूमें, अगर हमारे बच्चे सैर करें, कश्मीर की यात्रा करने जायें तो और बात है । नहीं तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि उसे ऐसे साधनों से वंचित रखा जाए कि वह संसद् सदस्य ठीक तरह से अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन भी न कर सके, जनता की अधिक से अधिक सेवा भी न कर सके ।

अभी चर्चा हुई कि देश में गरीबी है, भुखमरी है । देश में लाखों लोग गरीब हैं, बेकार हैं इसलिए हम को सुविधायें नहीं दी जानी चाहिए । मैं तो कहता हूं कि सरकार अंधी है । इसको दिखाई ही नहीं पड़ता है । इसलिए इस बात की जरुरत है कि हमको सुविधाएं और साधन मिलें । हम अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जाएं और वहां का दौरा करें और वहां की हालत देख कर अपनी सरकार को बताएं ।

अभी पिछले महीने में 5 से 11 तक अपने क्षेत्र के अन्दर था । मैंने वहां पैदल यात्रा की थी । मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे जिले के अन्दर गोमती नदी के किनारे ऐसे सैकड़ों गांव हैं जिनमें 90 फीसदी लोगों के घरों में अनाज नहीं है, वे भुखमरी के शिकार हैं । सरकार ने उन लोगों की हालत नहीं देखी है । अगर मेरे पास साधन होता तो मैं वहां जल्दी पहुंचा होता और बहुत पहले आपको वहां की स्थिति बताता । इसलिए हमें इन सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the hon. Members' clear intention of maintenance of high character and integrity in public life. At the same time, expression has been given by almost all hon. Members to the difficulties faced by them in discharging their duties either in relation to their constituencies in particular or in relation to the country in general. Sir, already the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Members' Salaries and Allowances have been sent to the Finance Ministry for their concurrence.

18.00 hrs

Certain recommendations in the last winter session have already been approved by this august House – e.g. for travelling of spouse from the usual place of residence of the hon. Member to Delhi during the session and to take her back by air and also to provide first class travel facility to the person accompanying the hon Member and also to increase the mileage from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.30.

There are certain other recommendations which are now with Finance Ministry for their active consideration. Soon after they are considered, the Parliamentary Affairs

Minister will come forward to this august House. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is also sitting there.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : In the light of these, I request the hon Member to kindly withdraw his Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. George Joseph Mundackal, there is a request to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Munattupuzha) : Some hon Members have said that have millions of people living below the poverty line. But they are always arguing for the increase of DA and all those things for the employees who are getting Rs. 2000 and 3000 rupees salary per month. I am not worried about it. About travelling, in my constituency there is not a single railway line. Do you want me to go by bullock cart ? Of course, I have got a railway pass in my pocket. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you start in a bullock cart, when your term is over, you will reach your constituency. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : I have requested only for minimum facilities to MPs for serving their constituency and for serving the people and I am pleading for all the MPs— so that they can honestly and effectively serve their constituencies. Anyway, as the Government is already seized of the matter, I am not pressing.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Membrs of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act. 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : I wtihdraw the Bill.

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SUPPORT PRICE FOR WHEAT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Half-an-hour discussion on support price of wheat.

Shri H. N. Bahuguna : I think the hon. Members will make it really an half-an-hour discussion.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, बड़े महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर आज आधे घण्टे की बहस चल रही है। सच बात तो यह है कि पूरे दिन भर की या कम से कम दो दिन की बहस होनी चाहिए थी क्योंकि यह बहस एक मूल सवाल के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। एक प्रश्न इस सदन में हुआ था कि गेहूं का दाम कब अनाऊंस होगा ? उसी प्रश्न को लेकर आज यह चर्चा चल रही है। तब मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जल्दी करेंगे और अब मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में गेहूं के दाम एलान किए हैं। इस संबंध में मुझे कुछ बातें कहनी हैं। समय बहुत कम है इसलिए मोटे-मोटे पाइन्ट ही बोल देता हूं।

पहली बात यह है कि जिस दल में माननीय मंत्री जी अब हैं उस दल का जो भूतपूर्व बुनियादी दल है जिसके आदि पुरुष प्रो० रंगा साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इन सब ने भारत की जनता से वायदा किया था जिसमें थोड़ा बहुत मेरा भी हिस्सा रहा है कि सरकार खेत की पैदावार के दाम फसल बोने से पहले एलान करेगी। क्या यह सरकार किसी भी तारीख में उस वायदे को पूरा करेगी या नहीं करेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि इस कुर्सी पर माननीय स्पीकर साहब की वजह से जब 204 नम्बर के सवाल पर

वहस चल रही थी तो स्पीकर साहब सरकार के खिलाफ फैसला कर चुके और उन्होंने कहा कि जल्दी कीजिए, दाम बताइए, गल्ला बाजार में आ रहा है। स्पीकर महोदय ने भी उस बात की ताईद की क्योंकि वे खुद काश्तकार हैं। काश्तकार तो राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह भी हैं, लेकिन इनकी काश्तकारी दूसरे लोग करते हैं, और इनका खेत की मेड़ से कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। इन्होंने अपने हाथ से न तो कभी गेहूं काटा है और न पता हो सकता है कि काटने वालों की क्या तक्लीफ है·····

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : मैंने इतना काटा है कि जितना आपने नहीं काटा होगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : वह जाहिर है कि इनके मुकाबले में मैं तो इनके काश्तकार के काश्तकार का काश्तकार भी नहीं हूं। वह तो बहुत बड़े भूमिपति हैं। इसलिए जाहिर है उनके पास भूमि बहुत है। सीलिंग से कैसे बचाई होगी भगवान जाने।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बदली कर लो अपनी प्रोपर्टी से।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मुझे मंजूर है, मेरी सारी सम्पत्ति और इनकी सम्पत्ति का बटवारा हो जाय और जो सम्पत्ति मुझे इनसे मिलेगी मैं उसको स्कूलों को दान कर दूंगा। पर यह अपने वचन पर दृढ़ रहें।

इनका वायदा आज साफ़ होना चाहिये कि दाम तय करायेंगे कि नहीं और बात तो गेहूं की है, अगले साल के गेहूं के दाम भी तय कर दीजिये। और अगर योजना चलानी है तो खरीफ के दाम भी तय कीजिये, और 5 साल के लिये कीजिये कि गेहूं का दाम, खाद का दाम, बिजली पानी का दाम यह होगा। इस का ऐलान कीजिये। रूस और चीन ने ऐसा किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह ने गेहूं का दाम तय किया 151 रु०। सन् 1960 के मुकाबले में वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि रुपये की वैल्यू घट कर 20 पैसे रह गई है। तो कृषि मंत्री जी का दाम गेहूं को 1960 के मुकाबले में हो गया एक बटे पांच, यानी 30 रु०। अब क्या किया? ए०पी०सी० ने 150 रु० कहा था तो 1 रु० राव साहब की सरकार ने दक्षिणा और दे दी कि 151 रु०। अब यह किस हिसाब से दिया?

आप देखें कि आज बाजार भाव क्या है। मेरे पास 8 अप्रैल का "इकोनामिक टाइम्स" अखबार है जिसमें गेहूं का बाजार भाव निकला है : हापुड़ ऐवरेज 200 से 210 रु०, हापुड़ फार्म 220 से 230 रु०, जयपुर 175 से 240 रु०, कानपुर 180 से 230 रु०, करनाल जो राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह की रियासत का जिला है वहां आर्डिनरी गेहूं का भाव है 183 से 186 रु०, करनाल सुपीरियर फ़ार्म 192 से 198 रु०, करनाल शरबती 188 से 193 रु०, करनाल मैक्सिकन 180 से 182 रु०, मुरादाबाद दड़ा 200 से 260 रु०, मेरठ फ़ार्म सुपीरियर 250 से 275 रु०, मेरठ दड़ा 200 से 215 रु०, मोगा फ़ार्म 170 से 175 रु०, मोगा दड़ा 158 से 162 रु०, मोगा मैक्सिकन 158 से 164 रु०, मोगा पलवन 167 से 173 रु०, रोहतक दड़ा 170 से 200 रु०, रोहतक फ़ार्म 210 से 230 रु०, रोहतक सुपीरियर 235 से 250 रु०, सोनीपत फ़ार्म 200 से 225 रु०। यह तो आपके हरियाणा के भाव हैं, और राव वीरेन्द्रसिंह ने देश के संसद में भाव कर दिया 151 रु०। बाजार में काश्तकार को ऊंचा भाव मिल रहा है और सरकार कह रही है 151 रु० काफी है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का बाजार भाव क्यों लूटा जा रहा है इस सदन के द्वारा ? क्या वजह है सरकार ने कम भाव रखा ? तीसरा सवाल यह करना चाहता हूं सरकार कहती है हमने बड़ा काम कर दिया, बड़ी हाई ईल्डिंग वैराइटीज़ में पैदावार की। इस सरकार का हाल क्या है वह बता दूं। इस सरकार ने कहा गल्ले में हमने आत्म निर्भरता पैदा की। पिछले 30 साल में हम 60 मिलियन टन से 130 मिलियन टन पर जरूर आ गये। लेकिन पैदा कितने में हुआ ? 130 मिलियन हैक्टर में। राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह की सरकार ने 1 हैक्टर में 1 टन गल्ला पैदा किया। पड़ोसी चीन में क्या है ? 100 मिलियन हैक्टर में 300 मिलियन टन गल्ला। यानी एक हैक्टर में 3 टन। और हमारे मंत्री जी हेक्टर पीछे 1 टन में ही प्रसन्न हैं, मग्न हैं, खुश हैं। अच्छा खुश रहिये, परन्तु इससे देश का तो काम बनता नहीं।

तीसरी बात सुनिये, कितना बुरा हाल है ये फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। अगर आप 200 रुपये टन फर्टिलाइजर पर सबसीडी दे देते तो कुल सबसीडी 140 करोड़ रुपये पड़ती। अगर इतनी सबसीडी दे दोगे तो अन्न का इम्पोर्ट बिल कम होगा 280 करोड़ रुपये के बराबर।

इस सरकार को समझाने के लिए एक स्कूल खोलने की आवश्यकता है जहां कि इसको समझाया जाये। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन की किताब देखने की इनको फुरसत नहीं है। इनके यहां झगड़े बहुत हैं। कौन मंत्री रहे और कौन जाये। कौन मुख्यमंत्री रहें और कौन जाये ? किसको खिसकाओ ? राव साहब की चिन्ता थोड़े दिन के लिये दूर हो गई है क्योंकि श्री भजन लाल जी अमेरिका चले गये हैं, लेकिन खिसकाओ, बैठाओ, खिसकाओ। मेरा कहना है कि गल्ला खिसकाओ आगे, नहीं सारा देश मर जायेगा। गरीबी दूर होने वाली नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

मैं सब काम छोड़कर तैयार हूं।

श्री हरीश रावत : इधर आ जाइये।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इधर-उधर क्या ? मेरे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं। मैंने इन्हें बचपन से देखा है, अब इनको क्या कहूं ? जैसे किसी बड़े को अपने छोटे बच्चों को ऊपर आते हुए देखकर खुशी होती है, इनको यहां देखकर मुझे भी बहुत खुशी हो रही है। जब में मुख्य मन्त्री था तो यह मेरे दल में थे ब्लाक प्रमुख थे। लेकिन इनका दल बाद में इंदिरा दल हो गया और मैं अलग हो गया।

पंजाब स्टेट प्लानिंग बोर्ड कह रहा है, पंजाब एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन बोल रहा है कि पंजाब का जो रोटेशन था पहले क्राप का, वह भूमि के लिये लाभप्रद था। मन्त्री जी ने बड़ी तारीफ की है कि पंजाब में धान बहुत पैदा होना है। एक दिन राव साहब ने बोला कि दक्षिण भारत वालो क्या बोल रहे हो, धान तुम्हीं पैदा नहीं करते हो, धान तो हम पैदा कर रहे हैं पंजाब में। लेकिन हालत क्या है, लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी की रिकमेंडेशन है, एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन से बात कोटेड है पंजाब स्टेट एग्रीकल्चर प्लानिंग बोर्ड ने बोला है कि व्हीट-मेज रोटेशन जब तक रहा तब तक जो पैदावार थी, उसमें कम खाद डालकर ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा होता था। जब से व्हीट राइस रोटेशन हुआ है, तब से मामला गड़बड़ हो गया। खाद ज्यादा लग रही है पैदावार निस्बतन कम मिल रही है।

मुख्य बात यह है कि क्रापिंग पैटर्न पर ध्यान देंगे या नहीं, धरती को बचाने के लिए ?

सही दाम तो क्या दोगे ? पर इतना ही बताइये कि माटी का परीक्षण कराया है कि कितनी खाद पड़ेगी किस गांव के खेत में। किस गांव में माटी कैसी है ? राव साहब को पता ही नहीं होगा कि माटी का परीक्षण हो रहा है या नहीं। हां खाद पड़ रहा है।

मैं आपको बता दूं कि क्या फर्क पड़ा है। पंजाब में जब से यह धान पैदा करने लगे हैं, तब से यह गड़बड़ हुई है। यह एक ग्रेट ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन है भारत डोगरा का जिसमें उन्होंने स्टेट प्लानिंग बोर्ड को कोट किया है।

यह अंग्रेजी में है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि जब गेहूं के बाद धान पैदा होता है तो साढ़े 13 के०जी० गेहूं पैदा होने के लिये 1 के०जी० फर्टीलाइजर लगता है पर जब व्हीट और मेज की साइकिल चलती है तो उस वक्त 20 के०जी० व्हीट होता है एक के०जी० नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर पर। एक नाईट्रोजन यूनिट साढ़े 13 में ये प्रसन्न हैं और इनको पता नहीं है कि धरती नष्ट हो रही है और नाइट्रोजन ज्यादा लग रहा है, किसान के पैदावार दाम ज्यादा लग रहे हैं।

हमें यह बता दें कि फ़ार्मर तक टेक्नालाजी पहुंचाने का इनका क्या तरीका है ? दाम जो यह बढ़ा रहे हैं, उससे प्रोडक्टिविटि का किसान को क्या फ़र्क पड़ा है ?

इनकी किताब आर्थिक समीक्षा है। इसमें पृष्ठ 81 में लिखा है कि गेहूं कैसा हो रहा है। 1955-56 में गेहूं कितना था और आज कितना है। 1978-79 में गेहूं 35.5 मिलियन टन था और 1981-82 में राव साहब ने कहा कि 37.83 मिलियन टन। देखिये तो सही, क्या तेज चल रहे हैं ?

राव साहब से पूछा जाये कि करनाल बंट ने क्या हाल कर दिया। मैं इन्हीं की किताब से पढ़कर सुना दूंगा। यह किताब है टाटा कंसल्टैंसी की। इनकी बहुत दोस्ती है टाटा कंसल्टैंसी से। इनसे मतलब राव साहब से नहीं, बल्कि इनकी सरकार से है। यह सरकार बिरला और टाटा की सरकार है। उसका कहना है कि 1968-69 में फ़र्टीलाइजर का इम्पोर्ट बिल 133 करोड़ रुपए का था और गल्ले का 337 करोड़ रुपए था। टोटल इम्पोर्ट हो गया 470 करोड़ रुपए। और पार साल राव साहब ने 1,000 करोड़ रुपए का फ़र्टलाइजर मंगाया। अब यह सरकार सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेंसी की तरफ काम नहीं कर रही है। सारी कठिनाई यह है कि किसान के धंब के सम्बन्ध में कोई बुनियादी नीति नहीं है। उसको दाम भी नहीं मिल रहा है और उसे सही रास्ता भी नहीं बताया जा रहा है।

नहरों के किनारे के सारे खेत डूब रहे हैं। मेरे साथी श्री रामलाल राही, को अभी सीतापुर में अपने प्राणों का बलिदान करने के लिए पानी में बैठना पड़ा-72 घंटे एक बार और 23 घंटे एक बार। तब सरकार की समझ में आया। क्या सीपेज का कोई इलाज नहीं है।

इस, हाउस में एक क्वेस्चन के जवाब में में राव साहब ने कहा कि ए० पी० सी० में एक एक्सपर्ट है। इस मामले में रंगा साहब मेरी गीता हैं ? मैं उन्हीं को कोट करता हूं—आज से नहीं, जब में स्वयंसेवक था और अखिल-भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी में अपने महान नेताओं की चप्पल उठाता था, तब से किसानों के बारे में उनके भाषण मैं सुन रहा हूं। रंगा साहब ने कहा कि किसानों के नुमायंदे और रखो। राव साहब ने कहा कि एक तो है, और कितने रखूं फिर भी रंगा साहब ने कहा कि यह ऐसा जरूर करेंगे। फिर कोई मेम्बर

बोला, तो कहा कि उन्होंने वचन दिया है, यह करेंगे। भगवान जाने, ए० पी० सी० कैसा बनेगा। कौन देखने वाला है।

नई वैरायटीज़ कितनी पैदा हुई हैं? हर साल कहा जाता है कि इतनी नई वैरायटीज़ निकली हैं। मन्त्री महोदय बतायें कि गेहूं की कोई ऐसी वैरायटी है, जिसको कीड़ा न लगे। हरियाणा और पंजाब में करनाल बंट ने क्या गज़ब किया है! अगर मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूं, तो सदन को पता चलेगा कि इस देश की हालत कितनी खराब है। करनाल बंट एक फंगस डिज़ीज़ है, जिसकी वजह से पंजाब और हरियाणा में बहुत नुक्सान हुआ है। 1980-81 में इसका इतना फैलाव हो गया कि यह राजस्थान, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई रिजन और बिहार में भी फैल गया। इकोनोमिक टाइम्ज ने 31 जून, 1981 को लिखा :—

> "Karnal Bunt has spread over eight districts of Punjab where disease has been detected according to an official survey to the extent of 13% to 43% in samples collected from these areas,"

लेकिन करनाल बंट का कोई इलाज उनके पास नहीं है। अगर एग्रीकल्चरल प्रासपेरिटी लानी है, किसान का भला करना है, तो साइंटिस्ट्स को कोई डिजीज़-फ्री सीड तैयार करने के लिए कहना चाहिए। मगर बेचारे साइंटिस्ट तो आत्म-हत्या करने पर मजबूर हैं। आज व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि उसको काम नहीं करने दिया जाता, सारा ब्यूरोक्रेटिक मामला चल रहा है।

किसान को पैसा देने में तो राव साहब की सरकार को बहुत तकलीफ है। एफ़० सी० आई० की जो सबसिडी दी जाती है, उसमें से रोडेंट-चूहे-कितना खाते हैं और ट्रांसिट में कितना लास होता है? खाने वाले को जो सबसिडी दी जा रही है, वह कितनी है और एफ़० सी० आई० के मिसमैनेजमेंट, टोटली ग़लत मैनेजमेंट के कारण में कितनी है? मैं उनमें से रहा हूं, जो कहते हैं कि यह काम पब्लिक सैक्टर से लेना चाहिए। लेकिन आज पब्लिक सैक्टर की स्थिति यह है कि एफ० सी० आई० का चेयरमैन कौन बनेगा, उसमें कौन रहेगा? जिसको सरकार चाहे। हमारे यहां पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कहावत है : जिसको पिया चाहे, वही सुहागिन। यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि आदमी लायक है या नालायक है।

मैं तो कहता हूं कि प्राईवेट फूड ट्रेड के सब से योग्य आदमी को उसका चेयरमैन बनाओं और उसे कहो कि अगर वह उसी परसेंटेज पर इस कार्पोरेशन को नहीं चलाएगा, जिसपर वह अपना काम चलाता था, तो हम उसको सज़ा देंगे। आज यह सरकार फूड कार्पोरेशन के मिसमैनेजमेंट को सबसिडी दे रही है और किसान के दाम काट रही है। वह कहती है कि 151 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते। यू० पी० सरकार इनकी सरकार है, मेरी सरकार नहीं है। उसकी रीकमेंडेशन है कि 200 रुपए देने चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय बताएं कि इस बारे में उसका क्या कहना है। या तो वह सरकार* है या समझने वालों की समझ गायब हो गई है। दो सौ रुपया उस सरकार ने क्यों बतलाया और 151 इन्होंने क्यों कहा?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : आपका असर पड़ गया होगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन चौथाई मंत्री जो अब तक हुए हैं और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री तक बड़े लम्बे अर्से तक मेरे असर में रहे हैं और उस असर के बड़े-बड़े फल निकले हैं। आपको भी असर लेना हो तो मुझे गाली देना शुरू कीजिए, आपको अच्छा पोर्टफोलियो मिल जाएगा और आप मुझ को

* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

रोज दावत पर बुलाना शुरू कर दीजिए तो आप का डिस्मसल हो जायेगा ।

मेरा चार्ज है कि यह सरकार लूट करती है । सरकार मुनाफाखोरी कैसे करती है वह बताना चाहता हूं । राव साहब के प्रान्त हरियाणा का ही उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा । पारसाल इन्होंने गेहूं का दाम तय किया 142 रुपया क्वींटल । पंजाब वालों ने 138 और 142 के बीच में गेहूं खरीदा । आपने फेयर एवरेज व्हीट का दाम 151 रुपया बोला है । उसका मतलब यह है कि उस एवरेज से नीचे वाले गेहूं का दाम कम होगा । तो पिछले साल पंजाब ने 138 और 142 के बीच में गेहूं खरीदकर 180 और 188 रुपये में खुले बाजार के लिये ट्रेडर्स को बेचा । उन्होंने क्या भाव बेचा, उससे इस सरकार का क्या मतलब । इसी तरह से हरियाणा में गेहूं 140-142 के बीच में खरीदा गया और 175-180रुपये में डीलर्स को खुले बाजार में ले जाने के लिए बेचा गया । हरियाणा की एक खासियत और भी है । कुरुक्षेत्र में पाण्डवों की जीत कभी-कभी ही होती है, वहां का कौरव दल बड़ा शक्तिशाली है । मेरा चाज है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने गेहूं खरीदा उसमें से 25 हजार टन बंगाल के रोलर फ्लावर मिल्स को बेच दिया । किस भाव पर ? 165 रुपए क्वींटल के भाव पर । खरीदा 140-142 में और बेचा 165 में । मैं स्पेसिफिक चार्ज लगा रहा हूं** आप समझ लीजिए कितने करोड़ की बात होगी ? सवाल यह है कि जो गल्ला सरकार लेती है उसमें मुनाफाखोरी क्यों करती है ? दूसरी तरफ पहाड़ों पर गल्ला गायब है । मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को भी पत्र लिखा । उन्होंने कहा कि लिख आप ठीक रहे हैं ! हमारे यहां गांवों में गल्ला नहीं पहुंच रहा है ।

एक बात और है । सरकार कहां है, इसकी कोई पहचान प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं छोड़ी है । अगर होम मिनिस्टर यहां हैं । तो इन्टेलिजेंस वहां है । एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर यहां हैं सिविल सप्लाई वाले गायब हैं । गेहूं इनके पास तो गन्ना उनके पास । इनको पकड़ो तो वह उधर और उनको पकड़ो तो ये इधर । सारी अव्यवस्था है। प्रधान मंत्री का अधिकार तो है मंत्रिमंडल को बनाना लेकिन यह अधिकार नहीं है कि डिपार्टमेन्ट्स को नष्ट कर दें, अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चौपट ना कर दें । आज पहाड़ पर गल्ला नहीं पहुंच रहा है । मेरे दोस्त अभी वहां से घूम कर आए हैं, इनकी बात मैं मान लूंगा, ये कह दें कि सभी जगह गल्ला पहुंच रहा है । पांच रुपए किलो से कम पर आटा पहाड़ पर कहीं भी नहीं मिल रहा है । इतना बुरा हाल है । आपने रोलर फ्लोर मिल का दाम 205 रुपए क्वींटल बताया है, यह किससे मत्थे जायेगा : कह रहे हैं पहले थोड़ा थोड़ा बढ़ाते थे, इस बार ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है । इन्होंने 151 रुपया तय करके किसानों को लूटा है । बाजार भाव जो मिल रहा है, वह मैंने अभी आपको बताया है । खाने वाले को राव साहब आपने क्या दिया है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप ही बता दीजिए ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आप ही बता दीजिए मुझे तो पढ़ना पड़ेगा ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : 172 रु०

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इसके मायने यह हुए कि एक क्विंटल 172 रु० में मिलेगा । फेयर प्राइस शौप पर मान लीजिए मेरा कार्ड दो किलों का है, तो मुझे देना पड़ेगा 3 रु० 44 पै०- तो इस प्रकार एक पैसा कहां से आएगा । खैरीज बाजार नहीं है । देश में दो लाख से ज्यादा फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं । इस सरकार ने दुकानें बढ़ाई हैं और उनके द्वारा बिकने वाला गल्ला घटाया है । वह एक पैसा

* Not Recorded.

आप दुकानदार को दिलाना चाहते हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि 172 में मिलेगा, लेकिन मिलेगा 173-174 में। किसी भी हिसाब से आप लगा लीजिए, खाने वालों को ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आप चलकर किसी भी सामान को खरीदिए, यदि एक या दो पैसे वापिस लेने हैं, तो वे नहीं मिलेंगे। फेयर प्राइस शाप पर गल्ला दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे नौकर को तीन घण्टे वहां बैठना पड़ता है, कार्ड पर गल्ला लेने के लिए। कार्ड में मेरे नौकर का नाम जोड़ना था, तो पता नहीं कितने दिनों से पालियामेंट हाउस में कार्ड पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है। सवाल यह है जैसा कि प्राण चोपड़ा साहब ने कहा है कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर जितना रुपया लगाना पड़ता है, उसे देखा जाए और जो जाप्ते का मुनाफा है उसे समझा जाए तो उसमें उनको तीन सौ रुपए माह से ज्यादा नहीं बचते हैं। मगर ईमानदारी से काम न करे तो कोई फेयर प्राइस शाप्स 6 हज़ार रुपए से कम नहीं कमा रही है। किसान लुट रहा है खेत में, खाने वाला लुट रहा है बाज़ार में-ऐसे हैं हमारे कृषि मंत्री राव साहब और ऐसी है हमारी आज की सरकार की व्यवस्था। मेरी मांग है, किसानों को मत लूटो, खाने वाले को मत लूटो। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि स्वराज के वायदे को मत तोड़ो, किसान के दम को मत तोड़ो। हर एक चीज़ का दाम एक फसल पहले एलान कर दो, अगर आप सचमुच देशभक्त हैं, अगर आप सचमुच किसान भक्त हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि आप देश भक्त तो हैं, पर उससे भी ज्यादा टाटा भला है। क्यों कि सरकार से इनको देश टाटा और बिरला में ही दिखाई देता है। इसलिए सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि किसान को मत लूटो। यदि उसके पास पैसा होगा तो वह साईकिल खरीदेगा, रेडियो खरीदेगा, व्यापार बढ़ेगा तो उद्योग बढ़ेगा, लेकिन किसान लुट जाएगा तो कुछ नही होगा।

दूरदराज के पहाड़ी इलाके की लाहल-स्पीति की बात भी कर रहा हूं, केदार-बद्री की बात भी कह रहा हूं, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तर-काशी, चमौली और अल्मोड़ा की बात भी कह रहा हूं—गल्ला सारे इलाकों में नहीं है। चाहे मिनिस्टर आपके दूसरे हो गए हों, उनको कह दो मेहरवानी करके, लोगों को जिन्दा रहने दें, किसान लुट गया तो उसको बचाइए, खाने वाले मर गए तो उनको बचाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस आधे घण्टे की बहस का यह फैसला निकलेगा कि खरीफ का फौरन दाम एलान हो जाएगा। रबी का दाम अगले सीजन के पहले, सितम्बर से पहले-पहले, एलान हो जाएगा। मैं और फसलों की क्या कहूं आप कह देंगे कि यह गेहूं की बात पर बहस है। लेकिन मैं सरकार को चेतावनी दे रहा हूं कि आधे से ज्यादा गन्ना उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जल जाएगा। इस सदन में मैं ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ बोल रहा हूं। कृपा करके आप उसका इन्तजाम कीजिए, वरना इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था के ऊपर जो कड़वा बोझ आ रहा है और टूट आ रही है, उसके लिए यह सरकार इतिहास और इस देश के भविष्य की नज़र में दोषी रहेगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bahuguna, when you spoke, you said something about some amount being shared.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I have put my objection to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I see that. Therefore, I will go through the records.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Datta, I have already told you.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am merely saying two things. I have made two submissions : that the Haryana Government purchased wheat in the market from peasantry at between Rs. 140/- and Rs. 142/- last year. Then they sold out to open dealers, not to fair price shops, at Rs. 175/- and Rs. 180/- respectively. Third, they sold wheat and I stand by what I am saying ; they sold wheat —to Roller Flour Mills of Bengal to the tune of 25,000 tonnes, at a rate of Rs. 165/-.

Now, who has sold it? Haryana Government. And if the Haryana Government has sold it, who else is responsible ? I would like to know why Rs. 165/- to Roller Flour Mill and why higher money for the consumer ? Therefore, the suspicion is that there has been some fishy deal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is an allegation. There, fore I will go through the record.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : You can see it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

Now the Minister.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि श्री बहुगुणा जी ने किसान के हक में आवाज़ उठाई है। लेकिन जो बातें इन्होंने कही हैं, वे बार-बार हाउस में, इस से पहले कितनी ही बार डिस्कस हो चुकी हैं। करीब-करीब हर चीज़ का जवाब हम दे चुके हैं। इस बार इन का एक ही ऐतराज़ था कि गेहूं की कीमत कम मुकर्रिर की गई है और वक्त से पहले मुकर्रिर नहीं हुई...

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : बोने से पहले।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हां, बोने से पहले। कीमत मुकर्रिर करने में हम जल्दी करते हैं, लेकिन खास तौर से बोने से पहले कीमत मुकर्रिर करना हमेशा किसान के लिये लाभदायक चीज़ नहीं हो सकती है। यह कोई ज़रूरी नहीं है, क्योंकि बीच में बहुत मर्तबा ऐसा होता है—अगर 6 महीने पहले हम कीमत मुकर्रिर कर दे, गेहूं बोई जाती है। नवम्बर में—हार्वेस्टिंग होता है मार्च के आखिर में और अप्रैल में, इस बीच में कहीं डीज़ल की कीमत बढ़ सकती है, कहीं बिजली की कीमत बढ़ सकती है ऐसी सूरत में भाव को बार-बार रिवाइज़ नहीं किया जा सकता। दूसरी चीज़ों की कीमत बढ़ जाती है, जिन के लिये किसान को खर्च करना पड़ता है, उन का भी अन्दाज़ा करना पड़ता है।

हम ने अपने टर्म्ज़ आफ रेफ्रेन्स 1980 में रिवाइज़ किये थे। जो चीज किसान अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये खरीदता है और किसान की पैदावार जिस कीमत पर बिकती है—उन में कुछ पैरिटी होनी चाहिये, इस का ध्यान एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन रखेगा। इन सारी चीज़ों को देखते हुए कोशिश हम यह करते हैं, ज्यों ही ठीक मौका हो, उस में अन्दाज़ा लगा कर कैबिनेट में कीमत तय कर दें। एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ जाती है, उसके बाद हमारी काफ़ी लम्बी विल है। एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कमेंट्स लेते हैं। आम तौर पर सब स्टेट्स से जवाब आने में देर लग जाती है। इस बार भी ऐसा ही हुआ। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से जवाब आ जाते हैं तो हम दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ से कमेंट्स लेते हैं, जैसे प्लानिंग कमीशन, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, फूड और सिविल सप्लाईज़ से। उनके नज़रिये को सामने रखना पड़ता है। उसके बाद

फिर जो हमारा ख्याल बनता है कि कितनी कीमत होनी चाहिए, उस पर सरकार तय करती है कि क्या कीमत हालात को देखते हुए, उस वक्त जब कि फसल आने वाली हो, तब की जाय। इस बार कुछ दिनों की देरी ज़रूर हुई है, मैं मानता हूं। क्योंकि बावजूद इसके कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर-प्रदेश में अभी फसल मंडियों में नहीं आई है अप्रैल में कटाई शुरू होती है, इस लिए अप्रैल में फसल आनी शुरू होगी, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में जो सूखे इलाके हैं फसल कुछ वक्त से पहले पहुंच जाती है। लेकिन इसके लिए ज्यादा परेशानी बहुगुणा जी को यों नहीं होनी चाहिए कि मध्य प्रदेश में जिस किस्म का गेहूं आता है, उसकी कीमत तो किसान को पहले हा अच्छी मिलती है। प्रोक्योरेमेंट प्राइस, जो सरकार तय करती है, वह एक किस्म की यह गारण्टी है कि उससे नीचे दाम किसानों को मंडियों में नहीं मिलेंगे और अगर ऐसा होगा तो जो कुछ भी किसान मंडी में लायेगा उसको सरकार खरीद लेगी। इस लिए जो दाम मुकर्रिर होता है, उससे ऊपर किसान का बिकता है जिसकी वजह से उसको नुकसान नहीं होता है। यह एक खुली चीज़ है—अगर हमारे भाव से नीचे किसान को दाम मिलता है, तो हमारे भाव पर वह हमको बेच दे, इसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है। इस लिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जी बात बहुगुणा जी ने कही है उसमें कोई वजन मुझे नज़र नहीं आता है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि 151 रुपये कीमत कम मुकर्रिर हुई है। मुझे माफ़ करें, मैं बहुगुणा जी का ध्यान तीन साल पहले जो हालात थे उन की तरफ़ दिला दूं। प्राइसिज भी इनके सामने हैं। जब जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट थी, जिसमें बहुगुणा जी भी एक बहुत बड़े सदस्य थे, उस समय आपने गेहूं का भाव 110 रुपये तय किया था। इसके बाद दुबारा 112 रुपये 50 पैसे कर दिया था। फिर उसके बाद आपने किसान को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए जो कि बहुत कोशिश की थी वह यह की थी कि वह 112 रुपये 50 पैसे का भाव 115 रुपये कर दिया था। यह आपकी जनता गवर्नमेंट ने किया जिसमें आप बहुगुणा जी शामिल थे, वजीर थे। अब आप देख लीजिए कि जब से आपने गवर्नमेंट छोड़ी, उसके बाद से हम इन तीन वर्षों में इन भावों को कहां ले गये हैं। गेहूं के दाम को 115 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 151 रुपये कर दिये हैं।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Other prices have also risen.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I would like him to reply to Prof. Ranga's point.

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने इस साल 142 रुपये से 151 रुपये दाम किये हैं। पिछले साल हमने 130 रुपये से 142 रुपये किये थे। यानी 12 रुपये की वृद्धि की थी। उस से पहले 117 रुपये से बढ़ा कर हमने 130 रुपये किये थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रुपये की कीमत भी तो कम हो रही है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : रुपये की पहले भी कीमत हमेशा गिरती आयी है और कीमतें बढ़ती रही हैं। हर चीज का उससे मुकाबला न करें। आप यह देखें कि सरकार ने इन तीन सालों में किसान को अच्छी कीमतें देने के लिये कितना कुछ किया है। उन तीन वर्षों में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या बहुगुणा जी

आपने कर के दिखाया था ? गन्ने की मिसाल ले लीजिए। आपने 38 लाख टन शूगर की पैदावार को छोड़ा था, 79-80 में। हमने पिछले साल तक 38 लाख टन से बढ़ा बढ़ा कर शूगर की पैदावार को तीन साल में 84 लाख टन पर पहूंचा दिया है। अब हिन्दुस्तान सारी दुनिया में सब से बड़ा चीनी पैदा करने वाला देश बन गया है। (व्यवधान) आप भूल गये उन दिनों को जब जनता राज में बताशे ढूंढ़ते फिरते थे। आज शायद आप मिठी लस्सी पीकर आये हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : इस साल जितना गन्ना जलेगा, उतना पहले कभी नहीं जला था।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बहुगुणा जी कहें कि गेहूं के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ, अगर वे ध्यान दें तो मैं उनको बताता हूं कि गेहूं के लिए क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान) आप मुझे तरीका बता दीजिए कि कैसे हम गेंहू की पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं। हम उस पर अमल करेंगे।

हमारे यहां 1974-75 में पर हेक्टेअर ईल्ड 1358 के० जी० नेशनल एवरेज था।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आप एक हेक्टअर में कितना पैदा करते हैं, चीन कितना पैदा करता है ? आप चीन में जा कर देखिये, अब तो वहां के दरवाजे खुले हैं।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : सन् 1974 के मुकाबले में आज हम 1696 के० जी० पर हेक्टेअर ईल्ड कर रहे हैं। इसमें हमारे साइंटिस्टों का भी योगदान है। उन्होंने बीज भी अच्छा पैदा किया है, डिजीज रजिसटेंट भी है, बीमारी भी कम लगती है। नयी नयी वैराइटीज के बीज पैदा किये गये हैं। इसमें एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्व इन्स्टीच्युट और एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज का भी योगदान है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : फांसी पर जो लटक रहे हैं, में उनकी बात कर रहा हूं।

इस तरीके से गेहूं की पैदावार बढ़ती रही है। सन 1977-78 का तो बहुगुणा जी ने बताया कि 31 मिलीयन टन से कुछ ऊपर था। फिर 1978-79 में बेशक फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई। वह भगवान की मेहरबानी थी, मौसम बहुत अच्छा था। उससे ज्यादा उससे पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी, 35.5 मिलीयन टन पैदा हुआ था। उसके बाद आप देखेंगे कि 1979-80 में आपकी दया से सूखा पड़ा।.....(व्यवधान) किसके ऊपर नज़ला था ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rao Birendra Singh Ji, he can also take the credit. For a longer time he has been in Congress Party.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Much longer than him.

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस समय 31.81 मिलियन टन की पैदावार हुई। लेकिन एक हीं साल में इस सरकार के बनते ही 31.83 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 36.3 मिलियन टन पर पहुंच गई।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या किया ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसानों को हमारे ऊपर एतबार हुआ। किसानों को समय पर अच्छे बीज पहुंचाए गए। आई० आर० डी० का प्रोग्राम हमने सारे मुल्क में लागू किया

और 5011 ब्लाक्स को इसमें शामिल किया। एन० आर० इ० पी० का प्रोग्राम भी अच्छा चला और इरीगेशन को इस तरह से बढ़ावा दिया गया जिसकी दुनिया में कहीं मिसाल नहीं मिलती। तीन मिलियन ज़मीन को इरीगेशन करना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। जो कुछ हुआ उसको आप भूल जाते हैं। पिछले साल भी मौसम इतना अच्छा नहीं था। लेकिन फिर भी हमने जिस तरीके से अच्छे बीज पहुंचाए, जिस तरीके से प्लानिंग की, जिस तरीके से हाई-इल्डिंग वैरायटीज को बढ़ाने की बात की, नयी टैक्नोलौजी एक्स-टेशन के ज़रिए से पहुंचायी, डिमान्सट्रेशन दिया, मिनी किट्स तकसीम किए, वह सब फ़ारमर्स को पता है। जहां पर गेहूं की इल्ड बहुत कम है, वहां हमने पर यूनिट इल्ड बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, और वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में फसल अच्छी है। दो मिलियन टन से ज्यादा गेहूं की फसल बरबाद हो गई लेकिन फिर भी 37.8 मिलियन टन गेहूं पिछले साल पैदा हुआ। यह एक आल टाईम रिकार्ड था। हालाँकि, सब जानते हैं कि देश में अब भी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन किस-किस तरीके से क्या-क्या उपाय किये गये और क्या-क्या सुविधायें किसानों को दी गई, वह हम जानते हैं। हर स्टेट में जाकर हमारे आफिसर्स कहते हैं कि किसानों को पानी बिजली, बीज और खाद समय पर दो। अच्छे बीज पहुंचाये भी गए हैं।

आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि 40 मिलियन टन की हमने पैदावार की और इस साल भी उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि इतनी पैदावार होगी। आप अन्दाज़ नहीं कर सकते थे कि किस तरीके से पैदावार बढ़ रही है? किस तरीके से किसानों को अच्छा भाव मिला। गेहूं का एरिया बढ़ा है घटा नहीं है। नहीं तो किसान पैदा करना छोड़ देता जैसे आपके समय में खेतों में आग लगा दी थी और गन्ना बोना छोड़ दिया था। इस तरीके से हमने कोशिश की है कि किसानों को पूरा भाव मिले। सरकार इस बात को महसूस करती है कि यदि किसानों को खेती की पैदावार के लिए कोई इन्सेन्टीव देना है तो उन्हें पूरा भाव मिलना चाहिए। बहुगुणा जी के और हमारे विचार यहां मिलते हैं, लेकिन मुश्किल यह हैं कि जो हम कर रहे हैं उसकी तारीफ उसके मुंह से नहीं निकलती। क्योंकि उन्होंने कसम खा ही रखी है कि सरकार को क्रिटीसाइज करने की बात करो।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : सारी बुराइयां हमारी तरफ भेज दीजिए।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : गेहूं की कीमत मुकर्रर करने के बाद मन्डियों में तुरन्त इन्तजाम करने की कोशिश की जाती है और उसी की वजह से किसानों को पूरा लाभ पहुंचता है। अब कहीं कहीं अगर कोई इरिगुलैरिटी होती है उसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स खुद मुख्तार हैं, ऐग्रीकल्चर स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है, हम तो स्टेट्स को उत्साह दिलाते हैं, इमदाद करते हैं, जब कभी सूखा या फ़लड आता है तो असिस्टेंस भी देते हैं, किसानों को जो नुकसान होता है सूखे या फ़लड से यह किसी कुदरती हादसे से तो अच्छी फसल पैदा करने के लिये दिल खोल कर भारत सरकार ने इमदाद दी है। अब तक 407 करोड़ रु० की रैडीशनल असिस्टेंस दी है स्टेट्स को। कुछ स्टेट्स के मैमोरेन्डा आ रहे हैं। यह सारी किसानों की इमदाद है।

आपने कहा एफ० सी० आई० को जो सबसिडी दी जा रही है उसका लाभ किसानों को नहीं पहुंचता। जो एफ० सी० आई० को

नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में उसका इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। ब्रेक अप मैं कई बार दे चुका हूं, चाहेंगे तो बाहर फिर दे दूंगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : कृपा कर के भिजवा देना।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं भिजवा दूंगा। ज्यादा खर्चा उस पर मंडियों के टैक्सेज और ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेज हैं, साथ ही कैपिटल पर जो इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ता है वह भी हैं, गोदाम के चार्जेज हैं और लौसेज़ भी हैं चाहे वह कीड़ों से हो, चूहों से होकर आदमी भी खा जाते हैं। तो यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर खर्चा है। एक पौलिसी देश ने अपनायी है कि बफर स्टाक रखना है। देश में 12 से 18 मिलियन टन तक होना चाहिए और कौशिश करते हैं कि 20 मिलियन टन का बफ़र स्टाक हो। अगर इतना भारी बफ़र स्टाक नहीं होता तो 1979-80 में जिस तरीके से सूखे का मुकाबला किया और बाहर से एक दाना अन्न नहीं मंगाना पड़ा, यह बफ़र स्टाक की वजह से ही हुआ। इसकी आपको तारीफ करनी चाहिये। एक आदमी भूखा नहीं मरने पाया उस सूखे में भी।

माननीय बहुगुणा जी को एक छोटी सी बात और समझानी है। यह कहते हैं कि 172 रु० जो भाव मुकर्रर किया उसके हिसाब से 1 रु० 72 पैसे प्रति किलो अनाज लोगों को मिलेगा और खरीज़ की शोर्टेज होने से व्यापारी उपभोक्ताओं को लूटेंगे। बहुगुणा जी बहुत तजुर्बेकार आदमी हैं वह यह समझ लें कि 172 रु० एफ़०सी० आई० की इशू प्राइस है, रिटेल प्राइस नहीं। इस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा रेड करेगी। एफ०सी०आई० से जो मिलेगा स्टेट को वह 172 रु० पर मिलेगा। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि रिटेल में 1 रु० 72 पैसे कंज्यूमर को मिलेगा। तो वहां यह बराबर हो जाएगा, आप चिन्ता न करें।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : समझ में आ गया। और लूटो।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : गेहू का प्रोक्योरमेंट जितना होता है सैन्ट्रल स्टाक के लिये उसका 96 परसेंट पंजाब, हरियाणा और यू० पी० से होता है, और इसके अलावा चावल भी 76 फीसदी इन तीन राज्यों से ही इकट्ठा होता है। तो अगर यह दोनों फसलें, गेहूं और चावल की, इन इलाकों में न ली जायें तो देश में बहुत भारी कमी होगी। आप चीन से जब मुकाबला करते हैं तो आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि पंजाब चीन से कम पैदा नहीं करता है क्योंकि वहां एक ही खेत से गेहूं और चावल की दो फसलें ली जाती हैं।

रही बात सीपेज, वाटर लागिंग और मैलिनिटी की तो उसका हम इलाज करते हैं। खाद का किस तरह से सही इस्तेमाल हो वह भी सिखाने की कोशिश की जा रही हैं। इतनी चिन्ता की बात नहीं। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर की कंजम्पशन अभी बहुत कम है। नैशनल एवरेज हमारी 30,32 के० जी० पर हैक्टर है जब कि दूसरे देशों में 400,500 के० जी० तक है। सिर्फ पंजाब, हरियाणा में 100 के० जी० पर हैक्टर से ऊपर है, बाकि स्टेट ऐसी हैं जहां 10,12 के० जी० पर हैक्टर भी नहीं बनती।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In China, not only wheat but all foodgrains are taken together. There everything is taken together. That is the maximum. It is not only wheat, but all grains.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, he has objected to. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We exclude all other grains, but say this.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : This is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I say is, in China they include all grains, but here we take only wheat. We should not compare with China in respect of wheat only, but all other foodgrains.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : With due respect to you, Sir, what I read out was total production of foodgrains in India compared to China. 130 million hectares produced, I told him, 135 million tonnes. In China, 100 million hectares produced 300 million tonnes of foodgrains.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : So they include all the other crops also. They include in food production food crops like potato also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

(*Interruptions*).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You are asking about wheat. If you talk about potatoes, we will tell you how we increased production in respect of potatoes also.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bahuguna, you must know our country is a democratic country.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, he is talking about Punjab. In Gujarat it is not even 11 compared to 50 pr 60 of Punjab. What are you talking ? It is different all over the country. Don't talk about Punjab only.

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The States which have a very low yield per unit have to increase their yield. That is our strategy and unless that is done, the food production all over the country cannot reach the levels that we are trying to achieve.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अपने बाद की पीढ़ी का भी ध्यान रखो ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : इन्होंने करनाल बंट की बात कही, डिजीज फ्री पैदा करने की बात कही । हमारे रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट ज्यादातर काम ही करनाल बंट पर कर रहे हैं । करनाल बंट फैल गया है, इसमें शक नहीं । लेकिन इसकी वजह से ईल्ड पर ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । बहुत कम असर पड़ा है, व्हीट प्रोडक्शन कम नहीं हुआ है । मेरी निगाह में इसकी वजह से 1, डेढ़ परसेंट से ज्यादा कम नहीं होता है जहां करनाल बंट लग भी जाये ।

श्री हेमवती बगुहुणा : मैंने फिगर्स पढ़े हैं आपके ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुझे पता है कि आप जानते हैं थोड़ा बहुत । कोशिश यह होती है कि हाई इल्ड वैराइटी बढ़े । बाजरे, मकई व्हीट व राइस की पैदावार बढ़ी है, आप जानते हैं कि किस तरह से ईल्ड बढ़ी है । कहां से कहां हिन्दुस्तान पहुंचा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Include sugar also. Sugarcane and everything you must include. Mr. Rao Birendra Singh, you must include sugarcane and eyerything. Then only we will be No. 1 in the world.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes.

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो बातें श्री बहुगुणा जी ने उठाई थीं, उनका जवाब उनको मिल गया है ।

कोशिश हम यह करेंगे आइन्दा तजुर्बे के तौर पर जो बहुगुणा जी ने कहा है, मुझे इससे इन्कार नहीं, कि इस बार खरीफ की फसल आ रही है, हम बोने से पहले ही उसकी कीमतें मुकर्रर करेंगे और आप हम तजुर्बा करेंगे कि उसका किसानों पर क्या असर होता है । उसका नतीजा सामने आ जायेगा । अगर उससे किसान को लाभ पहुंचता है तो हम

रबी के लिये भी ऐसा करेंगे, हमें उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बगुहुणा : लेकिन बीच में खाद, बिजली और पानी के दाम मत बढ़ा देना।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सब कुछ कह लिया बहुगुणा जी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Amal Dutta. I would request each one of you, Mr. Amal Dutta, Mr. Harish Rawat, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh and Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, to put one question each, no speech. All of you may put one question each. Already half-an-hour has gone to one hour. He took half-an-hour to put questions and the Minister took half-an-hour to reply.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Considering the total production of foodgrains in India, the amount procured by the Government and distributed though the public distribution system is only about 9 to 10%. Is it not possible for the Government to give the producer of wheat who has shown a great increase in production by adopting new technologies, a remmunerative price ? Will the Government not consider declaring a price which will be remunerative to the farmer considering the increase in price of inputs, considering the increase in price of other commodities which the farmers have to buy, and particularly having regard to the fact that the procurement price is relevant only to farmers who have no power to hold back the stocks and have to sell more or less immediataly after harvest ? Therefore, will the Government not consider Increasing this to Rs. 165/- having regard to the suggestions given by the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh Governments respectively of Rs. 170/-, Rs. 175/-, Rs. 180/- and Rs. 200/- per quintal, which would give some relevance to the Government's policy of not straightway accepting the Agricultural Price Commission's suggestions but also consultation with the State Governments ?

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमने किसानों के हिमायतियों की बात सुनी। एक तो माननीय सदस्य, गढ़वाल, जिन्होंने अभी हल नहीं चलाया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You put a question, sharp question. Do not make a reference to any other thing. If you make references, then everybody will take a long time. Plea se put your question straightway. Minister will reply to every point.

श्री हरीश रावत : पहले यह प्रैक्टिस रही है कि इस बारे में चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्ज के व्यूज लिए जाते थे और उसके बाद प्रोक्युरमेंट प्राइस घोषित की जाती थी। इस बार कुछ चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज ने अपने मेंट्स भेजे और कुछ वहां पेज पाए और उनको प्रापर टाइम नहीं दिया गया। इस मामले में यह ढीलें क्यों हुई ? जिन स्टेट्स ने अपने कमेंट्स भेजे, उन्होंने क्या प्रोक्यूरमेंट प्राइस फ़िक्स करने की सिफारिश की थी ?

श्री बहुगुणा ने एक बहुत सुन्दर प्रश्न उठाया है कि इस तरह सबसिडी पर पैसा खर्च करने के बजाए मन्त्री महोदय क्यों नहीं फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री से सिफारिश करते कि फ़र्टिलाइजर पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी या तो पूर्णतः समाप्त कर दी जाए या कम कर दी जाए, ताकि किसान को सस्ते दाम पर फ़र्टिलाइज़र मिल सकें और वह अपने उत्पादन को और अधिक बढ़ा सके और लोगों को गेहूं और पैडी की प्राइस बार-बार बढ़ाने की वकालत न करनी पड़े।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या पार्टी में रहने का इरादा नहीं है ?

श्री हरीश रावत : पिछली बार पैडी के मामले में दिक्कत आई है। सरकार ने कहा कि हम फूड के मामले में सारे कंट्री को एक

जौन मान कर चलेंगे। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने रेगुलेशन के नाम पर या अपने टैक्सिज़ की उगाही करने के नाम पर इन्टर-स्टेट या इन्टर-डिस्ट्रिक्ट रेस्ट्रिक्शन्ज़ इम्पोज़ कीं। इस तरह सारे कन्ट्री को एक ज़ोन बनाने की बात लागू नहीं हो पायी है। विशेषकर आंध्र प्रदेश और यू० पी० ने, और कुछ हद तक मध्य प्रदेश ने भी, ऐसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्ज़ लगाई, जिसकी वजह से किसानों को बहुत दिक्कत हुई है विशेषकर उन एरियाज़ में जो डेफ़िसिट हैं। इस को एन्फोर्स करने के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only questions should be asked. You should frame it in such a way as Mr. Harish Rawat and Mr. Amal Datta did.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad) : Sir. the Minister has said in his reply;

> "The terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission were amended and now the A. P. C. is required to keep in view the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural commodities-the consumer goods."

दोनों की तुलना करने के बाद एक जगह पर वे फिर कहते हैं ;

> "···· it has not been possible to achieve a better parity between the index prices of agricultural produce and the non-agricultural produce."

पिछले साल इन्होंने 135 रुपये से 142 रुपए तय करके 12 रुपए क्वींटल की वृद्धि की थी। इस साल इन्होंने 9 रुपए क्वींटल की वृद्धि की है। यह सरकार विदेशों से 40 लाख टन गेहूं मंगवा सकती है जिस पर विदेशी मुद्रा में 50 रुपए क्वींटल अधिक दाम, यहां की तुलना में, दे सकती है—यह सरकार का कौन सा फार्मूला और नीति है ?

आपने अपनी तकरीर में यह भी कहा है कि जनता सरकार के मुकाबले में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से आपने कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ाई हैं। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि जनता सरकार के समय में डीज़ल की कीमत क्या थी ? एक रुपए 47 पैसे लीटर का भाव था जो कि अब साढ़े तीन रुपए से भी ऊपर है। इसी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर की एक बोरी 54 रुपए में आती थी जो कि अब 130 रुपए की है। इसी तरह से आपने बिजली का रेट पांच बार बढ़ाया है। ट्रैक्टर की कीमत उस समय क्या थी और आज क्या है ? इसके अलावा आपने बैंक से ऋण लेने की सुविधा और फर्टिलाइजर पर जो सहायता दी जा रही थी उसको भी समाप्त कर दिया है। गर्ज कि किसान के काम में आने वाली जो भी चीजें हैं उनकी कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं।

इसके अलावा किसी साल अगर आलू ज्यादा पैदा हो गया तो सड़ जायेगा और गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हो गया तो जला दिया जायेगा। इसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप क्राप पालिसी, कृषि नीति कब निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं। आपने क्राप इन्श्योरेंस की स्कीम बनाई है लेकिन सही मायने में अभी वह लागू नहीं है तो उसको आप कब लागू करेंगे ? सरकार को चाहिए कि क्राप पालिसी निर्धारित करे जिससे कि किसानों की सुरक्षा हो सके।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहस काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रश्न करने के लिए भी कुछ न कुछ आधार चाहिए। इस देश की बहुसंख्य जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है और उसकी जो औसत आमदनी है वह गरीबी की रेखा से भी

नीचे है जिसका अर्थ यह है कि किसानों की आय बहुत ही कम है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से किसी भी उद्योग के अन्दर जो कुछ लागत लगती है, उस लागत के आधार पर ही उसके भाव निर्धारित होते हैं । इसलिए मैं साफ-साफ पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या खेती में जो लागत लगती है, उस लागत के आधार पर ही किसान को कृषि उत्पादन का मूल्य मिलेगा या नहीं ? इस पर मैं सरकार की राय जानना चाहता हूं । दूसरे यह देखने में आया है कि फर्टिलाइजर की कंजम्पशन कम होती जा रही है । इसका मूल भूत कारण यह है कि सिंचाई की क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए खाद की खपत कम होगी ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No body speaks about consumers like us.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया: इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सिंचाई की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोई योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ? प्राय: गावों में सब जगह तालाब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उसके कारण फलो-इरिगेशन नहीं मिलता है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि कुवें से सिंचाई करनी है तो डीजल, और बिजली के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं । कुंवा बनाना है तो सीमेंट के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं । जब इन सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो उसी अनुपात में, चाहे रेल के किराए की बात या मोटर के किराए की बात हो, किसानों के उत्पादन के दाम भी बढ़ने चाहिएं । किसान को सारी सुविधा मिल नहीं पाती है । जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ रही है और रुपए की कीमत घट रही है, उसी अनुपात में आप किसान को क्या देने वाले हैं ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, some more points have been raised by the hon. Members and I will reply to them briefly.

The remunerative price is always intended to be paid by the Government. But we have to keep a balance as you rightly observed, between the price that is paid to the farmer and also the price which consumers have to pay. We have to look after the consumers also. The farmers also are consumers in a big way. The people who grow foodgrains, do not grow sufficiently for themselves even. They have also to purchase foodgrains and other agricultural produce from time to time. Therefore, it is not a question of farmers only being at the receiving end of the price for their produce. They also have to pay. Mostly, throughout the year, the farmers are out of stock and and they have also to go to the market. It is not only the other consumers but farmers have also to be included in the category of consumers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : When the farmer goes to the market, does he get the foodgrains from the public distribution system ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Why not ? There is no bar to farmers also getting foodgrains from the fair price shops wherever these are opened by the Government.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : You purchase only 10 per cent. 90 per cent is in the open market. All of us know that urban areas along are covered by rationing. Only cities like Calcutta are under statutory rationing. Otherwise, even in these towns many people are without the facility of fair price shops.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even when the price is fixed at Rs. 1.51, the open market price is Rs. 1.70 or Rs. 1.80. Supposing the price is fixed at Rs. 1.80, immediately the open market price will go beyond that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about the cost of production ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What I am saying is, will not open market prices go up ? Then everybody would find it difficult.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : All prices will go up. Food is a basic necessity. The prices are bound to react, if food prices spurt.

Ours is a free economy. We have to maximise procurement, if distribution has to be run and, therefore, although the country to one food zone—it has been kept as one food zone—with a view to enable people to get these food supplies from other States also. Otherwise, if we confine the to State only, procurement will be increased, but then other deficit States might suffer. Therefore, even though some States may be imposing certain restrictions to maximise procurement, our policy is, the Hon. Member himself has admitted, that procurement is only about 10% of the production, 90% of the production finds free market and that should be sufficient for the farmers who can hold their stocks to sell wherever they like.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : That is the big farmer. The small one is selling under distress to you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Procurement prices are meant only to help primarily the small farmers who cannot retain their stock.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is why it should be there early enough.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have agreed to that.

If the Government does not move into the market, if there is no intervention with support price, you know what will happen, how the market will be exploited by traders. It always happens at harvest time, if the Government does not purchase in the market, the prices fall.

The States' recommendations were received. Shri Harish Rawat wanted to know. We wrote to the Chief Ministers on 8th November, after receipt of the recommendations of the APC, as early as on 8th of November and then we kept on reminding them also. But the replies from the States were received from Haryana on 19-1-83, from U. P. on 25-1-83 and from Punjab on 10th February and various other replies were received, before 10th February, 83. That way, we had to wait.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : There has been delay.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Shri Harish Rawat wanted to know about the prices recommended. The prices recommended by the Chief Ministers range between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200/- It is not correct that UP recommended Rs. 200/-. UP's recommendation was Rs. 186, not Rs. 200/- as Mr. Bahuguna said.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : What about Madhya Pradesh ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It was probably Rs. 200/- That was the only State.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : You choose the lowest.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Not that. As I said if the prices recommended by the States are not realistic, the Central Government connot accept the prices recommended by the Chief Ministers. We have to think in terms of the whole country and the consumers also along with the farmer. It is true that fertiliser prices had gone up but ferti liser prices have not been raised since March last year. What Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh said namely prices of induts should not go up at all is accepted, then this would also mean that the cost of production, also will remain the same and then there would have been no need to fix the price at Rs. 151 when the previous price also might have continued. Therefore, Hon. Members know that, as has been explained several times in this House, all inputs which go into cost of production are taken into consideration by the APC while recommending the prices and the rise in input price is also fully accounted for.

Mr. Jatiya wanted to know what was being done whether there was a crop policy, whether irrigation was being looked after. I have said earlier that three million hectares of land are to be brought under irrigation annually. That is our Plan target for this year and the next year . . .

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : 1978-79 की तुलना में आपके सिंचाई के रकबे में वृद्धि हुई है तो फिर आपका प्रोडक्शन कैसे कम हो गया ? This is my simple question-

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Production has not increased to the extent that we wanted or we would have wished because most of the land in India is still under dryland farming. Even after we have fully utilised our irrigation potenriue a larger portion of land in India will still remain unirrigated and will have to depend on the monsoon. But we are looking after dryland farming. It is only through new technologies, conservation of moisture and soil, and water, harvesting methods adopted by farmers and various other hings that go into better production in dryland areas, it is only through new technologies, that we can bring up the total production in the country and we are paying attention towards that. Even in the Budget speech the Finance Minister announced that Rs. 125 crores would be the Central allocation for looking after small and marginal farmers and particularly in dryland areas because small and marginal farmers had been left out of the benefits after the IRD programme was revised and modified. But now they will be receiving greater attention and dryland farming is one of the important points now stressed by the Prime Minister under her now 20-Point Programme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, April 11, 1983.

19.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 11, 1983/Chaitra 21 1905 (Saka).